

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

WITH

DETAILED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR

1894.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS; RATES OF PRODUCE; AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE; NOXIOUS INSECTS, FUNGI, WEEDS; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK; DISEASES OF ANIMALS; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; DAIRY INDUSTRIES; HONEY PRODUCED; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE; FORESTRY OPERATIONS; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; THE WEATHER.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & CO. (LIMITED).

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
HODGKIN, FISHER, and Co. (Limited), 104, Grafton-street, Dublin; or
EVAN and BROTHWOODS, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C.; or
JOHN MENZIES and Co., 12, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and 90, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

1895.

[C.—7763.] Price 1s. 3d.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:—

Page

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

TABLE I.—Acreage under Crops in 1883 and 1894, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year, with proportionate Area under each Crop,	6-7
" II.—Extent of Land and proportional Area under Cereals Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each year from 1884 to 1894, and Averages for the ten years 1884-93; also the number of Holdings exceeding One Acre,	8
" III.—Number of Holdings, by Classes, for each County and Province, in 1893 and 1894, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year,	11
" IV.—Return of the Number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1894, classified according to the total extent of land held,	12
" V.—Number of Holdings above One Acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1894, according to the classification of the Census Commissioners of 1841,	13
Woods and Plantations,	14

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS:

NOTES OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION; CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS; THE WEATHER,	14
NOXIOUS INSECTS; FUNGI; WORMS,	15
TABLE VI.—Total Produce of the principal Crops in 1883 and 1894, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year,	16
" VII.—Estimated Average Produce per Statute Acre of the principal Crops in 1883 and 1894, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year,	17
" VIII.—Extent under each of the principal Crops, and the Total Produce, for all Ireland, in each year from 1884 to 1894 inclusive; with the average yield per Statute Acre for the ten years 1884-93,	17

LIVE STOCK:

" IX.—Number and Ages of Live Stock in 1883 and 1894, and the Increase or Decrease in each description for the latter year,	18
" X.—Number of Live Stock in each year from 1884 to 1894, with averages for the ten years 1884 to 1893,	19
" XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs according to age, from 1884 to 1894, and averages for the ten years 1884-93,	19
" XII.—Number of Milch Cows in each year from 1884 to 1894,	20
Diseases of Animals,	20

Prices of Agricultural Produce—TABLE XIII,	21
Dairy Industries,	21
TABLE XIV.—Showing the number of Dairy Factories and Condensed Milk Factories, with number of Milk Separators in use, the number of hands permanently employed, the quantity of Butter, Cream, &c., produced, and other details,	22
Exports and Imports of Live Stock—TABLE XV., Exports,	23
Honey produced in 1893,	23
TABLE XVI.—Showing for each of the nine years, 1885-93, the quantity of Honey produced in Ireland, &c., &c.,	24
Number of Scutching Mills, and Number of Stocks,	24
TABLE XVII.—Number of Scutching Mills in 1894, classified according to the Number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them, with the total number of Stocks in each County,	25
Number of Corn Mills,	25
TABLE XVIII.—Number of Corn Mills in 1894, by Counties and Provinces, classified according to the Power used, the kind of Grain chiefly ground, &c., &c.,	26
Silos and Ensilage,	27
TABLE XIX.—Stalls, by Counties and Provinces, the Number of Silos or Stocks, &c., &c.,	27
Forestry Operations,	27
Wages of Agricultural Labourers,	28
TABLE XX.—Labourers' Wages in Ireland by Constabulary Districts,	28-33

A 2

SUMMARY TABLES.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.:

TABLE	Description	Page
1.	Number of Holdings, their Size in Statute Acres, and the Division of Land in each County and Province in 1894,	36
2.	Proportion per cent. of Total Area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in each County and Province, in 1894,	36
3.	Number of Holdings, their Size in Statute Acres, and the Division of Land in 1894, by Poor Law Unions,	37
4.	Proportion per cent. under Crops, Grass, Fallow, &c., by Poor Law Unions, in 1894,	38
5.	Extent of Land under Crops in 1894, Valuation in 1894, and Population in 1891, by Counties and Provinces,	40
6.	Produce of the Crops in 1894, by Counties and Provinces,	43
7.	Extent of Land under Crops in 1894, Valuation in 1894, and Population in 1891, by Poor Law Unions,	44
8.	Produce of the Crops in 1894, by Poor Law Unions,	48
9.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre, and the extent of Land under Crops in each year, from 1855 to 1894, by Counties and Provinces,	50
10.	Average Rates of Produce of Crops per Statute Acre, in each year from 1855 to 1894, by Counties and Provinces,	57

LIVE STOCK:

11.	Number of Stockholders, and Quantity of Live Stock in 1894, by Counties and Provinces,	61
12.	Number of Stockholders and Quantity of Live Stock in 1894, by Poor Law Unions,	63
13.	The Quantity of Live Stock in each year from 1855 to 1894, by Counties and Provinces,	67

14.	Total Area under Potatoes, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that Crop planted in 1894, by Counties and Provinces,	72
15.	Total Area under Potatoes, and the Extent planted of each description of that Crop in 1894, by Poor Law Unions,	73
16.	The Average Rate of Produce per Acre of each description of Potato planted in Ireland in 1894, by Counties,	75

Observations of District-Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and of Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, on the probable cause of the good or bad yield of the Crops in each of their Districts,	78
---	----

APPENDIX.

DETAILS REGARDING SLICE AND ENSLAVE furnished by Owners and Occupiers of Land,	90
ABSTRACT of the METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS registered at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin, during the year 1894,	116
REMARKS on the Weather of the year 1894, by J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., with Summary Tables of Meteorological Observations for the twenty-two years, 1874-94,	117

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c.,

&c.,

&c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1894.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1894, and the Produce Returns in December last.

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1893 and 1894, was as follows:—

Division of
land, 1893
and 1894.

	1893.	1894.	Increase or Decrease between 1893 and 1894.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . .	4,878,041	4,951,011	52,970	—
“ Grass, or Pasture,	10,351,167	10,314,696	—	107,011
“ Fallow,	21,876	19,598	—	2,307
“ Woods and Plantations,	307,385	300,576	1,890	—
“ Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,804,935	4,859,393	54,458	—
Total,†	20,333,344	20,333,344	—	—

The area under Crops in 1894, compared with 1893, shows a net increase of 52,970 acres—there being an increase of 37,845 acres in tillage, an increase of 16,422 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and a decrease of 1,297 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is a decrease of 107,011 acres in the area under Grass, and a decrease of 2,307 acres of Fallow land; but an increase of 1,890 acres under Woods and Plantations; and an increase of 54,458 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,859,393 acres given as under “Bog, Waste, Water, &c.” in 1894, 1,230,218 acres were enumerated as “Turf Bog,” 451,223 acres as “Marsh,” 2,238,404 acres as “Barren Mountain Land,” and 939,548 acres as “Water, Roads, Fences, &c.” Compared with 1893, “Bog and Marsh” appears to have increased by 35,177 acres (following a decrease of 53,319 acres in 1893, as compared with 1892), while “Barren Mountain Land” decreased by 2,881 acres, following an increase of 17,957 acres in 1893.

* Including 129,581 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 499,293 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Area
under crops
1893 and
1894.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1893 and 1894, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1893, there was last year a net decrease of 5,316 acres, or 0·4 per cent. in cereals, as wheat decreased by 5,660 acres, barley by 4,181 acres, bere and rye by 1,554 acres, and beans and pease by 420 acres, while oats increased by 6,499 acres.

In green crops there was a net increase of 9,567 acres, or 0·8 per cent., turnips having increased by 8,536 acres, mangel wurzel and beet root by 5,005 acres, and cabbage by 3,270 acres, while potatoes decreased by 6,645 acres, vetches and rape by 239 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 370 acres.

Flax shows an increase of 33,594 acres, or 49·8 per cent., and meadow and clover an increase of 15,125 acres, or 0·7 per cent.

The area under flax in 1894 (101,081 acres) is the largest extent under that crop in any year since 1889.

In 1894, 80·1 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 28·6 under green crops, 2·0 under flax, and 44·3 under meadow and clover.

Varieties of
Potatoes.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 72) that of the 717,090 acres planted with potatoes, 78·5 per cent. were under one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of acres under potatoes 7·6 per cent. were under Fionnders, 2·5 per cent. under Magnum Bonum, 2·4 per cent. under Irish Whites, 2·1 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 1·4 per cent. under White Rocks, 0·9 per cent. under Kemps, 0·6 per cent. under Scotch Downs, and 4·0 per cent. under all other varieties exclusive of Champions. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Of the total extent under crops in 1894, 84·3 per cent., or over five-sixths, were under three crops—oats (25·4 per cent.), potatoes (14·5), and meadow and clover (44·3).

(TABLE I.)—The Area under Crops in 1893 and 1894, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

Crops.	1893.	1894.	Increase in 1894.		Decrease in 1894.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Wheat,	54,998	49,338	—	—	5,660	10·3
Oats,	1,248,358	1,354,837	6,499	0·5	—	—
Barley,	168,776	164,595	—	—	4,181	2·5
Bere and Rye,	13,658	12,102	—	—	1,554	11·4
Beans and Pease,	3,805	3,385	—	—	420	11·7
TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CEREAL CROPS,	1,480,937	1,484,067	—	—	5,316	0·4
Potatoes,	723,735	717,090	—	—	6,645	0·9
Turnips,	302,774	311,310	8,536	2·8	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	47,034	52,039	5,005	10·6	—	—
Cabbage,	41,236	44,503	3,270	7·9	—	—
Vetches and Rape,	11,031	10,792	—	—	239	2·1
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	27,878	27,508	—	—	370	1·3
TOTAL EXTENT UNDER GREEN CROPS,	1,153,766	1,163,275	9,567	0·8	—	—
Flax,	67,487	101,081	33,594	49·8	—	—
TOTAL UNDER TILLAGE,	2,710,658	2,748,413	37,545	1·4	—	—
Meadow and Clover :— Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation,	642,365 1,620,116	641,068 1,641,540	— 16,422	— 1·1	1,297 —	0·2 —
TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS,	4,878,041	4,931,011	52,970	1·1	—	—

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1893 and 1894:—

Crops.	Proportion per cent.		Crops.	Proportion per cent.	
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
Wheat,	1.1	1.0	Cabbage,	0.9	0.9
Oats,	35.3	25.4	Vetches and Rape, . .	0.2	0.2
Barley,	3.5	3.3	Carrots, Parsnips, and		
Bare and Rye, . .	0.3	0.3	other Green Crops, . .	0.6	0.6
Beans and Peas, . .	0.1	0.1			
UNDER CEREAL CROPS, .	30.3	30.1	UNDER GREEN CROPS, .	23.7	23.6
Potatoes,	14.8	14.5	Flax,	1.4	2.0
Turnips,	0.3	0.3	Meadow and Clover, . .	44.4	44.3
Manget Wurrel and Beet					
Roots,	1.0	1.1	TOTAL,	100.0	100.0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1894 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1885 to 1894 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 40, 44, and 52, respectively.

The extent of land under grass in 1894 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,314,096 acres, or 50.2 in every 100 of the entire country, in 1893 the extent was 10,321,107 acres or 50.8 per cent. in 1893. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were—in Munster 54.1 per cent. in 1894, and 54.3 per cent. in 1893; Leinster 55.0 per cent. in 1894, and 55.3 per cent. in 1893; Connaught 48.8 per cent. in 1894, and 49.7 per cent. in 1893; and Ulster 42.8 per cent. in 1894, and 43.5 per cent. in 1893.

There appears to have been a decrease of pasture land in 1894 in Munster of 0.1 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Leinster of 0.3 per cent., in Ulster of 0.7, and in Connaught of 1.0 per cent.

Of the counties—Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each 60 acres or upwards in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1894; Clare, Fermanagh, Kildare, Elkenmy, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Tipperary, had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Dublin, Longford, Monaghan, Queen's, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Armagh, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Mayo had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1894. Only 35.4 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1894 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 70.2.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1894, are given at page 36.

As already stated, the land under grass in 1894 formed a little more than half of the total area (20,333,344 statute acres) of the country. It will be observed from the succeeding Table (Table II.) that the area under grass in 1894 although slightly in excess of the average for the preceding ten years, was somewhat less than the extent for the year 1893, the proportion of the total area having decreased from 50.8 per cent. in 1893, to 50.2 in 1894.

In Cereal Crops a continuous decrease is shown for all the years covered by the Table, except 1888 and 1892, in each of which there was a slight increase as compared with the extent for the year immediately preceding. The average area under cereals in the ten years 1884-93 was 1,544,538 acres, and the extent in 1894 was 1,454,057 acres, being a decline of 80,481 acres or 5.2 per cent.

The average area under Green Crops in the ten years was 1,207,948 acres, and in 1894 the area was 1,163,275 acres, being 44,673 acres or 3.7 per cent. under the average. The extent under Green Crops in 1893 was 1,153,708 acres.

The area under Flax rose from 67,487 acres in 1893 to 101,081 acres in 1894, and the latter extent shows an increase of 1,830 acres as compared with the average for the ten years 1884-93.

There were 2,167,473 acres under Meadow and Clover in 1893, and 2,182,598 acres in 1894: the average extent for the ten years 1884-93 was 2,110,823 acres, the yearly extent varying from 1,962,487 acres in 1884 to 2,221,980 acres in 1883.

The extent of Fallow or uncropped arable land in 1894 was 19,568 acres, being a decline of 2,307 acres as compared with the preceding year, but 1,270 acres over the average extent for the ten years 1884-93.

The area returned under "Bog, Waste, Barren Mountain, Water, &c." in 1894 was 4,857,429 acres, being 52,491 acres over the corresponding extent for the preceding year, and 11,570 acres above the average for the ten years 1884-93.

Division of Land. TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1884 to 1894, with averages for the ten years, 1884-93; also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

Year.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent of Land in Statute Acres under										Total.
		Cereal Crops	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1884.	518,445	1,896,819	1,371,618	89,398	1,962,487	10,548,875	15,218,220	882,006	29,441	4,798,608	30,333,344 Statute Acres	
1885.	515,540	1,854,988	1,310,309	100,347	2,084,768	10,231,130	15,208,247	329,447	29,112	4,771,847		
1886.	516,499	1,820,704	1,311,813	127,850	2,084,309	10,162,760	15,196,879	329,882	27,028	4,782,541		
1887.	516,588	1,802,468	1,335,097	180,584	2,148,818	10,042,507	15,175,184	322,302	22,740	4,871,480		
1888.	514,891	1,879,845	1,354,145	112,013	2,221,580	9,988,097	15,044,790	331,597	13,618	4,885,792		
1889.	516,945	1,885,008	1,312,740	113,073	2,187,377	9,988,397	15,044,790	328,686	12,480	4,895,554		
1890.	519,094	1,814,734	1,384,403	96,868	2,060,584	10,231,256	15,181,352	327,461	16,598	4,854,710		
1891.	517,013	1,492,768	1,101,624	74,058	2,053,330	10,295,884	15,117,086	311,504	15,638	4,881,126*		
1892.	519,458	1,484,785	1,174,008	70,847	2,145,810	10,352,304	15,188,382	308,583	24,308	4,802,238*		
1893.	515,888	1,466,276	1,189,708	67,437	2,167,473	10,321,107	15,150,548	307,386	21,878	4,804,336*		
Average	515,501	1,644,328	1,201,046	93,521	2,110,828	10,179,344	15,142,504	328,469	18,298	4,945,880		
1884-93.												
1894.	511,909	1,686,687	1,363,378	101,041	2,182,538	10,214,095	15,148,107	308,378	11,548	4,826,302*		
Year.	—	Proportion per Cent. under										Total.
		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.		
1884.	—	7.9	6.0	0.4	9.7	20.9	74.8	1.7	0.1	29.8	100.0	
1885.	—	7.9	6.0	0.5	10.0	20.4	74.6	1.6	0.1	29.8		
1886.	—	7.9	6.0	0.6	10.0	20.0	74.6	1.6	0.1	29.8		
1887.	—	7.7	6.1	0.6	10.6	19.6	74.6	1.6	0.1	29.8		
1888.	—	7.7	6.1	0.6	10.9	19.7	74.6	1.6	0.1	29.8		
1889.	—	7.6	6.0	0.6	10.7	19.8	74.6	1.6	0.1	29.8		
1890.	—	7.4	6.0	0.6	10.6	20.2	74.4	1.6	0.1	29.9		
1891.	—	7.6	5.9	0.4	10.1	20.7	74.4	1.6	0.1	29.9		
1892.	—	7.4	6.2	0.4	10.9	20.4	74.5	1.6	0.1	29.9		
1893.	—	7.8	6.7	0.5	10.7	20.0	74.5	1.5	0.1	29.9		
Average	—	7.6	5.9	0.5	10.4	20.1	74.8	1.6	0.1	29.8		
1884-93.												
1894.	—	7.8	6.7	0.5	10.0	20.2	74.6	1.5	0.1	29.9		

Turf Bog. Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1894, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 36. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 266,201 acres, or 20.2 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 155,287 acres, or 10.3 per cent.; and Donegal, 131,528 acres, or 11.0 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Turf Bog" viz.:—Dublin, 33 acres; Louth, 843 acres, or 0.4 per cent. of its entire area; Carlow, 854 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; Wexford, 1,023 acres, or 0.2 per cent.; Down, 2,452 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; Kilkenny, 2,786 acres, or 0.6 per cent.; and Waterford, 3,535 acres, or 0.8 per cent. In the province of Connaught 540,334 acres, being 12.7 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 68,936 acres, or 11.8 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

Marsh. In Galway, 67,706 acres, or 4.5 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Cork, 65,484 acres, or 3.5 per cent.; in Mayo, 64,824 acres, or 4.9 per cent.; in Kerry, 40,037 acres, or 3.5 per cent., and in Donegal, 36,406 acres, or 3.1 per cent. The counties with the smallest area under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 498 acres, or 0.2 per cent. of its entire area; Monaghan, 1,596, or 0.5 per cent.; Louth, 2,005, or 1.0 per cent.; Meath, 2,151, or 0.4 per cent.; and Fermanagh, 2,866 acres, or 0.6 per cent.

* The total area adopted for 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, is 30,333,344 acres.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The following statement shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow and Clover and Pasture respectively in Ireland during the 11 years, 1884-94, and the average extents for the 10 years, 1884-93:—

Year.	Meadow and Clover.	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1884,	1,961,487	10,346,876	12,308,363
1885,	2,034,768	10,251,130	12,285,898
1886,	2,094,309	10,167,707	12,262,016
1887,	2,143,818	10,048,507	12,192,325
1888,	2,221,980	9,906,037	12,128,017
1889,	2,187,529	9,936,297	12,123,826
1890,	2,003,634	10,212,226	12,215,860
1891,	2,009,559	10,268,684	12,278,243
1892,	2,143,810	10,253,824	12,397,634
1893,	2,167,473	10,321,107	12,488,580
Average, 1884-93, .	2,110,823	10,179,945	12,290,768
1894,	2,182,596	10,214,096	12,396,694

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,308,363 acres in 1884 to 12,396,694 acres in 1894, being an increase of 87,331 acres or 0·7 per cent. Comparing the area under Pasture in the two years referred to, we find that there was a decrease in the later year; however, it will be seen further on in this Report that cattle and sheep have increased, showing the pasture lands are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

Barren Mountain Land covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following seven counties, viz.:—Donegal, 306,374 acres, or 25·7 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 292,573 acres, or 23·2 per cent.; Cork, 252,506 acres, or 13·7 per cent.; Galway, 260,737 acres, or 16·0 per cent.; Mayo, 230,921 acres, or 17·6 per cent.; Wicklow, 113,930 acres, or 23·8 per cent., and Tyrone 109,849 acres, or 14·1 per cent.

Barren Mountain Land, 1894.

1·6 per cent., or 61,157 acres of Antrim, 13·7 per cent., or 61,815 acres of Sligo, 14·1 per cent., or 72,427 acres of Londonderry, 7·2 per cent., or 75,298 acres of Tipperary, 17·2 per cent., or 78,349 acres of Waterford, and 10·7 per cent., or 82,090 acres of Clare are under "Barren Mountain Land." The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Meath with 587 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Longford, 592 acres, or 0·3 per cent.; Kildare, 1,085 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; Monaghan, 1,504 acres, or 0·5 per cent.; and Westmeath, 1,517 acres, or 0·4 per cent. Only 219,797 acres, or 4·5 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 802,547 acres, or 13·5 per cent. of Munster; 641,718 acres, or 12·1 per cent. of Ulster; and 574,342 acres or 13·6 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

989,548 acres (including 129,681 acres under water), or 4·6 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1894 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." In the counties the highest percentage is 7·3 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·5 in Kildare and Wicklow. These figures do not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes, and sideways. See note (t), page 5.

Water, Roads, Fences, &c., 1894.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 37 and 38.

*With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from Part I. of Dr. Grubb's "Facts and Figures about Ireland" (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, Dublin, 1895), may be of interest: It shows that an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past fifty years.

"DIVISION OF LAND IN 1841, '51, '61, '71, '81, AND 1891.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Under Cropp (including Meadows, Grass, &c.)	28,464,200	3,399,821	3,480,216	3,201,497	3,356,278	3,812,281
Woods and Plantations	374,489	374,277	3,123,328	2,911,295	3,372,281	3,399,324
Barren Mountain Land		374,930	210,397	224,890	312,703	311,344
By and Marsh, &c. . . .	3,489,971	3,416,815	3,488,200	4,313,641	4,790,282	4,956,759
Waste Land, &c.,					(1,770,899) (891,839)	(2,449,925) (940,402)
Total,				10,736,726		20,251,244*

NOTE.—The information for 1861 and 1881, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

*The difference between the total area entered for 1891 and that given for the other years is owing to the adoption in 1891 of revised areas for some counties, and the inclusion of some new lands in the County of Wexford.

The subject of the apparent increase of waste land in recent years is referred to at some length in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1886.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1893: Number and size of Holdings in 1894, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

COUNTRY.	WORLD AND CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS.										Total.
	Total exporting 1 Area.	Area 1 and not exporting 2 Areas.	Area 2 and not exporting 3 Areas.	Area 3 and not exporting 4 Areas.	Area 4 and not exporting 5 Areas.	Area 5 and not exporting 6 Areas.	Area 6 and not exporting 7 Areas.	Area 7 and not exporting 8 Areas.	Area 8 and not exporting 9 Areas.	Area 9 and not exporting 10 Areas.	
ALGERIA.	1895 1,815	1,807	5,393	5,900	5,652	5,707	231	138	49	21,294	
ANDorra.	1894 1,773	1,803	5,559	6,016	5,928	5,641	241	141	49	21,529	
ARGENTINA.	1895 1,698	3,727	6,579	4,202	3,384	331	81	25	2	26,083	
ARMENIA.	1894 1,044	5,559	5,569	4,292	1,415	545	84	21	3	25,875	
AUSTRIA.	1895 1,428	841	656	1,647	934	880	353	134	7	4,771	
BALTI.	1894 1,088	1,367	7,843	1,614	845	348	110	7	5,582		
BELGIUM.	1895 1,079	1,364	7,161	9,023	2,445	345	314	43	6	20,006	
BENIN.	1894 1,471	1,362	5,589	4,719	3,645	5,719	995	356	43	18,367	
BHARAT.	1895 1,459	1,363	5,586	4,965	3,948	3,768	921	333	47	18,562	
BOLIVIA.	1894 1,382	5,353	4,689	6,847	6,071	3,575	3,575	777	85	35,421	
BRAZIL.	1895 4,015	5,910	4,544	5,067	5,783	7,749	6,613	797	66	36,816	
BULGARIA.	1894 1,363	5,055	10,001	3,584	4,069	1,741	1,000	351	303	31,391	
CANADA.	1895 1,538	3,085	16,113	6,375	4,014	3,167	1,078	547	103	31,519	
CHINA.	1894 4,134	3,887	6,867	6,886	3,169	1,791	552	307	99	36,451	
COLOMBIA.	1895 4,724	5,054	8,344	6,617	5,182	1,748	850	360	57	36,746	
CUBA.	1894 5,081	1,744	1,615	819	606	819	354	137	13	17,220	
CYPRUS.	1895 2,465	586	1,657	1,657	3,355	613	369	134	14	14,484	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.	1894 814	1,075	2,576	4,263	3,348	1,569	1,569	325	13	15,471	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.	1895 830	1,044	4,507	4,227	2,953	1,128	345	94	12	18,714	
EGYPT.	1894 1,895	4,458	15,181	8,755	8,508	2,838	1,322	692	101	39,734	
EL SALVADOR.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
ETHIOPIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
GUATEMALA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
HAWAII.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
HONG KONG.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
INDIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
INDONESIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
ITALY.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
JAPAN.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
KOREA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1895 1,350	4,159	12,115	8,086	3,445	2,574	1,302	339	745	35,370	
LIBERIA.	1894 1,350	4,									

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.												
Lancashire, . . .	1885	16,189	37,768	58,771	21,143	16,154	33,955	5,888	2,107	488	128,609	
	1884	16,240	37,748	58,579	22,171	15,349	34,950	5,868	2,017	461	125,191	
Merioneth, . . .	1885	16,376	11,530	29,234	26,203	22,528	22,168	9,212	2,738	323	76,203	
	1884	16,390	11,261	28,167	26,811	22,528	22,170	9,207	2,708	303	72,743	
Valley, . . .	1885	16,574	30,129	54,396	26,790	24,618	34,127	3,607	1,929	295	120,510	
	1884	16,510	29,510	54,508	25,919	24,798	34,847	3,638	1,914	278	120,130	
Carnarvon, . . .	1885	6,689	12,533	45,584	23,252	11,491	36,368	3,144	1,718	279	81,964	
	1884	6,773	12,718	45,587	23,551	12,515	36,426	3,160	1,692	318	82,742	
TOTAL OF IRELAND, . . .	1885	52,067	92,852	188,928	133,443	73,845	55,256	23,597	8,270	1,585	371,642	
	1884	51,969	92,741	188,223	133,668	73,698	55,330	23,502	8,223	1,574	367,718	
INCREASE ON DECEMBER 31, 1884.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	INCREASE.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	INCREASE.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	DECREASE.	INCREASE.		
	128	161	286	111	869	352	76	97	56	11	2,377	

* Some of the discrepancies appearing in the number of holdings of this size are due to difference of interpretation by the Enumerator of the term "American-born Holding" in an house records small rights in or near towns and villages.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1894, classified according to the total extent of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated:—

Counties.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS RESIDENT LAST YEAR.										Total.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.		
Armagh,	1,754	1,845	4,805	3,987	3,327	2,387	633	133	81	28,553	
Armagh,	1,688	3,472	7,707	3,325	1,691	525	327	25	6	31,961	
Carlow,	1,058	810	748	930	719	770	321	139	17	11,022	
Cavan,	815	1,020	4,538	6,321	3,418	596	238	88	17	16,022	
Clare,	1,425	1,654	2,908	4,768	3,261	2,614	599	402	78	16,229	
Cork,	4,794	2,144	3,502	3,084	3,708	6,620	3,303	584	120	32,020	
Down,	1,489	2,785	6,411	7,094	3,845	3,675	1,694	784	113	28,014	
Dublin,	3,715	3,719	3,607	4,020	2,945	1,932	453	85	28	25,778	
Donegal,	2,414	1,241	1,498	719	459	489	209	182	23	7,995	
Fermanagh,	768	681	1,600	2,819	3,382	1,592	593	164	22	12,485	
Galway,	1,899	4,968	11,863	8,236	3,365	2,369	1,199	714	369	51,546	
Kerry,	1,719	1,799	5,022	3,561	3,668	3,650	1,774	591	124	31,028	
Kildare,	1,307	1,609	1,313	963	689	625	608	302	79	7,008	
Kilkenny,	1,738	1,482	1,359	1,945	1,648	1,657	825	563	38	11,263	
King's,	1,832	1,819	1,053	1,328	1,291	1,007	617	293	72	13,024	
Leinster,	881	723	4,159	4,613	3,766	688	188	81	13	13,617	
Limerick,	2,962	1,666	1,375	3,461	2,441	2,870	1,182	218	64	14,381	
Louth,	1,341	1,438	4,370	4,159	2,149	1,369	438	130	49	16,218	
Longford,	854	794	2,341	2,367	1,071	549	167	79	19	9,312	
Londonderry, Co. of,	1,862	1,375	2,128	1,186	884	413	226	126	20	6,904	
Mayo,	1,872	3,273	14,717	8,223	3,779	1,862	708	414	217	34,386	
Meath,	2,221	1,683	5,588	1,748	973	1,023	738	450	147	17,283	
Monaghan,	733	1,515	3,843	4,373	1,477	579	128	38	4	14,283	
Queens,	1,325	1,447	2,021	1,904	1,149	1,248	364	253	46	10,770	
Roscommon,	963	1,619	3,767	3,330	1,599	682	418	205	66	18,118	
Sligo,	804	1,370	4,384	4,330	1,485	721	284	145	30	14,740	
Tipperary,	2,494	2,431	8,365	4,041	3,436	3,015	1,418	367	122	21,212	
Trent,	2,802	2,363	7,398	7,314	3,063	3,441	636	177	40	26,212	
Waterford,	3,713	2,115	1,174	1,022	1,068	1,469	811	257	42	17,770	
Wexford,	1,894	1,650	3,091	1,864	1,139	527	473	276	86	10,880	
Wick,	1,688	1,234	2,420	2,130	2,240	1,189	838	368	29	14,684	
Wicklow,	864	797	3,666	1,634	1,064	1,216	685	269	90	7,785	
SUMMARY OF IRELAND.											
Provinces.											
Leinster,	17,581	16,014	31,748	35,503	13,090	12,368	6,480	2,882	689	118,135	
Munster,	16,117	10,946	16,091	20,340	19,389	20,305	8,207	8,779	647	116,624	
Ulster,	10,793	10,320	30,179	45,301	23,453	14,472	4,379	1,211	338	108,566	
Connaught,	6,190	11,220	41,441	22,024	10,550	6,555	2,793	1,246	643	115,648	
Total of Ireland,	50,681	48,500	109,378	123,074	60,568	53,717	21,516	4,931	2,577	538,133	

Number of Occupiers of Land, 1883 to 1894.

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1883 to 1894, by Provinces:—

Provinces.	Number of Occupiers in the Year.						
	1883.	1885.	1889.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Leinster,	108,384	106,791	108,951	109,560	108,675	100,916	110,183
Munster,	111,198	112,324	112,858	114,393	114,306	115,150	116,094
Ulster,	187,400	189,418	188,540	188,128	188,030	187,810	188,595
Connaught,	114,423	114,600	113,861	114,587	114,374	114,683	115,534
IRELAND,	521,435	523,133	524,210	526,670	525,078	527,364	530,156

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1894.

As will be seen from Table V. on the opposite page, the number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1894. In Leinster the decrease was 64.6 per cent.; in Munster 80.5; in Ulster 79.4; in Connaught 87.3; and in all Ireland 79.8 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38.2 per cent; it was—in Leinster 44.5 per cent; in Munster 69.1; and in Ulster 35.2; while in Connaught these holdings increased 3.5 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7.2 per cent. In Leinster; 112.6 per cent. in Ulster; and 476.1 per cent. in Connaught: they decreased 11.9 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 68.5 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 119·4 per cent. in Leinster; 240·7 in Munster; 355·6 in Ulster; 429·8 in Connaught; and 235·7 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1894 by 22·2 per cent. in Leinster; 32·0 per cent. in Munster; 22·6 in Ulster; and 25·3 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,302 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; 517,012 in 1891; and 515,909 in 1894, showing a decrease of 175,293 or 25·4 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1894.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1894, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1894:—

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1894.

Size of Holdings.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	1841, 20,110 1851, 25,711 1861, 25,848 1871, 21,429 1881, 18,594 1891, 18,034 1894, 17,748	27,837 14,206 13,736 13,922 11,036 11,297 11,261	103,215 99,769 98,438 94,220 91,971 91,387 91,069	100,284 18,463 19,427 16,836 15,290 12,896 12,713	310,436 83,083 83,469 74,869 67,071 61,464 62,781
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1894.	32,329	46,536	81,146	87,541	247,553
Rate per cent.	64·6	89·5	79·4	87·3	79·6
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	1841, 46,039 1851, 33,038 1861, 29,516 1871, 27,375 1881, 26,046 1891, 25,681 1894, 25,570	61,755 24,255 21,939 20,469 19,767 19,294 19,107	99,605 85,176 82,083 73,647 68,343 64,790 64,565	43,463 49,285 50,464 50,533 49,888 46,766 46,981	259,709 191,694 185,931 171,383 164,625 156,661 156,223
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1894.	20,469	42,546	35,049	1,879	96,078
Rate per cent.	44·5	69·1	35·2	3·5	36·2
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	1841, 20,688 1851, 26,006 1861, 24,326 1871, 23,443 1881, 22,623 1891, 22,328 1894, 22,171	37,611 28,835 26,805 23,634 26,090 24,368 24,315	25,219 67,651 87,690 56,878 56,227 53,825 53,619	5,894 28,799 32,860 32,702 32,511 33,496 33,551	79,343 141,311 141,351 138,647 138,793 133,947 133,686
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1894.	1,483	3,296	28,490	27,727	54,314
Rate per cent.	7·2	11·9	112·6	476·1	68·5
Above 30 Acres.	1841, 17,943 1851, 28,096 1861, 39,384 1871, 39,331 1881, 39,475 1891, 39,138 1894, 39,372	16,665 53,074 53,833 56,428 56,141 56,518 56,777	9,835 37,615 39,464 41,071 43,810 44,067 43,991	4,562 20,107 23,132 25,273 21,708 25,397 25,100	48,325 149,096 155,833 159,303 159,836 162,940 163,248
Increase in number between 1841 and 1894.	21,429	40,112	34,356	18,747	114,624
Rate per cent.	119·4	240·7	355·6	429·8	235·7
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE.	1841, 134,780 1851, 122,871 1861, 116,973 1871, 111,678 1881, 106,590 1891, 105,811 1894, 104,861	163,886 130,494 116,333 116,793 112,014 111,347 111,460	326,694 310,343 307,635 195,628 168,070 183,929 183,234	155,842 116,624 125,543 121,883 119,709 116,425 116,354	691,302 570,338 568,484 544,142 526,743 517,012 515,909
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1894.	29,919	81,426	53,490	38,463	175,293
Rate per cent.	22·2	32·0	22·6	25·3	25·4

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and
Plantations.

In addition to the information regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations, returns were obtained in 1894, showing the proportion of the area entered under this heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees. From these Returns it appears that of the total area (309,276 statute acres) under Woods and Plantations last year, 47,725 acres were under Larch, 35,063 under Fir, 16,208 under Spruce, 3,258 under Pine, 28,607 under Oak, 8,497 under Ash, 10,651 under Beech, 2,857 under Sycamore, 3,288 under Elm, 4,420 under Other Trees, and 148,723 were returned as under Mixed Trees. The area under Woods and Plantations in Leinster was 93,244 acres, in Munster 104,262 acres, in Ulster 59,854 acres, and in Connaught 52,316 acres.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of col-
lecting the
Returns of
Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 76 to 88 will be found the Observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

The Weather.

The
Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars, and those given on pages 117-142, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science; they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1874-94, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1894-95. The Tables on pages 143-5 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospheric Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A rainy day is one on which at least one-hundredth (1/100) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

The Mean Height of the Barometer during the year 1894 was 29.915 inches. The highest observed reading was 30.895 inches at 4 P.M. on December 27th. The lowest observed reading was 28.691 inches, at 4 P.M. on October 24th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 2.214 inches compared with 2.176 inches in 1893.

The Mean Temperature of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 50.1°. The highest reading was 75.7° on July 1st; the lowest reading was 18.6° on January 7th. The average mean temperature for the years 1874-93 calculated in the same way was 48.7°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 49.12°.

Rain fell on 200 days, including snow or sleet on 16 days, and hail on 32 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1874-93 was 196.4. The total rainfall measured 29.181 inches compared with an average of 27.763 inches in the twenty years 1874-93. During the first half of 1894 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 14.361 inches on 109 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 14.990 inches fell on 100 days.

As regards the Direction of the Wind, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 51; N.E., 34; E., 83; S.E., 59; S., 68; S.W., 66; W., 109; N.W., 78; Calms, 44.

Noxious Insects; Fungi; Weeds.

Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, fungi, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration, on pages 76 to 83.

Noxious
Insects;
Fungi;
Weeds.

The following may be quoted :—

In Slane District, Meath County.—“ No complaints are made of insects, fungi, &c., except the fly in turnip crop.”

In Ballynacarrigy District, Westmeath County.—“ Turnips have been slightly injured by an insect known as the fly.”

In Gorey District, Wexford County.—“ No special complaints have been made this season of ravages by fungi or insects, but in isolated spots the potato stalk and leaves are said to have been much affected by the former.”

In Taghmon District, Wexford County.—“ In the sub-district of Duncormick, early in the season, the turnip crop on poor land was attacked by a species of fungus.”

In Kanturk District, Cork County, E.R.—“ The oats suffered in the dry weather, but not to a great extent, from wire-worm.”

In Middleton District, Cork County, E.R.—“ Scotch-grass and yellow-weed do damage to crops.”

In Bruff District, Limerick County.—“ There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi, except in one locality where potatoes were injured by slugs, and in another where they were injured by fungi.”

In Carrick-on-Suir District, Tipperary County, S.R.—“ The wire-worm caused some damage.”

In Belfast East District, Antrim County.—“ A good deal of damage was caused by fungi and weeds.”

In Lurgan District, Armagh County.—“ Some injury was done by weeds to potatoes and turnips; those weeds were crowfoot, dock, and quitchgrass, which were observed in nearly all kinds of lands.”

In Dungannon District, Tyrone County.—“ Turnips: this crop has not done as well as was expected, owing to fly and dryness of autumn.”

In Glenties District, Galway County.—“ There was a good deal of potato disease in part of the district.”

In Loughrea District, Galway County.—“ The potato crop is at least one-fourth below the average of previous years, which is attributable to late frosts, the constant wet weather during the summer months, and the appearance of the ‘ blight ’ before the crop had attained maturity.”

In Roundstone District, Galway County.—“ The seaweed with which the land is manured tends, I believe, to free the grounds from insects; but fungi, or what is known as blight, fell rather heavily on the potato crop.”

In Ballinamore District, Leitrim County.—“ In some lands insects locally known as cut-worm did some injury to the grain crop.”

In Ballaghaderreen District, Mayo County.—“ All crops grown are about an average yield, with the exception of potatoes, which have failed in different localities to the extent of one-half to one-third the average crop. This is due to the wet weather in the early part of the season, followed by blight, and to the late frosts in May and June.”

Total produce in 1893 and 1894.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1894 with 1893, we find a decrease in wheat of 71,769 cwts., or 8.0 per cent.; in oats of 104,798 cwts., or 0.5 per cent.; in bere of 312 cwts., or 11.9 per cent.; in rye of 26,310 cwts., or 14.8 per cent.; in beans of 2,974 cwts., or 4.7 per cent.; while there was an increase in barley of 42,702 cwts., or 1.5 per cent.; and in pease of 2,092 cwts., or 61.6 per cent.

In Green Crops, potatoes show a decrease of 1,191,101 tons, or 38.9 per cent.; turnips of 568,718 tons, or 11.7 per cent.; mangel wurzel and beet root, of 10,702 tons, or 1.4 per cent.; and cabbage, a decrease of 23,930 tons, or 5.3 per cent.

Flax shows an increase of 980,112 stoness of 14 lbs., or 39.8 per cent. (following an increase of 910,522 stoness, or 58.7 per cent. in 1893, as compared with 1892); hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, an increase of 245,118 tons, or 19.6 per cent.; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, an increase of 580,939 tons, or 18.0 per cent.; the entire haycrop showing an increase of 826,077 tons, or 18.4 per cent.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1893 and 1894.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1894 compared with that of 1893 shows an increase in wheat from 16.2 cwts. to 16.6 cwts.; in barley from 16.4 cwts. to 17.1 cwts.; in beans from 19.2 cwts. to 21.6 cwts.; and in pease from 10.5 cwts. to 13.7 cwts.; while there was a decrease in oats from 15.5 cwts. to 15.4 cwts.; in bere from 13.4 cwts. to 13.1 cwts.; and in rye from 13.2 cwts. to 12.7 cwts. In other crops—potatoes show a decrease from 4.2 tons to 2.6 tons; turnips from 16.0 tons to 13.7 tons; mangel wurzel and beet-root from 16.3 tons to 14.6 tons; and cabbage from 10.9 tons to 9.5 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows an increase from 1.9 tons to 2.3 tons; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation from 2.1 tons to 2.5 tons. Flax gave a higher yield than in any previous year since 1853, except 1893, but compared with that year, shows a decrease from 36.3 stoness to 34.0 stoness per acre.

The total produce of the principal crops in 1893 and 1894, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the average produce per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the estimated average yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1884 to 1894, inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1893-94.

TABLE VI.—The total produce of the principal Crops in 1893 and 1894 and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1894.		Decrease in 1894.	
	1893.	1894.	Quantity.	Per centage.	Quantity.	Per centage.
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	892,369	620,490	—	—	71,769	8.0
Oats, " "	19,395,794	19,290,996	—	—	104,798	0.5
Barley, " "	2,760,977	2,812,679	42,702	1.5	—	—
Bere, " "	2,619	2,307	—	—	312	11.9
Rye, " "	178,100	151,790	—	—	26,310	14.8
Beans, " "	63,055	60,081	—	—	2,974	4.7
Pease, " "	5,295	5,487	2,092	61.6	—	—
Potatoes, in Tons, .	3,066,365	1,873,164	—	—	1,191,101	38.9
Turnips, " "	4,848,212	4,279,494	—	—	568,718	11.7
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, " "	768,694	758,192	—	—	10,702	1.4
Cabbage, " "	446,953	423,023	—	—	23,930	5.3
Flax, in Stoness of 14 lbs., .	2,461,119	3,441,231	980,112	39.8	—	—
Hay, in Tons, {	1,948,907	1,494,023	245,118	19.6	—	—
{ Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, . . . }						
{ Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation, . . }	2,234,350	2,815,339	580,939	18.0	—	—

TABLE VII.—The estimated average produce per statute acre of the principal crops in 1893 and 1894, and the increase or decrease in 1894 compared with 1893:—

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1894.	Decrease in 1894.
	1893.	1894.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs.	16.2	16.6	0.4	—
Oats, " " " "	16.5	16.4	—	0.1
Barley, " " " "	16.4	17.1	0.7	—
Beet, " " " "	18.4	18.1	—	0.3
Rye, " " " "	13.9	12.7	—	0.5
Maize, " " " "	19.2	21.6	2.4	—
Peas, " " " "	10.5	10.7	0.2	—
Potatoes, in Tons	4.2	2.4	—	1.6
Turnips, " " " "	14.0	13.7	—	0.3
Mangel Wurtzel and Beet Root, " " " "	19.3	14.6	—	1.7
Cabbages, " " " "	10.9	9.5	—	1.4
Flax, in Stacks of 14 lbs.	36.0	34.0	—	2.0
Hay, in Tons, { Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, " " " "	1.0	2.3	0.4	—
Hay, in Tons, { Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation, " " " "	2.1	2.5	0.4	—

Average produce of Crops in 1893 and 1894.

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1894 as compared with the preceding ten years. Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1894, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 42, and by poor law unions at page 48. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1885 to 1894, are given at pages 57 to 61.

Extent under Crops, produce, &c., 1885-94.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the average Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1884 to 1894, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1884 to 1893.

Years.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beet.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel/Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbages.	Flax.	Hay.
1884..	27,990	1,344,644	257,541	346	1,548	79,823	204,076	15,411	35,477	85,348	1,982,487
1885..	14,817	1,298,581	177,632	314	8,208	77,952	204,788	27,439	35,147	85,347	2,024,261
1886..	20,446	1,251,393	182,894	298	16,019	79,847	209,851	27,435	35,113	127,930	2,024,261
1887..	47,121	1,315,605	202,289	298	25,774	79,800	209,123	45,212	45,679	136,844	2,125,609
1888..	36,343	1,295,608	179,559	390	15,549	806,500	242,127	45,740	45,268	112,813	2,221,596
1889..	30,145	1,353,885	190,990	471	12,506	795,024	237,315	44,261	45,637	110,005	2,177,023
1890..	30,241	1,251,445	181,154	578	11,773	795,024	237,315	44,261	45,637	110,005	2,177,023
1891..	30,870	1,217,969	173,000	550	12,443	795,024	237,315	44,261	45,637	110,005	2,177,023
1892..	32,400	1,222,544	175,115	436	13,117	795,024	237,315	44,261	45,637	110,005	2,177,023
1893..	34,898	1,345,538	200,774	436	13,117	795,024	237,315	44,261	45,637	110,005	2,177,023
Average, 1884-93.	75,875	3,579,518	574,085	502	21,105	795,024	209,151	43,744	45,679	106,300	2,193,522
1894..	40,298	3,539,357	564,385	178	11,895	511,896	218,520	32,229	44,506	261,201	2,028,028

ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.											
Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	
Wheat, 1884-93.	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	
Oats, 1884-93.	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	
Barley, 1884-93.	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	
Beet, 1884-93.	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	
Rye, 1884-93.	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	
Potatoes, 1884-93.	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	
Turnips, 1884-93.	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	
Mangel/Wurzel and Beet Root, 1884-93.	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	
Cabbages, 1884-93.	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	
Flax, 1884-93.	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	
Hay, 1884-93.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Hay, 1884-93.	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Average, 1884-93.	75.875	75.875	75.875	75.875	75.875	75.875	75.875	75.875	75.875	75.875	
1894..	16.6	16.4	17.1	16.4	12.7	9.6	12.7	16.9	9.5	26.2	2.5

TOTAL PRODUCE.											
Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	Crops, 1884-93.	
Wheat, 1884-93.	451,604	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Oats, 1884-93.	22,517,128	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Barley, 1884-93.	18,105,448	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Beet, 1884-93.	3,461,800	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Rye, 1884-93.	2,177,023	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Potatoes, 1884-93.	1,982,487	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Turnips, 1884-93.	127,930	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Mangel/Wurzel and Beet Root, 1884-93.	110,005	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Cabbages, 1884-93.	110,005	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Flax, 1884-93.	2,221,596	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Hay, 1884-93.	2,177,023	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Hay, 1884-93.	2,177,023	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	18,105,448	4,278,770	4,738	
Average, 1884-93.	75,875	75,875	75,875	75,875	75,875	75,875	75,875	75,875	75,875	75,875	
1894..	40,298	3,539,357	564,385	178	11,895	511,896	218,520	32,229	44,506	261,201	2,028,028

LIVE STOCK.

Number and
Ages of Live
Stock, 1893
and 1894.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1893 and 1894, and the Increase or Decrease in each description:—

Description of Stock.	Number in 1893.	Number in 1894.	Increase in 1894.		Decrease in 1894.	
			In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
Horses, { Two years old and upwards,	436,995	446,466	9,470	2·2	—	—
{ One year old and under two,	87,848	89,394	1,446	1·6	—	—
{ Under one year,	79,083	77,432	—	—	1,651	2·1
Total No. of Horses,	613,927	633,182	9,235	1·5	—	—
Mules,	29,203	29,348	146	0·5	—	—
Asses,	216,720	224,513	5,793	2·6	—	—
CATTLE, { Two years old and upwards,	2,536,747	2,517,425	—	—	21,322	0·8
{ One year old and under two,	929,302	914,229	—	—	55,073	5·7
{ Under one year,	956,008	960,185	4,177	0·4	—	—
Total No. of Cattle,	4,464,057	4,391,839	—	—	72,218	1·6
SHEEP, { One year old and upwards,	2,681,180	2,499,625	—	—	189,545	7·0
{ Under one year,	1,740,975	1,612,545	—	—	127,730	7·2
Total No. of Sheep,	4,421,455	4,105,180	—	—	216,275	7·2
Pigs, { One year old and upwards,	139,606	103,208	24,152	17·4	—	—
{ Under one year,	1,018,961	1,325,116	218,755	21·4	—	—
Total No. of Pigs,	1,158,417	1,389,324	236,907	20·6	—	—
Goats,	323,173	318,907	—	—	4,266	1·3
Poultry,	16,097,461	16,180,601	83,140	0·5	—	—

At the period of the enumeration in 1894, the total number of horses in Ireland was 633,182, being an increase of 9,235 compared with 1893. There was an increase of 9,470 in the number "two years old and upwards," and of 1,446 in the "one year old and under two," but a decrease of 1,651 in those "under one year."

The number of Mules was 29,348, being 146 more than in 1893, and asses numbered 224,513, being an increase of 5,793.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 861,849 in 1893, and 877,043 in 1894, being an increase of 15,194 or 1·8 per cent.; compared with the average number for the ten years 1884-93, they show an increase of 59,259, or 8·6 per cent.

The number of Cattle in 1894 was 4,391,839, showing a decrease of 72,218, or 1·6 per cent., as compared with the number enumerated in 1893, which was the highest number for any of the ten years 1884-93, with the exception of the year 1892; there was a decrease of 21,322 in the "two years old and upwards"; a decrease of 55,073 in the "one year old and under two," but an increase of 4,177 in the number "under one year." Compared with the average number for the ten years 1884-93, Cattle show an increase of 135,804, or 3·2 per cent.

Sheep numbered 4,105,180 in 1894, being 316,275, or 7·2 per cent. less than the number for the previous year, but 187,827 or 4·8 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1884-93; the "one year old and upwards" decreased by 188,545, or 7·0 per cent. as compared with the number in 1893, and those "under one year" by 127,730, or 7·3 per cent.

Pigs were returned as 1,389,324 in 1894, showing an increase of 236,907, or 20·6 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the number for which was 3·5 per cent. more than that for the year 1892. The "one year old and upwards" increased by 24,152, or 17·4 per cent., and those "under one year" by 212,755, or 21·0 per cent.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1894 with the average for the ten years 1884-93, we find an increase of 66,354, or 5·0 per cent.

Goats numbered 318,907 in 1894, being 4,266 less than in 1893, but 21,333 or 7·2 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1884-93.

The number of poultry in 1894 was 16,180,601, being 83,140 more than in 1893, and 1,537,687 or 10·5 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1884-93. Of the 16,180,601 poultry in 1894, 1,011,611 were turkeys; 2,081,976 geese; 2,837,940 ducks; and 10,249,074 ordinary fowl.

Compared with 1893, turkeys decreased by 20,343, geese by 95,461, and ducks by 71,413, while ordinary fowl increased by 270,357.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1884 to 1894 inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1884-93 :—

Year.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1884.	553,439	191,329	4,112,769	3,345,512	1,206,630	254,411	12,747,460
1885.	576,430	197,170	4,326,851	3,478,056	1,265,092	261,427	13,800,532
1886.	576,299	196,246	4,183,324	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	12,508,828
1887.	547,234	198,612	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,436	271,529	14,460,643
1888.	595,268	203,152	4,069,185	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,078	14,486,400
1889.	604,102	205,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	300,883	14,856,517
1890.	614,884	213,018	4,349,516	4,323,365	1,370,266	327,144	15,403,428
1891.	621,479	216,388	4,446,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,237	15,274,128
1892.	635,215	217,600	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,118,473	352,726	16,336,749
1893.	643,129	218,730	4,464,057	4,421,455	1,152,417	323,173	16,097,161
Average 1884-93.	601,858	205,926	4,256,035	3,917,823	1,322,970	297,074	14,642,914
1894.	652,620	224,515	4,391,829	4,105,180	1,389,324	318,907	16,180,601

Number of Live Stock, 1884 to 1894.

Poultry.

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1884 to 1894, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1884-93.

Years.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		Goats.		Pigs.	
	Percentage at each age.			Percentage at each age.			Percentage at each age.		Percentage at each age.		Percentage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1884.	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	31·5	23·2	63·5	37·5	12·8	87·2	57·5	42·5
1885.	76·5	11·9	11·6	56·0	30·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3	57·0	43·0
1886.	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	31·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3	57·0	43·0
1887.	75·6	12·5	11·7	56·7	30·8	22·5	60·9	39·1	12·7	87·3	57·0	43·0
1888.	74·4	13·1	12·5	56·2	31·3	22·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8	57·5	42·5
1889.	74·4	13·4	12·3	55·5	31·9	22·6	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8	57·5	42·5
1890.	73·3	13·7	13·0	54·7	31·2	24·1	58·7	41·3	12·1	87·9	57·9	42·1
1891.	72·2	14·5	13·3	54·1	32·0	23·9	59·0	41·0	11·7	88·3	58·3	41·7
1892.	71·1	15·5	13·4	55·1	32·4	22·5	58·7	41·3	12·0	88·0	58·0	42·0
1893.	71·2	15·9	12·9	55·9	31·7	21·4	60·6	39·4	12·1	87·9	57·9	42·1
Average 1884-93.	74·3	13·4	12·3	55·7	31·4	22·9	60·3	39·7	12·3	87·7	57·7	42·3
1894.	71·7	15·9	12·4	57·3	30·6	21·9	60·7	39·3	11·8	88·2	57·2	42·8

Number of Live Stock, 1884 to 1894.

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows. The following statement (Table XII.) shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1894. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,436,525, being a decline of 143,326 or 9·1 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,517,672	1865, .	1,387,448	1876, .	1,532,974	1887, .	1,594,135
1855, .	1,561,296	1866, .	1,462,816	1877, .	1,522,811	1888, .	1,484,771
1856, .	1,579,320	1867, .	1,521,083	1878, .	1,484,515	1889, .	1,363,781
1857, .	1,608,350	1868, .	1,476,339	1879, .	1,484,818	1890, .	1,400,627
1858, .	1,683,409	1869, .	1,505,028	1880, .	1,398,047	1891, .	1,442,568
1859, .	1,690,389	1870, .	1,522,024	1881, .	1,392,012	1892, .	1,461,039
1860, .	1,516,463	1871, .	1,549,862	1882, .	1,399,005	1893, .	1,441,329
1861, .	1,545,168	1872, .	1,551,784	1883, .	1,402,324	1894, .	1,447,441
1862, .	1,488,835	1873, .	1,525,135	1884, .	1,356,585		
1863, .	1,596,924	1874, .	1,491,575	1885, .	1,417,423		
1864, .	1,348,886	1875, .	1,550,566	1886, .	1,418,444		

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1894, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 62; by Poor Law Unions at pages 63-6; and by counties and provinces, for each year from 1885 to 1894, at pages 67-71.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

**Diseases of
Animals.**

The following information has been derived from Returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 50th section of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, for the year ended the 31st December, 1894.

No case of Pleuro-Pneumonia occurred during the year 1894. No outbreaks occurred in 1893. The numbers for four previous years were 86 for 1892, 133 for 1891, 93 for 1890, and 108 for 1889.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

As regards Swine Fever, during the year 1894, 12,687 suspected outbreaks were reported. The existence of disease was confirmed in 7,619 of these cases by the Veterinary Officers of the Department, who examined the internal organs of the dead or slaughtered swine. The number of outbreaks in the year 1893 was 506, and 227 in 1892.

Thirteen outbreaks of Glanders were reported during the year.

There were 5 outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 22 in the previous year, 6 in 1892, 29 in 1891, 17 in 1890, and 21 in 1889.

The Returns show that 779 cases of Rabies were reported in 1894, as compared with 424 in 1893, 446 in 1892, 470 in 1891, and 353 in 1890.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

TABLE XIII.—The information in the following Table is derived from Returns of the Average Prices of Agricultural Produce collected by the Irish Land Commission for the seven years, 1887-93, and the first three quarters of 1894.

Prices of
Agricultural
Produce.

PRODUCE	Average Price for the year 1887.	Average Price for the year 1888.	Average Price for the year 1889.	Average Price for the year 1890.	Average Price for the year 1891.	Average Price for the year 1892.	Average Price for the year 1893.	Average Prices for the First Three Quarters of the year 1894.		
								Quarter ending 31 March.	Quarter ending 30 June.	Quarter ending 30 Sept.
CEREALS—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per cwt. .	5 8	5 1½	5 5½	5 3½	7 2	6 10	6 8	6 8	—	—
Oats, „	4 1½	3 4	3 9½	3 1	5 10	5 4½	5 4½	5 3	7 1	6 10
Barley, „	5 0	5 1	5 7	5 4½	7 0½	7 1½	6 8	6 8	—	6 11
Rye, per bush. .	5 11	5 1½	5 1½	5 1½	5 1½	6 8½	6 8	6 8	—	—
Potatoes, per cwt. .	5 8	2 8	3 5½	3 5½	3 4½	2 8½	2 7½	2 7	2 8	2 8
Maize, „	5 4½	3 0	1 8	1 1½	2 8	4 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	3 5½
BUTTER, „	40 7	39 30	40 0	38 4½	42 6½	40 1½	40 7	40 11	38 4	40 2
CHEESE, „	40 12	38 0	38 0½	37 1	44 3½	37 4½	38 2	38 2	38 5	40 0
MUTTON, „	48 8	48 8	47 4	47 0½	47 10½	48 1½	47 1	48 1	48 1	48 8
PORK (Fresh), „	40 5½	43 4½	43 1½	43 1	39 4½	43 2	40 8	43 11	43 8	43 8
WOOL, per lb. .	6 10	6 10	6 9½	6 9½	6 9½	6 10	6 8	6 10	6 10	—
EGGS, per 120/6 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1½	6 8	6 4	6 4½

NOTE.—The prices of beef and mutton in the above returns are those for the Dublin Fair Stock Markets, and have been compiled as follows—

- (a) Price in 4th August, 1887, from the market prices of beef and mutton reported in the ordinary manner, irrespective of live weight.
 (b) After 4th August, 1887, the prices of beef and mutton were calculated from weekly returns of the live weights and prices of lot stock at the Dublin Market, the average price being calculated from the live weight price in the ratio of 7 to 8.
 (c) For Ulster, Munster, and Leinster only.
 (d) For Ulster, Munster, and Connaught only, in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894.
 (e) Eggs not reported till 1892.

DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to be considerable it is desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments. Except in two or three cases, where the proprietors declined to give any particulars, the details sought for were willingly supplied where available; but in some establishments the accounts kept did not contain information on all the branches inquired into.

Dairy
Industries.

The following Table shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories from which statistics were obtained in 1894 was 226, being an increase of 36 as compared with the number returned in 1893, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 1,708, or 265 more, than the number for 1893. Of the 226 factories, 115 were owned by individual proprietors, 50 were the property of Joint Stock Companies, and 61 belonged to Co-operative Farmers. In the 226 Factories there were 505 milk separators, of which 423, or 83·8 per cent., were worked by steam-power. Almost four-fifths of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 175; in Leinster there were 41, in Ulster 8, and in Connaught 2. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September, 1894, was 268,425 cwt. (against 167,135 cwt. in the preceding year), and of Cheese 180 cwt., and the number of lbs. of Condensed Milk amounted to 13,238,641.

TABLE XIX.—Showing by Parishes the number of Dairy Farmhouses and of Cottages and Milk Farmhouses in 1874, with the number of Milk-Separators in use; the number of hands permanently employed; the quantity of Butter, Cream, &c., produced; and other details.

Parishes.	Population in 1871.	Number of Buildings in 1874.			Population in 1874.			Dairy Farmhouses, &c.								Total, Dairy Farmhouses, &c., in 1874.				Report of these Milk-Separators.			Total number of hands permanently employed in 1874.
		Dairy Cottages.	Milk Cottages.	Cottages and other buildings.	Dairy Cottages.	Milk Cottages.	Cottages and other buildings.	Total number of Dairy Farmhouses.	Total number of Cottages.	Total number of Milk Farmhouses.	Total number of other buildings.	Total number of buildings.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.	Total number of hands permanently employed.
ALTON.	14	4	10	—	10	4	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
BORTHOL.	10	10	10	—	10	10	—	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
BRISTOL.	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
BRISTOL.	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
BRISTOL.	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
TOTAL OF DISTRICT.	100	10	100	—	110	10	—	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120

(1) Including those situated along the railway.

(2) Statistics of the quantity used in a separate column.

(3) Including the houses along the railway.

(4) Including the houses along the railway.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland, the following statement has been extracted from Statistical Returns prepared under the "Diseases of Animals Act, 1894," by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council.

Exports of Live Stock.

TABLE XV.—Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the twenty years, 1875-94:—

Years.	Cattle.				Sheep.			Pigs.			Total.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.			Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Pigs.	Sow Pigs.			
	Tot. Cattle.	Stam. Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.										
1875.	216,881	686,376	11,287	814,544	25,786	840,330	685,387	876,879	607,576	250,719	74,868	882,587	1875.
1876.	379,134	736,318	18,754	1,134,206	36,967	1,171,173	712,307	1,008,608	1,720,915	77,279	214,358	1,935,274	1876.
1877.	446,368	804,548	1,759	1,252,675	24,783	1,277,458	637,189	1,005,618	1,642,807	93,518	168,427	1,804,752	1877.
1878.	245,944	416,750	4,684	667,378	48,564	715,942	528,281	646,829	1,175,110	461,181	153,898	1,329,009	1878.
1879.	247,087	526,344	9,848	783,279	47,594	830,873	554,821	740,739	1,295,560	371,879	103,864	1,399,439	1879.
1880.	335,668	457,809	9,836	803,313	36,821	840,134	613,367	714,519	1,327,886	254,887	272,889	1,597,775	1880.
1881.	319,188	389,809	8,521	717,518	26,832	744,350	615,708	877,817	1,493,525	75,488	183,508	1,677,033	1881.
1882.	301,777	487,538	8,698	798,913	36,596	835,509	552,574	655,848	1,208,422	415,448	154,485	1,368,355	1882.
1883.	329,968	279,219	1,830	609,017	46,587	655,604	512,538	548,361	1,060,899	436,188	47,324	1,544,311	1883.
1884.	374,038	387,332	2,389	763,759	73,248	837,007	681,483	777,819	1,459,302	371,293	19,432	1,649,827	1884.
1885.	340,384	546,838	1,864	889,086	25,800	914,886	625,450	748,839	1,374,289	57,008	104,884	1,486,181	1885.
1886.	303,388	505,617	1,847	810,852	48,069	858,921	605,369	845,598	1,450,967	381,508	19,779	1,652,254	1886.
1887.	311,138	525,559	2,298	838,995	25,279	864,274	512,544	638,389	1,150,933	485,388	42,596	1,638,917	1887.
1888.	333,527	455,448	5,843	804,818	47,589	852,407	608,394	688,548	1,296,942	485,888	48,888	1,649,718	1888.
1889.	346,522	372,638	1,492	720,652	47,587	768,239	575,515	648,274	1,223,789	444,448	42,812	1,691,049	1889.
1890.	373,689	380,758	1,389	755,836	54,448	810,284	587,890	648,781	1,236,671	547,448	105,519	1,890,638	1890.
1891.	340,189	505,275	8,618	854,082	56,589	910,671	605,369	738,477	1,343,846	485,388	42,596	1,871,830	1891.
1892.	318,589	508,687	9,779	837,055	58,589	895,644	739,415	848,548	1,587,963	477,877	47,874	1,633,714	1892.
1893.	318,846	514,548	9,479	842,873	46,587	889,460	705,298	809,481	1,514,779	485,848	51,812	1,652,439	1893.
1894.	318,748	485,884	7,886	812,518	56,587	869,105	676,471	809,500	1,485,971	371,487	40,381	1,557,839	1894.

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported to Great Britain in relation to those enumerated, it is found that in cattle the number exported bears a relation of 18·8 per cent. to those enumerated in 1894, as compared with 15·4 per cent. in 1893; in sheep 23·3 per cent. as compared with 25·1 per cent. in 1893; and in pigs 42·1 per cent. as compared with 39·6 per cent. in 1893.

From the same Returns it appears that the number of horses exported to Great Britain in 1894 amounted to 33,589, equal to 5·4 per cent. of those enumerated.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 3,964 horses, 234 cattle (including 22 calves), 17,697 sheep, and 6 pigs.

Imports of Live Stock.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1893.

The inquiries made in the preceding eight years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1893.

Honey produced in 1893.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been an increase of 29·0 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1893, as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 248,363 lbs.; of this, 76,824 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 85,187 lbs. in Munster; 57,722 lbs. in Ulster; and 28,630 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 248,363 lbs., 132,313 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 116,050 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 122,385 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 125,778 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1893-94 amounted to 15,291; of which 6,651 were in hives having movable combs, and 8,640 in other hives.

Honey
produced in
1893.

According to the returns collected there were 3,188 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1893; of which 1,648 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 1,540 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1893 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1892 as 15,091; the quantity of honey as 192,457 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1892-93 as 15,846; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1892 as 4,668 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the nine years, 1885-93. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1893 was less than that for any of the preceding eight years, except 1892, and very much below the average.

TABLE XVI.—Showing for each of the Nine Years 1885-93 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY:—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Tons.	Secters.	Total.	Tons.	Secters.	Total.	
1885	46,196	59,318	105,514	141,285	55,598	196,883	302,397
1886	52,609	74,332	126,941	145,123	59,064	204,186	331,127
1887	77,897	134,307	212,204	168,981	68,181	237,162	450,366
1888	65,788	92,653	158,441	137,301	42,350	179,651	338,092
1889	74,942	143,046	217,988	152,104	53,976	206,080	424,068
1890	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,699	42,429	158,128	292,216
1891	43,087	91,561	134,648	82,909	30,004	112,913	247,561
1892	34,707	69,629	104,336	66,733	21,388	88,121	192,457
1893	40,900	91,413	132,313	81,685	24,385	106,070	238,383

SCUTCHING MILLS.

Scutching
Mills, 1894.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1894 was 959, being a decrease of 11 compared with 1893, and a decrease of 133 since the year 1885. 945 of these Mills in 1894 were in Ulster, 5 in Connaught, 5 in Leinster, and 4 in Munster. There were 415 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 295 having 5 or 6; 224 with from 7 to 12; 24 having from 13 to 18, and 1 having above 18 stocks; 784 were worked by water power; 111 by steam; and 64 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1894 amounted to 5,724, and of this number 5,618 were in Mills situated in Ulster.

Scutching
Mills, 1885
to 1894.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1885 to 1894, inclusive, by Provinces:—

Provinces.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Leinster, . .	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	4	6	6
Munster, . .	9	8	6	4	4	5	5	6	4	4
Ulster, . .	1,067	1,033	1,063	1,036	1,048	1,045	992	979	964	945
Connaught, . .	9	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	6	5
IRELAND, .	1,092	1,053	1,078	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,006	993	979	960

TABLE XVII.—Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1894, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them; with the Total Number of Stocks in each County:—

Scutching
Mills, 1894.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	POWER EMPLOYED.					Total No. of Mills.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.		Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 10 Stocks.	Having above 10 but not exceeding 15 Stocks.	Having above 15 Stocks.	
LEINSTER :												
Leath & Drogheda, Co. of Town.	2	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	1	.	32
Meath, . . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	14
Total, . . .	4	1	.	.	.	5	.	1	3	1	.	46
MUNSTER :												
Cork, . . .	4	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	17
Total, . . .	4	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.	17
ULSTER :												
Antrim, . . .	112	5	6	.	.	123	69	41	21	1	.	653
Armagh, . . .	60	18	5	.	.	83	11	32	37	2	.	614
Cavan, . . .	33	5	.	.	.	38	9	17	10	1	1	369
Down, . . .	133	2	3	.	.	137	107	19	11	.	.	583
Donegal, . . .	93	35	19	.	.	147	20	54	63	11	.	1,187
Fermanagh, . . .	20	2	1	.	.	23	10	6	6	1	.	146
Londonderry, . . .	140	6	12	.	.	158	91	49	16	2	.	793
Monaghan, . . .	53	10	6	.	.	69	26	22	17	4	.	449
Tyrone, . . .	131	24	12	.	.	167	78	50	38	1	.	629
Total, . . .	774	107	64	.	.	945	412	291	218	23	1	5,618
CONNAUGHT :												
Galtrim, . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	6
Mayo, . . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	11
Sligo, . . .	1	2	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	26
Total, . . .	2	3	.	.	.	5	1	1	3	.	.	43
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	784	111	64	.	.	959	415	295	224	24	1	5,734

CORN MILLS.

As in 1891, 1892, and 1893, returns were obtained showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,478 (a decrease of 55 as compared with the number for 1893) of which

D

1,302 were worked by water, 82 by steam, 19 by wind, and 75 by water and steam; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 385 mills, oats in 884, and Indian corn in 151. In 213 of the 1,478 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwt.

TABLE XVIII.—Number of CORN MILLS in 1894, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used, the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwt.) ground per week when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	DESCRIPTION OF POWER USED.				KIND OF CORN CHIEFLY GROUND.				AVERAGE QUANTITY GROUND PER WEEK WHEN AT WORK.							
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.	All other.	Under 25 cwt.	25 and under 50 cwt.	50 and under 100 cwt.	100 and under 200 cwt.	200 and under 500 cwt.	500 and upwards.		
Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.									
LEINSTER:																	
Carlow,	80	15	.	1	.	3	16	8	.	.	.	8	8	5	8		
Dublin,	38	18	4	1	5	13	2	4	1	3	1	8	8	5	20		
Kildare,	23	20	1	.	.	18	5	1	.	.	3	9	10	5	1		
Kilkenny,	63	50	9	.	3	16	27	20	6	6	5	28	34	13	23		
King's,	38	30	1	.	.	9	20	1	4	.	4	20	23	9	7		
Longford,	28	20	.	.	.	9	24	8	.	1	6	8	21	10	1		
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town,	25	19	4	.	9	12	11	9	.	.	2	4	11	3	8		
Meath,	43	42	1	.	3	17	26	8	.	3	4	10	24	8	7		
Queen's,	80	24	1	2	4	7	13	8	.	.	2	8	27	8	7		
Wick,	45	44	.	.	1	8	37	9	1	8	7	18	28	8	5		
Wexford,	50	25	1	9	5	22	28	9	9	7	15	21	29	4	4		
Wilder,	35	18	2	.	1	5	5	9	.	8	6	9	8	1	4		
Total,	434	408	18	13	31	160	220	61	51	39	68	107	142	71	68		
MUNSTER:																	
Clare,	10	7	3	.	.	4	3	1	3	1	4	1	.	1	3		
Cork,	75	69	10	.	36	40	8	9	13	8	4	13	18	18	20		
Kerry,	23	13	9	.	6	7	4	10	4	1	1	5	3	9	10		
Limerick,	23	13	3	.	2	13	1	1	8	.	1	5	8	9	11		
Tipperrary,	44	43	5	.	.	21	11	1	4	2	5	6	13	7	4		
Waterford,	23	18	.	.	4	8	8	9	1	1	1	5	3	4	4		
Total,	208	181	20	.	29	104	36	20	38	12	18	29	42	33	44		
ULSTER:																	
Antrim,	27	23	4	.	8	7	15	12	8	8	8	26	34	10	13		
Armagh,	44	40	7	.	1	9	41	9	5	5	7	8	31	8	8		
Down,	62	50	.	.	.	8	46	9	.	4	9	20	27	8	1		
Donegal,	31	27	1	1	5	.	20	11	.	1	5	26	26	13	5		
Derry,	45	40	5	6	18	23	17	0	5	3	5	21	23	24	4		
Fermanagh,	42	47	.	.	.	9	40	1	.	8	7	20	20	7	.		
Londonderry,	48	37	7	.	4	9	30	0	.	5	1	6	21	23	13		
Monaghan,	46	41	.	.	4	3	42	0	.	9	5	23	23	7	.		
Tyrone,	134	124	8	.	8	8	119	10	9	9	20	20	44	19	0		
Total,	602	528	30	7	33	79	469	64	10	32	50	174	229	100	80		
CONNAUGHT:																	
Galway,	37	35	.	.	1	24	25	.	.	.	15	16	14	8	8		
Leitrim,	29	28	.	.	.	1	22	.	.	1	4	9	7	3	7		
Mayo,	43	13	.	.	.	7	24	1	.	11	9	12	8	8	8		
Sligo,	31	30	.	.	.	9	23	1	1	5	.	8	10	8	8		
Sligo,	17	16	1	.	1	1	10	8	.	2	1	3	4	1	8		
Total,	170	107	1	.	2	40	120	9	1	24	23	20	30	26	24		
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1,416	1,302	30	13	33	384	584	120	61	51	111	243	442	195	213		

* One—Gas Engines.

† One—Wind and Steam.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Following the course adopted in the seven previous years relative to Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, reported to me as having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1894. I received replies to 176 out of 234 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 89 to 115. Many of the replies stated that no ensilage was made during the season of 1894, owing to the weather being so favourable for the saving of hay.

The following Table (XIX.) shows, by Counties and Provinces, for the years 1893 and 1894, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to:—

Counties.	Number in 1893.	Number in 1894.	Counties.	Number in 1893.	Number in 1894.
Antrim,	10	12	Mayo,	11	10
Armagh,	—	—	Meath,	22	25
Carlow,	2	3	Monaghan,	—	3
Cavan,	2	1	Queen's,	7	6
Clare,	5	5	Roscommon,	12	11
Cork,	5	4	Sligo,	2	3
Donegal,	6	4	Tipperary,	11	15
Down,	5	5	Tyrone,	5	3
Dublin,	3	4	Waterford,	3	1
Fermanagh,	4	7	Westmeath,	15	12
Galway,	10	13	Wexford,	1	5
Kerry,	3	2	Wicklow,	4	9
Kildare,	7	1			
Kilkenny,	9	7	PROVINCES.		
King's,	11	18	Leinster,	94	92
Leitrim,	4	8	Munster,	34	35
Limerick,	7	8	Ulster,	45	48
Londonderry,	14	13	Connaught,	89	45
Longford,	5	3			
Louth,	1	1	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	213	220

FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

The inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890, and continued in 1891, 1892, and 1893, were repeated in 1894. The details are set forth in the GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS IN IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1894. The subjects dealt with in the Abstract are—I. Planting—The area planted during the year ended 30th June, 1894, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description; II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851–94 there were some slight fluctuations in the acreage, and that comparing 1894 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 1·4 per cent, the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in last year 309,276 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1894, 1,492 acres were planted with trees, against 1,111 acres in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted 37·1 per cent, fir trees 22·0 per cent, and spruce trees 11·7 per cent, of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 40, to the 31st March, 1894, 122 loans for £27,285 have been sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number two, amounting to £230, were sanctioned in the last year of the period.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 933,021. The area returned as cleared is 1,679 acres.

Of the 933,021 trees felled, 397,889 were used for “propping,” which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also—12,651 trees for sleepers, 56,922 for paling, 1,232 for spools, &c., 13,920 for fuel, 32,915 for furniture and building purposes, 2,860 for carts, wagons, &c., 2,088 for dog sleds, and 1,015 for ship-building.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1894.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid to Agricultural Labourers in 1894, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table (X.X.) and notes appended thereto.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTIES AND CONSIDERABLE DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Wages.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
CARLOW COUNTY.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Raglanstown (A). . . .	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 4	0 11	1 1	1 4	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Outlow (A).	1 5	2 2	1 0	1 4	1 2	1 7	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	0 12	0 11	0 10	1 2	0 8	0 10
DUBLIN COUNTY.																
Malriega (A).	2 8	3 11	1 2	1 6	1 1	1 3	0 11	1 1	1 7	1 12	0 11	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Clontarf.	2 6	3 0	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 6	0 8	1 0
Dundrum.	2 6	3 0	2 0	2 6	2 2	2 6	1 8	2 0	2 6	3 0	1 10	0 8	1 8	2 6	1 8	1 8
Leam (A).	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
KILDARE COUNTY.																
Atko.	2 6	3 0	1 8	2 0	1 8	2 0	1 2	1 2	1 2	2 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 8
Kilkee.	2 8	3 0	1 6	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 8	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Nass (A).	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 8	0 11	1 3	1 8	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Roburstown (A). . . .	2 0	2 0	1 6	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 6	1 0	1 8	2 6	1 6	0 8	1 0
KILKenny COUNTY.																
Collon.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 0	1 0
Castlebar.	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Johnstown (A). . . .	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0
Kilkeny.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 8	0 10
Yellown.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	—	0 0	1 0	2 6	1 0	0 8	0 10
Thomastown (A). . . .	1 7	1 10	1 4	1 6	1 6	1 2	0 11	1 2	1 1	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 0	0 0
KING'S COUNTY.																
Buncrow.	1 8	2 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 1	1 1	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 8	1 0	0 7	0 8
Blanchard.	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 8
Downstown.	1 10	2 4	1 2	1 7	2 7	2 11	1 8	1 8	1 4	1 8	0 11	1 1	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 2
Shilstone (A).	1 8	2 8	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 8	0 10
Yellown.	0 1	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 11
LONGFORD COUNTY.																
Ballymahon (A). . . .	1 8	2 4	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	0 11	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 8
Grassland.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8
Longford (A).	2 0	0 0	1 0	—	1 0	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LOUTH COUNTY.																
Ards.	1 10	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 6	0 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 8
Colma (A).	0 0	4 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—	0 0	0 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	—
Drumcra.	0 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 8	1 0
Dundalk.	0 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10

(a) Without diet.

(b) No food is given with these wages. c. During harvest about 1s. a day extra will be given. d. Boys are not much employed in the District, and girls very little.

(e) Women and girls during the harvest season get from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day. Men employed in portion of the District permanently from year to year get a board of 2s. 11s. at the end of harvest.

(f) Men employed constantly by farmers get 1s. per week with free house and coal.

(g) Very little female labour employed.

(h) There is not constant employment for labourers in this District during the winter months; during the spring and harvest men get from 1s. with diet, to 1s. without diet.

(i) The wages shown are with diet. In harvest these labourers receive as much as 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day. Women generally receive 1s. 6d. per day for standing purposes. Boys and girls receive about the same wages. (k) Without diet.

(l) These wages are those received by labourers who get no food from their employers.

(m) Not much (wages) employed.

(n) Girls are not employed in this District by the day. (o) No employment in winter for boys, women, or girls.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CONSIDERABLE TOWNS.	BOYS.								WOMEN.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
KESH COUNTY.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
ADNEY.	0 0	4 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Deansgrange.	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Kells (A).	1 10	0 4	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 10	0 11	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Nearby (A).	1 10	0 4	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Nearby (A).	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10
Trillick.	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	4 0	-	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
QUEEN'S COUNTY.																
Abbeystown.	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Ballymanagh (A).	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Marlborough.	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 4	1 0	0 0	1 0
Monaghan.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 10	0 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
TYRONE COUNTY.																
Ballymaguigan.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	-	-	-	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	-	-	-	-
Castleduff.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Delah (A).	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-
Eltham.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Home (A).	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 4	0 0
Kninny.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
WEXFORD COUNTY.																
Enniscorthy (A).	1 10	0 0	1 1	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Long (A).	1 10	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
New Ross (A).	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Trillick (A).	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0
Wexford.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
WICKLOW COUNTY.																
Arklow.	1 7	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 4	0 0	0 11	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Bray (A).	1 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 7	1 10	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 1	0 0	0 10
Drishis (A).	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Wicklow.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY.																
Ballyvaughan.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Carrigrohane.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Ennis.	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ennis.	0 0	0 0	1 0	-	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0
Ennis.	1 0	0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennis.	1 7	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 11
Ennis.	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Ennis.	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 7	1 0	1 4	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 7	0 0	0 11	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0
Ennis.	1 10	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 0

- (a) The cases are very rare in which women or girls are employed as agricultural labourers in winter.
- (b) There is very little employment for women or girls in this district in the winter season.
- (c) Wages go up considerably in harvest in the summer.
- (d) When these cases are paid no diet or board accommodation is provided by the farmer. There is little employment for farm labourers in this district in the winter. Women and girls are not usually employed, except in the harvest season.
- (e) Women and girls are only employed in harvesting corn.
- (f) Men without board; boys without board; women generally hired by the quarter at from 10s to 12s per year with diet—girls with board.
- (g) Excludes of food.
- (h) Very few boys or girls employed as agricultural labourers during winter months.
- (i) Extra services are maintained by employers the average wage for men is about 5s, and boys 4s per day. That of women 3s, and of girls about 2s.
- (j) The rate of wages is much affected by local supply.
- (k) Without diet. Very few women or girls employed as agricultural labourers in this district, especially in the district of Ennis.
- (l) These figures are for day labourers without food; permanent farm hands who are "all round" get 1s a week.
- (m) Wages slightly increased during harvesting season for men and boys.

III.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CITIES AND TOWNS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
THURMOUTH CO., N.I.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.	s.d.
Borrisokane, . . .	0 0	-	0 0	-	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-	0 10	-
Knock (A), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Knock (B), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Knock, . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Templemore (A), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0
Templemore (B), . . .	1 10	0 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
THURMOUTH CO., S.I.																
Cahir (A), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Cahir (B), . . .	1 10	0 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	2 0	0 10
Cahir-on-Suir (A), . . .	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Cahir, . . .	2 4	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Cahir, . . .	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Clonsilla, . . .	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Tipperary (A), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	-	-	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-	-
WATERFORD CO.																
Opposite (A), . . .	1 7	1 30	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
Opposite, . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 7	0 10
Opposite, . . .	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0
Opposite, . . .	2 1	0 7	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

ARMAGH COUNTY.																
Armagh, . . .	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
Ballymore (A), . . .	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 4	1 0	1 10	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0
Ballymore (B), . . .	2 0	2 4	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0
Ballymore East, . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	-	-	-	-	2 4	2 4	1 4	1 0	-	-	-	-
Ballymore North, . . .	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	-	-	2 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	-	-
Ballymore South, . . .	2 0	0 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	-	1 0	-	0 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-	1 0	-
Ballymore West (A), . . .	0 0	0 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 4	-	-
Ballymore West (B), . . .	2 1	2 7	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 7	0 10	1 1	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 1	0 0	0 10	0 10
Ballymore, . . .	0 1	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 10	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10
ARMAGH COUNTY.																
Armagh, . . .	1 0	2 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Ballymore (A), . . .	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 0	1 1
Ballymore, . . .	1 0	2 1	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 0	0 10
Ballymore, . . .	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10
CATYAN COUNTY.																
Ballymore (A), . . .	0 0	2 0	1 4	1 7	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 10
Ballymore, . . .	0 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 0
Ballymore (B), . . .	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	1 4	0 0
Ballymore (C), . . .	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 0	0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Ballymore, . . .	0 0	0 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0

(1) Men get for a day in harvest. Women get for a day binding.

(2) These rates of wages are calculated without supper, some farmers feed their labourers, and give them from 6d. to 1s. less in wages.

(3) Very little female employment in this district.

(4) Very few women or girls employed in this district, except in hay making and harvest.

(5) Women and girls very little employed during the winter.

(6) Men and women are not much employed except in summer season and harvest, and girls are hired by the year at from £10 to £14 and support.

(7) This district.

(8) In winter very little employment is given by the agricultural community.

(9) In addition to these wages, the labourers get three meals a day.

(10) These rates are paid when food is not supplied by employer. Where food is supplied, rates are from 6d. to 8d. per day less.

(11) Without food.

(12) No girls employed during winter.

(13) All except themselves with food.

(14) Men at work in the harvest time get wages ranging from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per day. Women or girls are not much employed at agricultural work in this district.

(15) Very little daily employment in this district; the farmers generally hire their labourers for a period of six months.

(16) No men or women are employed in this district; the work is done mostly by hired servants for half year.

(17) The women and girls employed as agricultural labourers are very few.

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

COUNTY AND CONTAINTMENT DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
DOWNLAND COUNTY.																
Ards,	2 0	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	—	—	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	0 6	1 0	—	—
Ballymacanagh (A),	2 0	6 6	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 6
Bessborough (A),	1 6	2 0	1 6	1 6	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	—	—	—	—
Donaghry (A),	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 3	1 0	2 0	0 0	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0
Dunblow (A),	1 0	2 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	—	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 6	1 0
Leitrim,	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	0 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 0	0 6	0 6	0 6	1 0
Naville (A),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0
Raynes,	1 6	2 11	0 11	1 3	1 6	1 0	0 10	0 11	1 6	1 7	6 6	0 10	0 0	0 11	0 6	1 0
Rathfriland,	1 6	1 10	1 0	1 2	0 0	1 0	0 6	0 11	1 0	1 2	6 6	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 6
DOWN COUNTY.																
Berkeleys,	1 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	0 6
Downpatrick (A),	2 3	—	1 6	—	1 6	—	1 0	—	1 6	—	1 1	—	1 0	—	0 6	—
Newtownards,	2 0	6 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	2 0	6 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 3
Richards,	1 10	6 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 6	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 6	0 11
FERRISBURGH COUNTY.																
Downpatrick (A),	1 0	2 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	1 6	0 6	1 6	6 6	2 6	0 2	1 6	6 6	1 6	0 2	0 10
Enniskillen,	2 3	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 0	6 6	1 0	0 6	0 10
Enniskillen (A),	1 6	6 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	6 6	1 3	1 0	1 6	6 6	1 0	6 6	1 0	0 6	0 6
Lisnakeil (A),	2 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	—	0 0	1 0	1 6	6 6	0 6	—
LONDONDERRY CO.																
Coleraine (A),	6 6	6 6	1 6	1 3	1 1	1 6	0 11	1 6	1 7	2 0	6 6	6 11	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 11
Lisnakeil,	1 7	2 1	1 6	1 6	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 6
Londonderry,	2 0	6 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	6 6	1 0	6 6	6 6	0 6	0 6
Magherafelt (A),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 10	1 6	0 6	0 10
MONAGHAN COUNTY.																
Castlemore (A),	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 6	0 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 6
Clones,	1 6	1 10	0 11	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 11	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 11	0 6	0 11	0 6	0 6
Monaghan (A),	2 6	6 6	1 6	6 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 0	2 6	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0
TYRONE COUNTY.																
Armagh,	2 6	6 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 2
Coleraine (A),	1 6	6 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 0
Dunmurry,	1 10	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 1	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0
Marlborough,	1 6	2 1	0 10	1 6	0 11	1 10	0 11	0 11	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
Omagh,	6 6	6 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	1 6	6 0	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 0
Winkfield (A),	1 10	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 6	1 6	0 11	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 7	1 0

(a) Very few women, or girls employed in this District as agricultural work.

(b) Without review. No women or girls employed as agricultural labourers in the District.

(c) As a rule the labourers are given their meals when they are paid the lower rate of wages.

(d) These have been very few men employed as agricultural labourers in the District; those who have been employed receive from 1s. to 1s. 6d. without food. Very few women and girls employed as agricultural labourers exist in the District, and very few men employed as agricultural labourers exist in the District, and very few men employed as agricultural labourers exist in the District.

(e) Very few labourers employed, except as harvest men. There is no demand for female labour in this District.

(f) The labourers of this District have men, boys, women, and girls by the half year or year; the rates of wages per annum are—men 20s., women 15s., boys and girls 10s.

(g) Labourers generally have for half year. There are very few labourers at the lowest rates shown.

(h) With food.

(i) Men and women servants here by the half year at from 1s. to 1s. 6d.; and boys 1s. to 1s. 6d. respectively.

(j) Food or lodging not included.

(k) The labourers support themselves.

(l) These rates are generally without board, as men, women, &c., are chiefly employed for half year at a settled hire—board included.

(m) Without bed or board.

(n) Without food.

(o) Without food.

IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY AND CONTAINEANT DIVISION.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
GALWAY COUNTY.																
Glenties (A.)	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	8 6	1 0
Ballinasloe (A.)	1 4	1 6	0 11	1 3	0 11	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 8
Cliffon (A.)	1 0	2 0	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 6
Clonsilla (A.)	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	—	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6
Donnybrook	1 8	2 4	1 3	1 8	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0
Galway	1 0	2 4	1 8	1 7	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 7	1 0
Gort	1 8	2 2	1 1	1 8	1 1	1 3	1 5	1 1	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 6
Longford	0 8	2 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 9	0 10
Maynagh (A.)	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 10	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Sligo (A.)	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Swinscoe	0 8	2 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 6
Swinscoe	0 8	2 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 6	0 6
Spilth	1 10	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 0	0 7	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Tam.	0 8	0 8	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10
Woodford (A.)	1 8	0 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
INCH CO. COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 4	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 8	1 8	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 8	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Castlesbarney (A.)	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 4	0 6	1 0	—	—	—	—
Drumcliffe (A.)	1 4	1 8	0 9	1 3	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 3	0 10	0 11	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 8
Marineville (A.)	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	—	—	—	—
North	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10
MAYO COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 0	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 0	1 4	0 6	0 8	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 8	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 8
Ballinacorney	0 8	—	1 0	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	—	1 0	1 4	0 6	1 0	0 6	—	0 8	—
Ballinacorney	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	—
Ballinacorney (A.)	0 8	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 4	1 4	0 6	0 8	—	—	—	—
Chesmoreville (A.)	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Fourport (A.)	1 8	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	—	0 8
Stratford (A.)	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10
Warrington (A.)	1 8	1 10	1 0	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0	1 1	1 8	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 6	0 8
ROSSNEY COUNTY.																
Athlone (A.)	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	—	—	—	—
Boyle	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8
Castlerea	1 8	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8
Roscommon (A.)	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 0	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8	—	—	—	—
Uniherslowa (A.)	1 0	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 11	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	—	—
Sligo COUNTY.																
Ballinacorney (A.)	1 8	2 0	1 8	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10
Cliffoney (A.)	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	0 8	1 0	0 7	0 10	1 2	1 2	0 8	0 11	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 8
Enny (A.)	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	—	—	—	—	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	—	—	—	—
Sligo (A.)	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 0	0 8	0 10	—	—	—	—
Theremore	1 8	0 7	1 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 6	0 8

(1) Boys generally employed by the quarter or year at a certain amount. Very little employment for women. Girls generally employed some as boys, and others as a quarter.

(2) In some cases girls employed in fields without support. Boys, women, and girls not much employed agriculturally in this district.

(3) In some portions of it they are only employed for a few months in summer. (4) Very few laborers employed.

(5) Very few women and girls are employed during the winter months. (6) In some portions of this district there are very few women or girls employed during the winter months.

(7) As a rule very little employment is given in this district. Girls are generally employed at a yearly wage, and then get about 4d per annum.

(8) In addition (above), as a rule, are employed. There are few women or girls employed during the winter months. Very few women or girls employed.

(9) No women or girls employed. (10) As a rule no support is given with the wages given. The women or girls employed at agricultural labor.

(11) Girls do not include the support of the laborers, who must support himself at above wages. The women or girls employed at agricultural labor.

(12) Little or no employment for laborers in this district. They go to England to get work.

(13) Generally, farmers keeping a staff of laborers all the year round pay them at wages ranging from 1s 6d to 1s 8d per day, with food of land.

(14) As a rule a few laborers employed in this district. (Women and girls—very few employed during the winter months.

(15) Owing to the low wages being now almost everywhere, labor is getting cheap.

(16) There are not many agricultural laborers receiving constant employment in this district throughout the year. The Spring and Harvest months are the only periods at which laborers are any way extensively employed.

(17) There are very few agricultural laborers employed in this district.

(18) With support for men and boys. No employment for women or girls during the winter months.

(19) No employment for women or girls here.

(20) Very few women or girls are employed as agricultural laborers in this district. No girls are employed in winter.

(21) Men and girls are employed as agricultural laborers in this district. There are hardly any girls employed during the winter.

(22) These rates of wages do not include the cost. Any laborers who are paid by those who employ them, receive generally much lower wages.

(23) No women or girls are employed.

(24) It is only in the summer months that women and girls are employed generally in this district.

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 76 to 88; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
17th April, 1895.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER, &c.

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HEADINGS, their SIZE in SQUARE ACRES, and the DUTY of LAND in the Year 1894—continued.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HEADINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN SQUARE ACRES.										DUTY OF LAND.										Tota.
	Not meeting.										Meeting.										
	Acres.	< 1.	1-5.	5-10.	10-20.	20-50.	50-100.	100-200.	200-500.	500-1,000.	Acres.	Arable.	Grass.	Wood.	Water.	Waste.	Marsh.	Heath.	Moor.		
Arundel.	401	40	1,518	1,947	470	317	100	85	4,572	20,021	71,592	13	1,508	14,008	2,075	1,281	5,708	126,071	5,708		
Arundel, New.	109	216	1,002	1,300	470	317	100	85	4,572	20,021	71,592	13	1,508	14,008	2,075	1,281	5,708	126,071	5,708		
Arundel, Old.	180	217	728	216	434	316	50	72	2,798	22,652	48,138	33	1,402	2,931	280	1,280	5,708	126,071	5,708		
Arundel, New.	484	271	535	455	541	601	316	48	3,263	44,428	108,001	338	2,168	6,707	5,068	10,738	6,957	266,001	6,957		
Arundel, Old.	373	208	904	515	225	316	145	35	2,263	25,495	74,152	69	1,808	1,508	426	62	6,807	266,001	6,807		
Arundel, New.	84	42	264	410	320	434	317	100	2,109	14,420	68,000	8	2,327	16,407	8,025	47,000	7,807	126,071	7,807		
Arundel, Old.	350	202	1,406	873	167	37	30	31	4,408	21,228	38,071	23	4,465	582	100	32,316	8,876	126,071	8,876		
Arundel, New.	258	256	355	616	410	417	191	30	8,192	26,264	65,313	123	1,568	78	418	414	8,871	126,071	8,871		
Arundel, Old.	35	51	236	408	500	787	87	30	1,613	18,547	37,046	4	734	2,413	3,851	2,608	2,611	126,071	2,608		
Arundel, New.	192	136	460	444	176	150	30	44	1,263	8,264	24,610	7	311	29,248	17,614	15,608	2,608	126,071	15,608		
Arundel, Old.	404	380	214	691	504	583	220	85	4,720	20,205	184,062	63	8,491	11,587	6,500	78,420	31,607	126,071	31,607		
Arundel, New.	384	187	118	77	161	214	144	44	1,263	10,741	37,390	8	355	1,215	2,525	7,980	2,608	126,071	7,980		
Arundel, Old.	647	305	426	287	632	607	341	60	3,263	32,265	89,880	35	1,519	331	1,000	4,428	6,957	126,071	6,957		
Arundel, New.	229	421	816	1,055	584	340	136	57	4,479	20,110	78,276	2,649	389	4,789	2,947	3,550	7,807	126,071	7,807		
Arundel, Old.	185	104	180	281	280	300	134	67	1,494	22,002	48,001	273	1,323	14	2,678	3,449	6,915	7,807	6,915		
Arundel, New.	353	226	460	478	688	320	33	85	4,327	24,798	54,671	73	1,316	1,808	1,275	15,432	4,605	126,071	4,605		
Arundel, Old.	260	117	469	163	425	353	132	47	3,213	24,798	54,671	73	1,316	1,808	1,275	15,432	4,605	126,071	4,605		
Arundel, New.	111	174	729	819	599	654	153	52	10,420	44,260	53,217	168	1,174	2,707	2,728	26,617	7,807	126,071	26,617		
Arundel, Old.	262	810	897	894	738	507	243	80	4,348	49,888	161,023	141	3,892	2,518	180	8,413	7,807	126,071	8,413		
Arundel, New.	711	707	1,671	1,474	712	802	51	14	1,782	33,333	60,407	133	1,077	28	526	681	7,174	266,001	7,174		
Arundel, Old.	730	197	228	443	272	312	123	38	3,886	12,800	49,876	68	5,318	538	1,716	22,555	4,320	126,071	4,320		
Arundel, New.	194	311	460	1,186	657	307	37	8	2,771	36,611	58,712	52	1,230	2,572	365	5,081	5,201	126,071	5,201		
Arundel, Old.	711	709	714	727	384	804	229	75	4,444	42,348	112,787	168	1,174	2,707	2,728	26,617	7,807	126,071	26,617		
Arundel, New.	273	260	815	586	616	460	219	43	5,492	32,373	58,212	168	1,168	4,044	808	20,927	7,807	126,071	7,807		
Arundel, Old.	443	300	1,232	1,141	435	207	74	22	4,780	26,236	53,246	48	1,794	18,320	835	280	4,800	126,071	4,800		
Arundel, New.	417	466	1,068	1,045	136	861	552	183	21	4,293	26,737	111,268	48	4,946	13,406	8,217	32,385	4,841	126,071	4,841	
Arundel, Old.	402	1,240	1,062	2,115	384	384	46	1	5,811	42,498	28,364	169	499	1,573	1,700	44	1,941	26,042	1,941		
Arundel, New.	263	61	114	329	424	385	432	10	2,586	32,311	66,344	168	1,168	14,738	4,044	14,204	31,607	126,071	31,607		
Arundel, Old.	403	393	1,089	1,089	686	263	30	56	7,440	64,405	65,348	48	1,200	8,808	1,808	1,808	1,808	126,071	1,808		
Arundel, New.	603	181	203	303	307	349	331	70	14	5,690	32,676	53,246	204	2,745	4,929	2,611	15,005	5,609	126,071	5,609	
Arundel, Old.	164	338	1,054	1,072	724	383	78	16	4,278	25,270	76,725	437	1,738	7,566	771	25,640	6,722	126,071	6,722		
Arundel, New.	304	189	1,062	1,062	381	427	380	22	2,586	32,311	66,344	168	1,168	14,738	4,044	14,204	31,607	126,071	31,607		
Arundel, Old.	156	319	1,225	1,042	410	239	132	14	2,586	32,311	66,344	168	1,168	14,738	4,044	14,204	31,607	126,071	31,607		
Arundel, New.	100	64	111	102	303	310	132	34	1,371	16,038	69,267	70	746	2,812	2,394	11,447	2,809	126,071	2,809		
Arundel, Old.	425	162	37	323	458	304	80	12	5,474	13,000	30,880	8	1,822	19	549	8,809	4,607	126,071	4,607		
Arundel, New.	185	297	1,039	1,032	487	117	37	8	4,897	24,115	59,905	35	3,512	1,696	381	7,628	6,934	126,071	6,934		
Arundel, Old.	245	615	1,239	1,769	552	134	39	7	6,708	46,948	84,013	73	1,308	3,706	461	899	1,215	126,071	1,215		
Arundel, New.	77	161	1,009	813	136	134	39	65	8,941	21,214	51,520	13	2,242	21,626	1,005	814	3,446	126,071	3,446		
Arundel, Old.	863	779	907	822	812	811	531	27	4,287	47,371	28,288	47	5,336	15,739	1,005	17,329	7,655	126,071	7,655		
Arundel, New.	674	597	907	908	633	481	147	24	4,686	36,222	124,069	68	5,448	15,849	2,482	68	9,701	266,001	9,701		
Arundel, Old.	572	728	338	387	414	470	819	136	4,394	18,481	120,068	118	3,648	16,816	3,902	10,021	3,177	126,071	3,177		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, New.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60	8,264	20,407	64,816	69	2,280	846	236	31	4,846	54,614	4,846		
Arundel, Old.	363	327	481	365	198	132	161	60													

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROSS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TUFF SOIL, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c. in 1894.

POOR LAW UNION.	PROPERTY PER CAP. INCH.										POOR LAW UNION.	PROPERTY PER CAP. INCH.									
	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.		Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.	Comm. by Municipal and County.				
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-6	1-6	3	6-2					
London, N.W.	40-0	31-1	1	3-7	3-7	2-8	4	4-4	4-4	26-7	25-2	1-2	18-6	6-5	63-5	3-0					
London, E.C.	43-1	41-0	2	1-0	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	26-1	26-6	2	2-3	3-8	5	2-5					
London, S.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, N.E.	18-6	41-1	2	1-3	1-7	7	1-1	4-5	4-5	23-3	23-3	2	1-2	4-6	1-5	3-7					
London, S.W.	31-6	31-3	1	3-6	3-6	1-8	4	4-6	4-6	26-0	23-4	1-1	18-								

TABLE 5.—GROWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	CEREALS, GRASS, AND FRUIT.								EXTENT UNDER CROPS		
									Potatoes.	Turneps.	Grass (Wet and Dry).
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Rye.	Maize.	Peas.	Beans.			
ATHLON,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ATHLON,	1,317	69,489	281	6	18	903	37	71,473	49,359	11,585	156
ARMAGH,	1,585	52,115	59	14	47	49	19	24,692	24,398	5,972	405
CARLOW,	220	22,811	4,640	1	4	.	.	57,395	8,551	5,899	770
CATLACH,	419	26,387	25	4	54	.	1	24,893	29,695	3,369	591
CLARE,	944	14,244	808	4	1,351	16	.	14,838	26,719	5,577	5,940
CLONMEL,	4,128	102,684	14,379	16	179	7	6	124,468	39,684	10,634	11,380
DONNELL,	218	61,567	398	7	1,924	118	92	30,841	41,608	10,539	688
DOW,	9,439	104,892	479	5	148	274	75	114,598	48,168	10,837	842
DUBLIN,	2,954	12,829	1,913	8	83	8	54	17,968	7,346	2,489	987
DUNELM,	718	14,625	8	12	358	4	2	26,367	14,685	4,111	788
GALWAY,	3,184	41,912	2,688	8	2,684	8	12	26,955	49,828	11,611	2,964
KERRY,	1,058	29,896	2,597	8	479	4	1	26,442	26,685	4,722	1,772
KILKENNY,	768	23,469	11,979	.	271	.	7	26,431	7,874	11,115	1,448
KILMURRAY,	1,667	83,697	17,396	7	.	.	.	34,281	15,163	16,895	1,985
KING'S,	180	26,915	14,479	13	291	8	.	47,864	14,722	10,565	1,916
LATHAM,	13	10,928	5	1	469	.	1	11,242	15,329	1,415	494
LIMERICK,	2,677	17,961	387	2	166	.	.	21,687	17,444	8,416	2,066
LONDONDERRY,	892	74,187	747	7	598	258	2	75,738	41,687	14,689	285
LONDON,	564	12,517	4	1	133	1	.	12,833	10,494	2,388	444
LOUTH and DOWN, County of Down.	630	26,692	16,327	8	16	22	12	42,608	16,637	4,984	716
MAYO,	815	41,565	489	11	2,895	8	7	46,281	43,006	7,682	686
MEATH,	853	23,389	792	8	45	14	22	27,599	16,451	8,114	1,590
MORRIS,	812	44,183	650	4	64	84	1	45,882	20,937	7,388	284
QUEEN'S,	154	29,673	21,176	1	4	.	.	43,616	14,856	12,286	1,717
ROSS,	295	16,280	299	9	828	.	.	26,838	21,331	4,399	1,347
SLIGO,	217	18,586	448	4	287	1	.	19,814	17,777	2,974	686
TIPPERARY,	2,963	43,168	21,183	12	167	1	2	69,471	27,541	29,828	3,498
TYRONE,	1,392	67,228	29	4	224	29	3	69,470	46,464	16,258	673
WATERFORD,	817	36,779	1,434	7	66	.	.	83,820	12,822	8,988	2,677
WEXFORD,	258	14,821	394	1	168	1	1	16,294	6,361	4,899	1,142
WICKLOW,	4,642	57,129	26,578	6	16	1,002	6	69,470	21,819	16,714	3,325
WICKLOW,	468	24,698	429	.	11	2	.	26,834	9,486	6,516	575
PROVINCES.											
LANARK,	13,585	261,344	115,213	41	1,685	1,692	229	432,182	188,665	162,924	16,067
MORRIS,	14,890	569,471	41,768	46	2,361	36	6	291,487	155,929	76,469	24,129
UNION,	16,614	663,696	2,683	26	2,621	1,618	256	690,621	295,790	162,706	5,891
CONNAUGHT,	4,537	167,516	3,827	26	6,618	11	30	153,719	127,665	27,562	8,658
Total,	48,688	1,294,837	164,985	176	11,599	2,794	491	1,454,637	717,600	251,290	40,859

THESE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894; THE VALUATION IN 1894; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Grain Crops.						ESTIMATE FOR MAY 1894.				TOTAL ESTIMATE 1894.	Valuation in 1894.	Population in 1891.	COUNTIES.
Cereals and Pulses.	Outings.	Vegetables.	Spas.	Other Grain Crops.	Turns.	Wheat.	Oats, Barley, Rye, and Oatmeal under Production.	Permanent Pasture and other land not under up- to-date production.	Other Grain Crops.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£			
81	434	400	20	753	43,000	14,320	85,518	47,000	220,118	1,546,648	433,120		ANTHONY.
20	205	133	2	951	34,364	8,207	23,020	21,000	149,627	438,000	143,200		ARABIA.
112	790	31	68	818	16,125	1	14,812	17,904	78,000	164,862	40,300		CARLOW.
31	1,535	47	73	230	81,794	4,840	15,700	25,120	142,300	213,120	111,517		CAYNE.
30	1,838	24	33	603	81,700	4	4,420	64,810	146,965	317,440	124,400		CLARE.
609	4,740	1,412	866	1,731	187,214	210	55,942	122,306	420,720	1,280,204	480,420		COSS.
26	2,240	828	24	730	64,220	10,200	12,900	42,400	227,900	206,840	185,330		DONNELL.
118	700	809	100	2,062	60,970	17,000	87,100	30,300	218,100	608,814	207,000		DOWD.
200	200	30	22	1,411	18,600		16,870	84,700	78,004	1,000,204	412,210		DUNN.
17	415	10	22	881	10,505	1,804	2,621	80,000	306,440	227,204	74,170		FERRANES.
43	2,207	30	2,734	924	60,940	11	12,584	60,002	208,100	478,204	214,720		GALWAY.
66	4,220	82	180	418	87,144	8	8,607	60,701	186,272	200,607	178,180		KERR.
71	324	66	228	800	21,325		18,400	30,700	134,000	830,204	78,304		KILBARR.
85	1,705	33	24	300	80,214		24,200	42,142	146,504	318,800	87,201		KILCHERRY.
80	730	82	601	925	20,402		11,000	80,004	125,200	240,000	68,800		KIRBY.
17	1,405	58	3	277	10,504	40	720	40,701	72,300	120,801	70,810		LENNON.
220	2,400	20	44	370	20,000	2	8,004	114,001	171,272	420,470	180,812		LENNON.
53	404	80	21	1,200	40,201	10,000	24,004	15,000	181,100	300,204	102,000		LENNON.
12	1,810	10	20	300	14,500	26	4,504	20,702	65,842	120,000	80,847		LENNON.
62	221	107	10	871	22,410	270	17,470	8,802	80,800	285,200	71,000		LENNON & DUNN, County of TOWN.
18	2,304	102	200	1,200	80,200	200	10,140	44,000	189,167	818,700	210,804		MAVE.
113	420	41	97	748	16,370	60	14,700	60,810	120,400	240,200	70,807		MAVE.
10	210	33	21	550	80,800	8,204	24,307	16,370	124,000	200,702	60,200		MORRIS.
80	610	10	55	600	80,704		21,400	30,840	127,100	201,440	64,800		QUINN.
10	1,004	10	602	602	20,800		4,500	64,800	100,300	200,874	114,307		RODGER.
20	1,004	14	8	444	20,901	17	8,200	30,800	81,770	214,200	90,010		RODGER.
200	3,340	104	221	544	87,307		21,477	60,100	207,270	670,720	170,100		TIPPIN.
57	1,104	180	10	1,442	60,207	10,800	20,277	50,470	200,802	430,200	171,401		TRONN.
135	1,020	30	15	817	24,400		14,870	3,000	81,117	100,320	90,201		WATSON.
114	830	20	200	702	17,144		8,500	40,200	64,804	807,200	85,100		WATSON.
180	2,027	90	41	220	47,400	10	20,000	23,720	100,611	207,000	111,770		WATSON.
74	600	31	83	520	17,870		14,200	64,300	102,302	370,617	60,100		WATSON.
													PROVINCES.
1,200	10,400	620	1,200	7,000	210,270	300	100,000	400,000	1,800,000	4,700,000	1,000,000		LENNON.
1,400	10,100	1,700	700	4,000	200,000	210	100,400	800,000	1,800,000	5,000,000	1,200,000		MORRIS.
420	7,000	2,000	300	8,000	411,400	100,000	200,000	100,170	1,710,000	4,000,000	1,000,000		QUINN.
100	8,104	220	3,001	8,407	100,504	210	80,100	210,700	600,700	1,800,000	700,774		RODGER.
5,235	44,900	4,538	6,164	24,270	1,000,270	601,000	640,840	1,840,240	4,000,001	14,000,000	4,704,700		TOTAL.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES,	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, GRAIN, AND FRUIT.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Beans.	Turns.	Other.
ALBANY,	22,372	1,220,463	15,326	80	187	25,357	720
ANDERSON,	24,017	741,254	763	182	1,423	304	127
CLARKE,	2,143	334,065	71,073	12	86	.	.
CAYAN,	7,087	428,103	430	60	1,185	.	12
CLARK,	12,438	268,202	7,855	48	16,229	337	.
CORR,	100,874	1,763,274	827,884	240	2,663	140	72
DORRIS,	5,423	1,107,807	12,773	66	12,268	1,548	1,174
DOWD,	177,800	1,813,218	8,000	24	2,200	3,502	1,089
DOWD,	64,312	268,998	20,814	78	1,054	40	1,284
FERMANAGH,	10,518	234,816	112	120	2,726	26	20
GALWAY,	49,768	435,230	28,307	88	23,280	49	120
KERRY,	17,003	358,222	28,329	70	6,223	60	13
KILBARR,	14,027	608,830	216,607	.	5,661	.	84
KILKENNY,	24,424	628,727	307,303	12	.	.	.
KING'S,	3,179	818,222	264,776	178	2,545	164	.
LOUTH,	200	146,864	80	12	6,251	.	10
LONDON,	46,693	203,618	8,216	22	1,628	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	17,564	1,226,406	13,774	87	12,122	8,422	26
LOWRIS,	2,123	168,827	50	15	1,798	16	.
LOVE and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	16,071	326,836	238,891	90	172	292	222
MAYO,	14,728	276,503	6,630	121	27,263	80	72
MURPHY,	17,023	423,803	14,814	82	1,425	263	128
MURPHY,	6,284	619,728	17,630	23	1,133	654	12
QUINN'S,	8,300	416,542	240,222	12	60	.	.
ROCKFORD,	2,301	266,133	8,812	124	11,816	.	.
SLIGO,	8,271	285,723	6,823	51	8,540	12	.
TIFFIN,	38,250	763,680	245,722	166	1,642	24	22
TIFFIN,	22,094	1,202,243	840	44	2,335	426	86
WATERFORD,	10,125	227,117	28,427	84	490	.	.
WATERFORD,	2,474	260,227	4,428	18	2,072	18	11
WEXFORD,	73,068	626,540	47,527	47	220	21,214	64
WICKLOW,	6,434	484,026	7,788	.	121	20	.
PROVINCES,							
LEWIS,	241,812	4,284,227	1,202,222	383	15,083	22,222	1,222
MURPHY,	222,026	2,641,204	727,212	610	22,116	761	187
QUINN,	221,543	2,485,182	63,288	122	86,000	26,222	2,200
CONNAUGHT,	88,222	2,006,763	67,788	258	71,271	122	202
TOTAL,	820,490	16,280,282	2,822,872	2,207	181,220	60,082	2,427

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894.

THE CROPS.											COUNTIES.
GRAIN CROPS.								HAY.			
Wheat.	Oats.	Mixed Wheat and Oats.	Corn and Potatoes.	Gillings.	Tithen.	Barley.	Flax.	Straw, &c.	Manure, &c.	Manure, &c.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
102,481	141,706	4,346	448	5,790	5,084	225	535,079	113,204	128,988	ADAMS.	
66,715	79,638	4,814	289	1,003	1,118	78	521,555	79,087	87,868	ARMAGH.	
30,885	73,428	11,018	1,988	6,589	85	682	85	10,190	42,864	CARLOW.	
55,925	30,567	7,120	284	12,418	288	548	187,580	42,482	165,512	CAYN.	
24,699	42,803	26,461	928	15,173	184	903	130	11,863	208,679	CLARE.	
185,287	517,140	168,174	6,223	46,919	18,808	4,007	5,548	128,608	100,707	CORK.	
107,023	272,730	7,643	183	23,341	6,487	188	267,694	86,438	80,580	DUBLIN.	
158,588	288,188	11,803	628	9,704	5,888	514	601,808	140,084	24,563	DOWN.	
18,800	37,037	18,948	808	17,274	488	170	.	53,888	68,378	DUBLIN.	
11,223	41,649	11,883	86	6,228	108	134	46,833	14,781	182,106	FERRISBURGH.	
97,918	148,888	88,730	858	26,161	583	17,838	583	56,818	108,808	GALWAY.	
47,702	77,817	28,888	718	27,864	487	1,888	598	18,708	217,888	KERRY.	
33,907	161,888	21,888	888	2,468	873	2,348	.	28,464	85,888	KILDARE.	
25,111	168,888	28,814	768	15,870	888	177	.	56,207	84,888	KILKENNY.	
27,418	157,888	22,738	622	7,441	488	4,888	.	24,864	81,884	KING'S.	
32,878	18,888	4,888	188	14,888	688	11	2,847	1,888	141,888	LEITH.	
43,608	72,888	28,888	2,688	24,864	503	488	80	18,888	288,888	LOUGH.	
111,023	272,730	4,388	487	5,213	813	147	888,874	68,888	32,864	LOUGH.	
24,288	28,888	4,170	188	20,888	178	147	818	18,468	42,188	LOUGH.	
56,747	111,888	8,488	488	2,168	1,888	228	2,488	84,888	16,888	LOUGH and DUBLIN, County of York.	
96,888	88,817	12,188	122	26,888	688	1,337	8,888	25,707	113,110	MAYO.	
28,788	26,488	18,881	1,028	4,908	888	688	2,888	21,888	143,812	MAYO.	
41,871	68,888	7,487	144	4,307	547	182	278,788	56,881	44,888	MAYO.	
18,888	178,888	22,484	688	5,348	888	431	.	11,884	86,888	QUEEN'S.	
44,468	46,888	12,888	62	21,108	188	3,320	.	18,788	178,888	ROSS.	
10,888	84,791	7,282	108	11,888	78	18	288	18,168	82,841	ROSS.	
71,888	281,888	68,781	2,318	22,488	688	888	.	78,748	271,888	TIPPERARY.	
118,888	228,888	8,888	888	7,443	1,888	71	608,378	88,888	102,788	TIPPERARY.	
27,888	116,888	45,127	1,171	9,888	878	148	.	25,882	28,888	WATERFORD.	
28,788	84,173	14,887	888	8,888	288	2,088	.	18,188	88,888	WATERFORD.	
88,888	288,184	81,888	1,881	16,888	888	278	480	118,788	62,888	WEXFORD.	
32,488	81,888	18,884	677	8,888	288	708	.	28,884	85,888	WEXFORD.	
PROVINCES.											TOTAL.
344,328	1,428,888	288,884	10,108	181,888	4,887	12,613	11,882	478,488	982,881	LEITH.	
427,101	1,188,888	882,888	18,468	128,884	20,888	7,888	6,888	282,788	1,128,844	ROSS.	
788,738	1,381,173	67,888	8,102	68,888	21,848	2,188	6,488,888	888,881	881,815	QUEEN'S.	
802,888	688,738	72,488	768	88,888	1,818	28,888	11,888	78,818	728,888	ROSS.	
1,378,188	4,278,484	788,188	27,818	628,888	48,488	44,881	6,448,388	1,484,888	2,818,888	TOTAL.	

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CEREALS, GRASS, AND PASTURE.								EXTENT UNDER CROPS.		
	CEREALS, GRASS, AND PASTURE.								Potatoes.	Turneps.	Mangel Wurzel and Root Crops.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Sp.	Maize.	Pears.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABINGDON,	66	7,896	6,453	.	3	.	.	14,413	4,325	4,302	431
ABINGDON,	354	17,461	.	.	3	174	7	18,031	7,236	1,568	70
ABINGDON,	435	9,400	3,724	.	3	13	17	13,587	2,906	2,564	205
ABINGDON,	873	26,193	7	7	33	33	3	26,201	11,200	4,679	335
ABINGDON,	80	6,645	20	.	223	1	.	6,889	4,417	1,023	425
ADUR,	306	12,234	14,084	.	35	.	.	26,432	4,213	8,229	608
ADUR,	15	5,069	1	.	.	.	.	5,075	4,077	741	56
ADUR,	12	3,033	80	1	145	1	7	7,206	3,564	1,099	118
ADUR,	37	4,423	549	2	175	8	5	5,166	3,896	1,230	896
ADUR,	643	4,215	30	.	57	.	.	5,203	4,083	1,723	832
ADUR,	8	3,342	500	6	.	253	3	3,898	3,322	1,377	18
ADUR,	73	3,138	8	.	22	.	.	3,168	2,023	543	203
ADUR,	122	16,458	1	.	.	.	.	16,460	11,411	1,826	56
ADUR,	2	15,406	1	.	.	12	.	15,411	4,502	2,605	98
ADUR,	80	3,000	2	1	120	41	14	3,234	3,710	730	174
ADUR,	167	313	373	.	4	.	.	658	697	277	128
ADUR,	885	8,000	1,229	3	63	1	34	7,994	2,615	1,066	267
ADUR,	16	8,105	358	.	.	.	.	8,569	5,236	1,071	276
ADUR,	267	22,625	8	.	.	29	38	22,942	9,781	2,348	84
ADUR,	338	6,103	433	.	3	.	.	6,537	3,068	2,641	472
ADUR,	497	1,479	4	.	33	.	.	1,484	2,943	627	177
ADUR,	18	4,355	.	1	20	.	1	4,376	4,023	321	36
ADUR,	312	3,689	33	.	1	9	.	3,730	1,560	1,048	69
ADUR, . . . . .	.	2,612	254	.	255	.	.	2,816	2,225	266	4
ADUR,	113	3,941	7,252	.	13	.	.	11,227	2,199	8,234	486
ADUR,	16	6,768	1	.	77	.	.	6,844	7,214	568	207
ADUR, . . . . .	.	2,699	.	1	37	.	.	2,718	3,553	606	91
ADUR,	694	5,548	1,678	.	.	.	.	7,869	2,304	1,814	286
ADUR,	169	16,001	4,572	.	.	.	.	20,577	6,028	4,094	666
ADUR,	317	6,424	367	.	.	.	.	7,198	4,637	1,340	126
ADUR,	1	9,067	.	.	231	.	.	9,068	4,576	323	139
ADUR,	273	6,329	32	.	1	.	.	6,362	2,375	1,201	485
ADUR,	889	8,048	1,523	2	1	.	.	11,313	3,567	3,159	628
ADUR,	175	5,507	17	.	266	.	.	5,800	5,233	324	146
ADUR,	33	12,433	.	.	33	.	.	12,466	4,767	1,739	83
ADUR,	24	2,219	1,063	.	.	.	.	3,282	1,333	903	229
ADUR,	80	8,823	6	.	.	.	.	8,829	8,828	1,617	3
ADUR,	9	7,131	2	3	75	.	.	7,209	7,208	1,032	141
ADUR,	4	1,043	1	.	1	.	.	1,044	1,044	136	63
ADUR,	203	11,043	12	3	37	.	1	11,337	6,048	946	303
ADUR,	669	2,880	172	2	16	.	13	3,640	1,956	1,118	343
ADUR,	6	7,349	2	1	164	1	.	7,361	3,701	1,231	27
ADUR, . . . . .	.	1,520	91	.	644	.	.	2,485	3,118	1,066	145
ADUR,	1,165	6,980	6	.	7	.	2	8,120	3,465	1,326	200
ADUR,	163	16,097	1	.	8	7	1	16,179	4,543	1,614	164
ADUR,	963	4,126	1,635	.	2	.	.	5,727	3,614	2,220	472
ADUR,	963	3,024	1	8	86	.	.	3,946	3,425	807	318
ADUR,	806	3,314	16	.	.	.	.	4,026	1,586	1,603	125
ADUR,	14	18,712	602	.	26	48	4	17,430	6,451	3,360	61
ADUR,	536	18,316	1	.	165	.	.	18,994	4,793	2,362	146
ADUR,	325	11,896	7	.	3	1	1	12,006	6,490	1,383	175
ADUR,	169	16,527	2,676	.	3	4	4	19,205	5,435	4,545	2,545
ADUR,	375	619	61	.	44	.	.	514	414	402	335
ADUR,	880	2,620	119	9	16	.	.	3,389	1,610	822	220
ADUR,	16	3,462	11	1	15	.	.	3,483	1,683	673	200
ADUR,	34	2,261	243	2	103	.	.	2,763	2,487	531	153
ADUR,	39	3,331	1	.	43	14	.	4,473	4,402	711	74
ADUR,	1,262	37,440	43	2	88	82	3	37,762	12,143	2,529	268
ADUR,	246	8,469	3,064	.	12	4	.	11,689	2,616	2,167	266
ADUR,	80	4,157	316	3	78	.	.	4,686	3,330	1,310	254
ADUR,	972	2,694	466	.	59	9	45	4,161	1,283	830	162
ADUR,	275	3,920	68	.	.	.	.	4,263	980	315	196
ADUR,	261	13,443	7,411	8	8	8	1	18,373	2,691	3,081	263
ADUR, . . . . .	.	4,303	103	.	131	.	.	4,336	3,619	751	13
ADUR,	636	16,101	3	3	67	14	.	16,544	3,267	2,616	162
ADUR,	140	8,122	363	8	24	.	.	8,604	3,207	1,454	478
ADUR,	290	3,556	1	2	4	.	.	4,001	3,735	1,491	248
ADUR,	144	2,211	6	.	1	.	.	2,287	1,833	668	234
ADUR,	118	6,322	1,611	.	192	8	.	8,413	4,396	2,243	389
ADUR,	187	3,360	43	3	142	.	.	3,334	2,766	1,108	165
ADUR,	1,429	21,623	8,334	1	.	3	9	23,444	3,438	6,023	820
ADUR,	121	7,094	1	1	60	2	2	7,221	3,813	1,100	228
ADUR,	63	616	4	.	234	1	.	690	3,502	402	696
ADUR,	164	14,344	80	.	.	.	.	14,527	4,627	2,369	223
ADUR,	426	3,394	730	.	476	.	8	7,873	6,267	2,292	249
ADUR, . . . . .	.	6,535	.	.	94	.	.	6,629	4,917	817	161
ADUR,	1	6,407	144	.	371	.	.	6,779	7,131	360	3
ADUR,	1,106	22,611	321	2	.	25	.	14,267	3,717	2,941	523
ADUR,	292	2,766	390	.	23	.	.	4,613	3,365	1,354	284

CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894; THE VARIATION IN 1894; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

GREEN CROPS.						FAC.	EXPORT FOR HAY MAZE.			Total winter crop Crops.	Yields in 1891.	Population in 1891.	FOODLAW CROPS.
Cereals and Pulses.	Vegetables.	Tubers.	Hay.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Cereals, Hay, and other under Hedges.	Forage for Horses and Cattle.	Forage for Pigs and Sheep.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
50	136	37	3	226	10,343		7,737	11,480	42,373	96,587	15,885	ATTENPARK.	
7	34	111	7	52	1,472	1,622	10,023	17,584	46,851	128,451	22,555	ATHERTON.	
34	104	51	1	83	7,180	11	6,769	4,128	30,600	84,123	34,779	ATHERTON.	
17	142	79	7	994	17,187	4,211	15,776	12,281	71,536	202,864	33,657	ATHERTON.	
33	591	2	444	350	7,280		9,200	12,864	28,615	40,604	26,762	ATHERTON.	
45	122	54	84	321	13,099		11,483	12,842	23,138	116,908	26,693	ATHERTON.	
4	182	13	27	149	5,165	1,210	3,953	4,862	22,156	45,696	14,731	BALDWINSTON.	
3	286	29	3	53	7,034	186	1,917	4,521	13,536	48,324	27,384	BALDWINSTON.	
4	267	20	373	35	6,975		1,964	1,964	19,618	77,777	26,529	BALDWINSTON.	
3	245	16	163	180	7,223		9,099	4,902	21,252	65,459	34,694	BALDWINSTON.	
	52	2		47	5,778	1,465	4,313	1,112	21,731	45,236	14,470	BALDWINSTON.	
14	264	15	4	189	4,930	1	1,603	11,633	21,695	61,685	14,444	BALDWINSTON.	
1	87	38	18	223	13,396	5,143	12,786	8,200	60,126	128,368	35,657	BALDWINSTON.	
3	73	14	4	245	11,874	4,779	16,354	5,435	44,561	55,004	31,002	BALDWINSTON.	
4	406	2	3	187	5,628	247	281	16,285	15,622	96,408	25,235	BALDWINSTON.	
	47		3	35	1,178	3	542	1,934	4,988	15,729	4,587	BALDWINSTON.	
108	68	14	3	117	4,418		8,830	17,645	26,818	56,673	17,119	BALDWINSTON.	
21	263	9	23	126	8,882		4,699	12,445	17,201	72,630	16,970	BALDWINSTON.	
16	181	43	19	336	12,728	4,258	14,484	8,294	56,896	120,165	47,541	BALDWINSTON.	
43	120	32	7	82	7,315		4,680	4,680	25,679	70,321	30,120	BALDWINSTON.	
37	273	63	9	32	2,447		1,213	4,508	30,814	22,594	14,846	BALDWINSTON.	
3	448	5		86	5,009		483	14,461	25,675	49,880	20,324	BALDWINSTON.	
15	126	48	1	403	3,361	149	2,921	5,738	13,015	118,867	20,336	BALDWINSTON.	
62	164	46	33	72	2,614		164	3,365	16,614	14,733	14,733	BALDWINSTON.	
	212	6	3	128	5,678		4,114	4,344	26,711	41,380	5,120	BALDWINSTON.	
1	818	6	3	128	8,478		685	20,290	26,627	74,723	35,323	BALDWINSTON.	
4	744		27	63	4,190		121	8,591	16,619	39,043	39,043	BALDWINSTON.	
16	807	1		164	4,530		3,713	11,670	20,380	71,793	15,245	BALDWINSTON.	
119	379	11	65	245	11,770	1	10,226	11,227	63,676	164,464	35,647	BALDWINSTON.	
3	157	2		44	6,480	772	4,335	5,745	23,128	40,142	65,434	BALDWINSTON.	
	235		2	32	2,379		174	14,739	22,736	45,236	22,161	BALDWINSTON.	
26	320	10		175	4,233		3,258	14,899	18,698	72,538	14,698	BALDWINSTON.	
64	441	31	3	34	2,681		4,739	14,646	26,422	107,421	22,163	BALDWINSTON.	
3	217	2	1	194	4,719	9	1,635	6,575	26,740	49,638	26,221	BALDWINSTON.	
2	120	6	107	1,625	2,230		4,670	8,263	37,264	75,406	26,674	BALDWINSTON.	
34	377			46	3,405		1,844	4,885	14,612	22,028	11,489	BALDWINSTON.	
	53			172	3,443	1,609	2,314	4,422	21,678	26,667	15,258	BALDWINSTON.	
2	494	12	2	269	3,257		1,842	14,627	35,025	75,134	31,474	BALDWINSTON.	
3	170		13	13	2,500		84	3,606	6,610	12,284	12,284	BALDWINSTON.	
13	835	21	30	351	17,322	793	4,434	24,334	82,193	18,461	47,474	BALDWINSTON.	
52	49	3	13	128	5,182		2,212	11,723	22,274	13,447	14,861	BALDWINSTON.	
1	339	21	48	192	7,587		1,444	6,688	23,334	45,045	22,424	BALDWINSTON.	
1	134		22	22	5,038		143	3,311	9,542	17,255	26,269	BALDWINSTON.	
17	370	6	1	4	8,974		4,408	8,423	22,234	45,236	17,402	BALDWINSTON.	
2	136	4	6	126	6,685	1,225	4,203	8,550	29,623	55,236	12,841	BALDWINSTON.	
167	124	29	1	207	3,846	117	2,937	3,889	18,698	61,168	12,838	BALDWINSTON.	
	49	3	7	114	4,562	855	5,263	16,331	34,018	56,073	17,438	BALDWINSTON.	
54	235	1		28	8,290		2,190	4,466	49,143	111,583	26,774	BALDWINSTON.	
36	134	27	9	475	11,777	4,469	2,940	2,435	44,185	209,284	27,887	BALDWINSTON.	
8	42	12	1	282	8,272	3,513	6,265	6,265	46,123	65,660	27,165	BALDWINSTON.	
10	120	22	3	122	8,800	2,002	7,123	3,025	26,320	77,434	35,673	BALDWINSTON.	
39	444	150	23	352	14,237	31	8,654	14,420	36,790	121,792	121,792	BALDWINSTON.	
4	77		2	20	1,496		249	4,497	7,140	20,264	5,090	BALDWINSTON.	
47	126	7	2	58	3,251		1,280	14,620	22,272	62,443	27,433	BALDWINSTON.	
34	124	13	45	43	3,202		1,674	6,678	14,626	61,168	8,369	BALDWINSTON.	
	394	7	4	44	5,690		203	4,203	24,031	22,214	19,021	BALDWINSTON.	
2	312	1	3	37	5,601	420	480	13,255	24,824	22,214	22,214	BALDWINSTON.	
10	60	149	69	840	18,718	4,180	16,622	5,118	72,933	177,138	41,736	BALDWINSTON.	
10	47	44	1	274	6,253		4,402	7,201	31,568	104,848	26,212	BALDWINSTON.	
	57	6		30	4,841	14	1,851	2,379	14,085	27,238	16,619	BALDWINSTON.	
14	343	6	8	840	2,168		2,311	3,371	15,155	61,647	146,596	BALDWINSTON.	
62	849	21	14	495	2,328		2,328	2,328	15,000	209,284	26,774	BALDWINSTON.	
2	173	64	3	896	12,073	382	9,214	3,185	111,222	40,444	40,444	BALDWINSTON.	
				82	4,644	180	824	824	11,273	21,646	14,574	BALDWINSTON.	
11	143	28		129	11,928	8,780	4,678	7,240	46,777	94,280	54,699	BALDWINSTON.	
10	686	7		180	1,673		8,900	1,040	17,500	58,885	17,022	BALDWINSTON.	
2	816	69	89	41	4,941		1,873	4,627	18,268	34,723	14,167	BALDWINSTON.	
7	78	1		116	5,128		1,134	10,140	16,134	208,288	8,125	BALDWINSTON.	
30	124	17	285	252	6,768		3,508	16,794	14,525	56,416	16,621	BALDWINSTON.	
40	298	2	7	70	4,327		1,388	16,886	22,845	74,427	11,779	BALDWINSTON.	
41	624	23	23	295	16,943		15,689	9,909	67,861	117,120	25,642	BALDWINSTON.	
11	286	6	3	265	7,740	246	1,497	26,427	43,369	109,480	14,235	BALDWINSTON.	
8	335	6		4	4,964		32	17,107	22,743	37,613	29,108	BALDWINSTON.	
33	307	45	9	34	9,227		8,224	4,014	80,388	123,023	22,523	BALDWINSTON.	
7	268		193	37	5,690		2,141	4,737	24,180	65,083	26,716	BALDWINSTON.	
2	212	7	225	340	6,174		4,203	8,205	15,074	11,773	14,126	BALDWINSTON.	
53	207	25	11	71	7,098		213	14,807	20,211	25,647	24,228	BALDWINSTON.	
4	206	2	63	116	4,460		223	6,376	12,490	43,908	14,200	BALDWINSTON.	

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CHOP

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CHOP									
	CHOP, BEANS, AND PEAS.									
	Week.	Date.	Barley.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Turnips.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANDIN,	6	7,231	2	2	20	2	2	7,231	2,666	1,331
GRANDIN,	15	13,515	206	2	232	2	2	13,515	7,819	3,474
GRANDIN,	24	4,842	4	2	25	2	2	4,842	3,377	522
KARSTEN,	622	4,706	11	2	2	2	2	4,706	3,980	1,307
KARSTEN,	13	7,605	2	2	2	2	2	7,605	3,335	1,303
KARSTEN,	207	1,777	2	2	23	2	2	1,777	2,630	804
KARSTEN,	207	7,287	20	2	2	2	2	7,287	4,314	1,316
KARSTEN,	204	6,813	2,784	1	2	2	2	12,034	3,247	2,306
KARSTEN,	150	1,688	2	2	261	2	2	1,492	1,245	341
KARSTEN,	1	2,242	20	1	14	2	2	2,228	1,669	514
KARSTEN,	202	5,669	2	2	27	2	2	5,679	3,584	1,302
KARSTEN,	10	4,673	44	2	2	2	2	4,727	1,437	1,603
KARSTEN,	277	2,611	2	2	2	2	2	2,617	2,322	479
KARSTEN,	169	2,204	25	1	220	2	2	2,242	3,679	830
KARSTEN,	222	6,442	2,665	2	2	2	2	2,432	2,430	2,336
LANGE,	205	8,261	17	2	4	200	1	8,267	4,634	1,436
LANGE,	6	11,265	2	2	2	1	1	11,274	2,690	2,690
LANGE,	44	20,299	242	6	245	186	1	20,429	4,689	4,375
LANGE,	229	4,217	248	2	94	1	1	4,530	4,730	1,776
LANGE,	221	19,145	25	2	6	20	1	19,176	5,231	3,694
LANGE,	134	7,218	20	4	26	2	2	7,230	3,328	1,331
LANGE,	201	2,663	2	4	75	2	2	2,674	4,350	1,918
LANGE,	237	8,280	429	2	130	4	1	8,653	5,435	1,475
LANGE,	63	25,271	18	1	4	82	4	25,372	7,236	7,749
LANGE,	124	4,207	2	1	109	1	2	4,324	4,736	802
LEWIS,	204	4,181	22	2	68	2	2	4,273	3,742	1,302
LEWIS,	1,119	11,267	222	2	25	48	45	11,467	7,286	5,189
LEWIS,	104	7,603	18	2	11	2	2	7,636	5,200	2,369
LEWIS,	222	16,774	2	1	80	4	2	16,883	12,894	7,702
LEWIS,	442	3,307	44	2	4	2	2	3,357	3,635	2,368
LEWIS,	4	2,616	2	2	23	2	2	2,628	4,814	432
LEWIS,	209	11,232	6,813	2	2	2	2	18,051	3,327	4,520
LEWIS,	4	11,477	268	2	115	7	70	11,880	5,987	2,647
LEWIS,	206	3,313	2	2	2	2	2	3,320	1,306	717
LEWIS,	206	3,320	19	2	2	2	2	3,344	3,305	642
LEWIS,	2	4,209	2	2	167	2	2	4,284	5,319	432
LEWIS,	131	16,335	7	1	27	27	2	16,398	7,296	2,314
LEWIS,	13	5,423	11	2	41	2	2	5,484	3,721	907
LEWIS,	24	14,954	9,029	2	2	2	2	24,005	6,528	8,770
LEWIS,	86	4,916	26	2	20	2	2	5,021	2,245	1,364
LYNN,	202	8,262	1,228	2	127	2	2	11,341	3,322	3,303
LYNN,	204	2,664	2	2	9	2	2	2,678	1,306	804
LYNN,	89	6,374	3,432	2	33	2	2	6,423	4,886	3,376
LYNN,	416	5,429	4	2	1	2	2	5,438	3,306	1,076
LYNN,	354	16,187	3,341	2	2	16	2	16,209	6,493	7,395
LYNN,	201	22,948	2	2	2	2	2	22,954	10,334	2,646
LYNN,	2,431	16,277	149	2	82	167	50	16,544	4,689	4,603
LYNN,	2	6,471	35	1	26	2	2	6,506	2,672	806
LYNN,	2	27,968	5	2	25	2	2	28,004	10,339	3,727
LYNN,	253	2,123	241	2	213	2	2	2,602	3,221	266
LYNN,	181	3,022	6,422	11	269	2	2	16,282	3,341	4,305
LYNN,	425	2,307	264	2	49	2	2	2,615	1,305	876
LYNN,	204	2,304	21	2	2	2	2	2,337	1,222	541
LYNN,	220	10,756	333	2	2	2	2	11,077	2,330	3,222
LYNN,	1,314	4,136	182	2	2	2	2	4,655	2,671	1,364
LYNN,	21	2,787	5	1	121	2	2	2,825	2,612	913
LYNN,	27	4,809	5,113	4	13	2	2	1,262	3,389	3,444
LYNN,	42	1,806	26	1	119	2	2	1,794	2,171	555
LYNN,	46	10,259	428	1	7	2	2	10,264	2,683	3,431
LYNN,	671	4,630	42	2	41	2	2	4,683	4,626	1,325
LYNN,	208	1,115	62	2	21	2	2	1,169	1,326	423
LYNN,	161	4,433	14	1	29	2	2	4,486	5,265	492
LYNN,	203	20,229	2	2	2	2	2	20,237	7,674	3,674
LYNN,	12	2,600	2	2	2	2	2	2,610	2,322	1,232
LYNN,	37	2,222	2	1	269	2	2	2,602	6,638	432
LYNN,	2	11,251	16	2	206	2	2	11,560	10,273	970
LYNN,	236	5,345	4,876	2	2	2	2	12,556	2,697	2,415
LYNN,	42	4,285	5,677	1	1	2	2	11,882	4,672	3,794
LYNN,	269	4,221	26	6	26	2	2	4,299	4,222	1,337
LYNN,	2	5,488	2	2	32	2	2	5,503	4,760	875
LYNN,	205	5,898	1,246	2	60	2	2	7,776	5,696	1,226
LYNN,	209	5,429	13	4	42	2	2	5,486	1,399	1,420
LYNN,	221	8,013	16	1	279	2	2	8,323	7,422	2,273
LYNN,	47	2,133	2	2	227	2	2	2,407	2,967	748
LYNN,	79	4,220	6,049	2	43	2	2	10,308	2,174	2,635
LYNN,	204	4,186	3,771	2	2	2	2	8,958	2,680	2,305
LYNN,	26	13,226	267	2	1,365	2	2	11,222	3,764	2,806
LYNN,	43	3,325	81	6	1,365	2	2	4,792	6,023	568
LYNN,	1,418	13,226	7,345	8	16	31.5	4	19,088	4,281	4,121
LYNN,	127	4,334	2,126	2	1	2	2	5,347	2,262	1,328
TOTAL,	49,335	1,254,237	166,462	376	11,896	3,784	431	1,446,967	717,099	311,316

ON THE YEAR 1894; AND THE VALUATION IN 1894; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891—continued.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

25 STATUTE ACRES.											GREEN CROPS.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.		TOWN.			
-------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	-------	--	--	--

TABLE 2.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CEREALS, GRAINS, AND FRUITS.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Bye.	Peas.	Potatoes.
	Qwts. of 112 lbs.	Qwts. of 112 lbs.	Qwts. of 112 lbs.	Qwts. of 112 lbs.	Qwts. of 112 lbs.	Qwts. of 112 lbs.	Qwts. of 112 lbs.
ABINGDON,	1,713	162,189	165,507	.	48	.	118
ADDINGTON,	4,479	292,064	29,565	.	79	4,178	285
ADDISBURY,	6,803	145,295	62,565	.	79	585	285
ADDLEBURY,	14,961	291,508	84	20	518	567	66
ADDLESBURY,	1,219	81,003	437	.	3,148	18	11
ADWY,	5,635	268,218	265,098	.	471	.	.
ADWORTH,	214	82,003	16	.	15	.	.
ADWORTH,	149	11,167	1,124	2	2,018	35	70
ADWORTH,	858	11,817	6,781	26	2,233	68	80
ADWORTH,	8,664	61,594	778	.	1,317	.	.
ADWORTH,	69	128,128	16,727	80	.	6,002	102
ADWORTH,	1,294	86,154	36	.	292	.	.
ADWORTH,	3,245	267,502	18	.	.	245	.
ADWORTH,	28	268,125	18	.	.	614	163
ADWORTH,	1,118	36,746	27	23	2,486	.	.
ADWORTH,	1,678	5,553	8,027	.	69	500	.
ADWORTH,	17,179	99,314	24,165	42	719	16	864
ADWORTH,	284	177,244	6,055	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	4,250	200,021	49	.	.	482	225
ADWORTH,	5,666	181,667	8,470	.	43	.	.
ADWORTH,	2,408	21,482	43	.	182	.	.
ADWORTH,	282	35,522	.	15	159	.	39
ADWORTH,	2,944	25,448	578	.	15	44	.
ADWORTH,	41,219	2,536	2,636	.	2,636	.	.
ADWORTH,	2,163	70,563	123,647	.	263	.	.
ADWORTH,	138	96,117	12	.	1,347	.	.
ADWORTH,	45,878	.	14	.	484	.	.
ADWORTH,	28,168	81,519	24,768	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	2,611	265,720	7,169	.	43	.	.
ADWORTH,	4,591	211,692	10,648	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	74	61,854	.	.	1,577	.	.
ADWORTH,	6,886	165,792	645	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	7,410	140,559	23,798	26	18	.	.
ADWORTH,	2,580	70,672	247	.	2,650	.	.
ADWORTH,	414	105,893	.	.	435	.	.
ADWORTH,	462	47,378	165,66	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	425	144,678	86	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	178	88,503	22	70	835	.	.
ADWORTH,	72	17,450	39	.	4	.	.
ADWORTH,	8,268	238,817	592	45	1,066	.	12
ADWORTH,	14,897	78,961	2,718	25	180	.	294
ADWORTH,	85	125,935	22	10	2,248	16	.
ADWORTH, . . . . .	.	22,624	1,185	.	7,305	.	.
ADWORTH,	16,890	186,368	65	.	129	24	22
ADWORTH,	1,626	164,572	12	.	386	135	12
ADWORTH,	16,447	76,996	30,284	.	28	.	.
ADWORTH,	4,354	87,556	14	88	278	.	.
ADWORTH,	6,550	86,084	365	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	280	269,353	13,118	.	250	431	83
ADWORTH,	7,762	104,743	19	.	2,671	.	.
ADWORTH,	1,428	158,796	121	.	48	59	18
ADWORTH,	2,540	282,692	46,139	.	60	80	46
ADWORTH,	1,917	7,487	523	.	472	.	.
ADWORTH,	11,436	67,765	1,919	22	225	.	.
ADWORTH,	800	49,884	1,28	16	379	.	.
ADWORTH,	722	48,882	5,195	28	2,664	.	.
ADWORTH,	547	81,794	13	.	471	154	.
ADWORTH,	123,627	420,076	428	24	866	785	78
ADWORTH,	6,196	186,363	28,637	.	.	250	22
ADWORTH,	835	64,708	7,288	80	1,681	.	.
ADWORTH,	28,484	82,121	16,522	.	600	24	292
ADWORTH,	3,917	48,248	1,090	.	.	.	4
ADWORTH,	8,524	211,323	127,469	80	102	66	14
ADWORTH, . . . . .	.	45,579	1,556	.	821	.	.
ADWORTH,	4,633	186,828	86	55	696	216	.
ADWORTH,	2,618	160,828	11,294	28	129	.	.
ADWORTH,	6,746	66,859	18	50	647	.	.
ADWORTH,	2,254	41,777	78	.	166	90	.
ADWORTH,	1,819	116,514	26,292	.	1,589	180	.
ADWORTH,	3,201	28,293	690	86	2,162	.	.
ADWORTH,	26,423	814,554	183,125	13	.	166	24
ADWORTH,	5,112	86,586	14	35	867	28	20
ADWORTH,	287	8,777	41	.	9,819	17	.
ADWORTH,	2,794	282,021	1,818	.	.	.	.
ADWORTH,	6,588	75,665	8,090	.	4,616	.	38
ADWORTH, . . . . .	.	88,548	.	.	1,214	.	.
ADWORTH,	16	68,587	1,845	70	4,472	.	.
ADWORTH,	18,965	156,340	18,969	18	.	1,747	.
ADWORTH,	18,202	44,661	17,626	.	246	.	.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1894.

OF THE CROPS.

OTHER CROPS.										HAY.		FOUR FIVE UNIONS.
Production.	Value.	Weight in Tons.	Quantity and Value.	Weight.	Value.	Quantity and Value.	Weight.	Value.	Quantity and Value.	Weight.	Value.	
Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	
11,514	49,634	7,270	253	1,697	232	16	16	13,658	56,954	7,270	253	ARRESTED.
29,034	21,489	4,722	282	4,467	3,014	46	65,093	21,535	29,034	4,722	282	ARRESTED.
8,432	47,146	4,722	282	1,121	3,338	17	136,366	20,117	8,432	4,722	282	ARRESTED.
27,544	49,361	2,338	184	2,326	216	67	136,366	20,117	27,544	2,338	184	ARRESTED.
10,711	18,566	8,500	280	2,000	17	2,264	17	4,193	10,711	8,500	280	ARRESTED.
6,899	106,294	8,500	282	1,179	480	545	25,467	10,000	6,899	8,500	282	ARRESTED.
7,363	7,734	606	29	2,776	21	187	43,388	10,000	7,363	606	29	ARRESTED.
14,469	18,726	2,856	26	2,643	261	62	7,427	1,000	14,469	2,856	26	ARRESTED.
7,419	24,428	5,702	24	3,540	190	3,642	2,479	2,479	7,419	5,702	24	ARRESTED.
12,432	30,496	4,360	26	3,125	64	761	4,095	12,432	12,432	4,360	26	ARRESTED.
11,114	35,120	288	180	892	11	81,800	5,497	5,497	11,114	288	180	ARRESTED.
7,594	8,714	2,649	180	2,440	144	46	20,344	20,344	7,594	2,649	180	ARRESTED.
26,616	26,787	815	5	378	666	193	242,616	27,287	26,616	815	5	ARRESTED.
24,205	46,430	918	25	849	149	85	161,414	20,121	24,205	918	25	ARRESTED.
7,695	9,287	2,234	25	4,583	28	21	0,150	891	7,695	2,234	25	ARRESTED.
825	1,644	871	60	491	65	65	612	3,338	825	871	60	ARRESTED.
30,787	15,144	2,187	60	552	41	11	5,519	20,491	30,787	2,187	60	ARRESTED.
12,230	26,507	2,338	121	2,500	117	209	12,038	44,778	12,230	2,338	121	ARRESTED.
26,431	84,458	968	148	471	217	135	219,046	24,780	26,431	968	148	ARRESTED.
16,934	42,590	15,424	200	1,301	657	49	229	24,911	16,934	15,424	200	ARRESTED.
3,880	8,374	2,338	126	3,574	1,336	69	3,708	8,770	3,880	2,338	126	ARRESTED.
1,185	8,313	1,001	64	4,815	26	196	1,100	49,184	1,185	1,001	64	ARRESTED.
4,784	18,675	794	113	8,064	200	6	4,532	8,535	4,784	794	113	ARRESTED.
6,584	2,585	26	1,082	1,082	212	212	5,317	4,583	6,584	26	1,082	ARRESTED.
5,743	43,358	7,290	222	1,568	960	212	5,317	11,708	5,743	7,290	222	ARRESTED.
13,955	1,225	2,261	6	3,101	30	19	3,240	55,244	13,955	2,261	6	ARRESTED.
9,771	6,479	1,663	64	7,290	436	436	348	30,115	9,771	1,663	64	ARRESTED.
6,994	21,237	4,370	122	5,399	10	10	8,470	20,281	6,994	4,370	122	ARRESTED.
12,280	49,314	5,140	1,159	4,000	603	36	21,918	20,163	12,280	5,140	1,159	ARRESTED.
11,694	14,989	1,190	46	1,200	20	20	25,641	9,008	11,694	1,190	46	ARRESTED.
10,685	3,032	1,833	24	2,584	11	11	475	25,747	10,685	1,833	24	ARRESTED.
4,511	21,084	5,140	211	2,700	82	82	8,694	12,148	4,511	5,140	211	ARRESTED.
5,689	43,429	18,425	263	3,321	64	66	12,115	44,500	5,689	18,425	263	ARRESTED.
6,713	11,107	1,351	16	8,837	12	6	2,916	15,202	6,713	1,351	16	ARRESTED.
15,208	11,322	693	13	1,440	70	21	125,584	14,800	15,208	693	13	ARRESTED.
4,378	5,584	2,388	64	1,817	3,851	3,851	20,201	20,201	4,378	2,388	64	ARRESTED.
9,267	22,969	38	893	159	87,770	8,091	8,091	8,091	9,267	38	893	ARRESTED.
12,224	12,711	1,250	10	4,631	129	89	4,535	40,734	12,224	1,250	10	ARRESTED.
8,240	2,030	919	24	2,601	166	166	5,123	5,123	8,240	919	24	ARRESTED.
22,694	16,479	3,470	80	8,633	415	272	27,467	12,662	22,694	3,470	80	ARRESTED.
4,628	18,457	4,477	188	883	88	101	5,073	24,112	4,628	4,477	188	ARRESTED.
14,472	16,426	854	30	2,837	87	270	8,218	18,315	14,472	854	30	ARRESTED.
6,742	1,638	1,468	8	1,840	274	274	8,936	8,936	6,742	1,468	8	ARRESTED.
16,125	22,462	2,960	187	2,961	59	7	8,888	8,888	16,125	2,960	187	ARRESTED.
18,458	18,145	1,554	43	1,864	88	42	44,363	18,509	18,458	1,554	43	ARRESTED.
14,310	27,992	11,126	1,861	1,486	261	5	4,282	7,332	14,310	11,126	1,861	ARRESTED.
6,355	8,147	5,169	27	603	10	42	20,566	20,566	6,355	5,169	27	ARRESTED.
6,380	17,449	0,178	120	2,880	5	5	4,514	18,447	6,380	0,178	120	ARRESTED.
26,882	28,111	1,508	194	1,834	361	14	181,980	24,073	26,882	1,508	194	ARRESTED.
26,479	27,960	1,917	49	193	46	7	186,007	18,750	26,479	1,917	49	ARRESTED.
14,728	17,547	2,292	29	1,414	177	13	135,492	13,008	14,728	2,292	29	ARRESTED.
22,774	90,079	44,960	315	4,693	2,292	264	264	18,719	22,774	44,960	315	ARRESTED.
1,374	4,040	1,023	24	617	602	602	8,372	8,372	1,374	1,023	24	ARRESTED.
4,680	12,194	4,354	200	1,236	71	62	4,380	25,797	4,680	4,354	200	ARRESTED.
2,885	12,090	9,005	192	2,361	89	802	5,386	14,002	2,885	9,005	192	ARRESTED.
8,280	8,240	1,831	16	3,912	42	28	1,894	8,680	8,280	1,831	16	ARRESTED.
11,092	7,908	587	16	2,354	10	21	18,475	18,475	11,092	587	16	ARRESTED.
42,922	63,746	6,334	304	304	1,145	637	148,720	10,678	42,922	6,334	304	ARRESTED.
5,736	43,165	3,223	305	429	426	7	16,831	16,831	5,736	3,223	305	ARRESTED.
6,743	14,022	8,928	36	681	88	88	204	5,318	6,743	8,928	36	ARRESTED.
5,516	8,122	5,021	72	4,909	78	46	4,961	11,892	5,516	5,021	72	ARRESTED.
4,578	5,758	5,772	26	10,354	89	89	18,200	18,200	4,578	5,772	26	ARRESTED.
31,591	87,225	4,389	278	368	645	126	17,855	14,717	31,591	4,389	278	ARRESTED.
807	8,776	222	16	1,986	440	21	7,157	1,684	807	222	16	ARRESTED.
17,568	25,467	1,988	68	941	62	62	108,328	22,536	17,568	1,988	68	ARRESTED.
5,928	20,974	5,235	69	2,536	60	60	4,860	8,412	5,928	5,235	69	ARRESTED.
4,661	29,844	8,586	81	3,586	947	326	249	4,594	4,661	8,586	81	ARRESTED.
5,147	11,084	4,378	81	2,030	30	28	2,114	25,000	5,147	4,378	81	ARRESTED.
6,549	28,184	7,670	211	1,707	170	2,007	2,564	84,400	6,549	7,670	211	ARRESTED.
4,486	15,448	7,771	306	1,207	8	29	5,528	25,126	4,486	7,771	306	ARRESTED.
26,112	30,388	12,848	465	3,120	296	101	47,914	4,000	26,112	12,848	465	ARRESTED.
12,718	13,020	2,880	68	1,949	22	44	6,772	4,000	12,718	2,880	68	ARRESTED.
8,745	4,484	8,138	59	2,019	66	66	1,128	4,000	8,745	8,138	59	ARRESTED.
17,597	22,621	14,930	775	2,648	218	68	15,465	11,274	17,597	14,930	775	ARRESTED.
15,577	24,618	5,882	84	3,886	1,668	126	4,000	11,021	15,577	5,882	84	ARRESTED.
5,266	5,266	1,002	12	1,277	42	42	2,968	12,021	5,266	1,002	12	ARRESTED.
16,723	5,340	42	12	1,676	29	29	100	25,084	16,723	42	12	ARRESTED.
7,561	30,568	6,908	177	2,646	261	67	25,454	25,454	7,561	6,908	177	ARRESTED.
6,594	18,235	5,516	26	2,848	13	406	1,398	18,280	6,594	5,516	26	ARRESTED.

TABLE 8.—GROWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CEREALS, GRAINS, AND FRUITS.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Spelt.	Rye.	Potatoes.
	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.	Cwt. of 112 lbs.
GRABARD,	111	114,726	112	20	328	54	24
GRABARD,	240	105,473	2,750	36	4,711	28	
GRABARD,	262	61,882	36	183	114		
KANTON,	18,271	77,118	276				
KANTON,	244	111,390	33				26
KANTON,		20,784			335		
KANTON,	5,824	89,047	206		15		
KANTON,	11,002	120,504	100,482	32			
KANTON,	1,725	14,147	192		1,516		
KANTON,	23	30,400	1,208	20	216		
KANTON,	2,464	77,045	129		301		
KANTON,	182	75,381	872				
KANTON,	4,482	42,567	112		34		
KANTON,	1,528	26,268	230	19	3,609		
KANTON,	8,328	109,688	48,221		24	20	
LARK,	9,747	189,079	505		26	14,181	15
LARK,	68	124,521	35				12
LARK,	709	200,477	6,691	72	20,330	5,622	12
LARK,	2,907	75,479	2,610		1,166	20	
LARK,	11,176	304,682	374		60	229	18
LARK,	2,665	109,682	220	43	400		
LARK,	4,522	73,734	98	40	1,800		
LARK,	4,575	119,473	4,307	38	5,128	69	15
LARK,	1,997	484,711	210		67	1,423	64
LARK,	2,503	84,226	58	18	1,441	16	
LARK,	2,063	75,436	307	24	715		
LARK,	18,151	109,579	4,904	204	946	471	249
LARK,	5,882	117,128	280		164		
LARK,	14,529	240,282	32	18	1,267	81	
LARK,	5,890	130,571	872		48		
LARK,	64	20,672			803		
LARK,	4,875	105,623	143,207			40	
LARK,	64	136,759	5,869		1,765	140	602
LARK,	2,837	32,552			104		
LARK,	4,888	70,781	304				
LARK,	88	60,686	24		2,210		
LARK,	1,239	170,120	86	11	219	494	
LARK,	296	62,180	206	24	458		
LARK,	886	191,583	108,643		30		
LARK,	1,242	101,881	1,206		801		
LARK,	5,581	151,881	28,248		2,179		69
LARK,	2,127	61,344	102		144	49	
LARK,	693	105,574	23,368		824		
LARK,	8,327	45,730	84		106		
LARK,	18,245	301,022	178,654		20	224	
LARK,	2,234	304,524			48	66	68
LARK,	44,385	530,589	2,226		376	2,523	717
LARK,	82	90,881	479	29	400		
LARK,	115	800,905	60		400		
LARK,	2,447	23,296	2,415		1,584		
LARK,	1,218	225,777	225,263	176	2,421	24	
LARK,	7,147	22,281	4,225		533		
LARK,	7,025	45,478	1,749		45	26	18
LARK,	4,527	186,287	4,228		25		
LARK,	10,785	66,394	2,069		153		
LARK,	1,186	41,280	80	14	5,178		
LARK,	519	81,637	45,478	40	581		
LARK,	129	26,544	326		1,285		
LARK,	716	184,164	6,013	15	80		
LARK,	10,244	96,066	862		1,069		24
LARK,	8,549	16,394	906	30	328		
LARK,	2,254	70,147	199	12	1,125	12	
LARK,	4,768	431,225	72		168		
LARK,	144	96,141	22		22		
LARK,	544	34,488	22	14	3,726		
LARK,	48	154,756	278	20	4,075		
LARK,	4,707	125,254	60,254				
LARK,	703	81,163	86,780	18	17		
LARK,	4,707	73,196	1,422	84	482		
LARK,		77,434			891		
LARK,	10,189	54,715	27,189		717		
LARK,	4,827	58,518	280	78	614		
LARK,	8,426	148,022	285	19	4,527		28
LARK,	614	82,906			2,949		
LARK,	1,573	128,182	87,828		288		
LARK,	1,169	78,272	43,199				
LARK,	5,657	217,439	5,422				
LARK,	2,082	72,692	58				
LARK,	20,214	161,896	280,185	72	18,222	60	
LARK,	2,728	67,281	47,700	28	100	10,163	40
TOTAL,	820,420	18,320,490	2,812,625	2,307	121,720	60,081	1,487

Based on figures furnished by the 11th census of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PRODUCE OF THE YEAR IN THE YEAR 1894—continued.

OF THE CLOVE.

OF THE CROPS.										RICE.		FOUR LAW CROPS.	
OTHER CROPS.										RICE.		FOUR LAW CROPS.	
Produce.	Tons.	Weight Wheat and Barley.	Oats and Peas.	Colts.	Yields.	Days.	Flax.	Grain, Rice, and other crops.	Produce of the other crops.	Produce of the other crops.	Produce of the other crops.	Produce of the other crops.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
14,387	13,606	2,487	77	3,268	124	442	2,013	2,013	22,311	GRANAR.			
21,562	22,806	1,028	22	4,615	4,674	85	2,185	2,185	1,143	GRANAR.			
6,944	25,670	640	8	180	26		26,362	26,362	26,728	GRANAR.			
10,679	15,170	2,730	63	4,034	1,897	383		4,402	26,856	GRANAR.			
7,788	15,710	3,363	127	1,881	69	168		9,380	22,628	GRANAR.			
6,288	3,333	807	28	3,210	38	138		508	15,254	GRANAR.			
94,779	13,917	2,402	24	455	35	46		11,319	61	GRANAR.			
6,460	37,912	2,200	200	4,671	29	77		14,740	20,400	GRANAR.			
2,293	3,888	2,746		1,509		7		30	27,202	GRANAR.			
5,087	7,311	1,136		641	7			1,171	7,684	GRANAR.			
12,023	12,000	2,275	73	3,088	163	323		100	48,584	GRANAR.			
3,960	12,223	7,774	128	1,121					1,738	GRANAR.			
6,163	7,818	2,278	24	4,471					78,481	GRANAR.			
6,489	11,492	5,023	105	4,013	70	14		70	49,482	GRANAR.			
7,688	34,678	14,487	429	303	148	25		70	5,528	GRANAR.			
10,481	23,892	686	14	220	145	7		14,145	20,804	GRANAR.			
8,420	23,618	364	24	835	245	7		27,245	4,124	GRANAR.			
27,516	28,778	1,083	112	608	163	14		78,208	2,203	GRANAR.			
11,172	22,207	15,092	484	2,212	30	20		80,480	2,040	GRANAR.			
28,201	20,800	808	310	1,814	205	28		60,020	20,189	GRANAR.			
9,907	28,556	7,833	331	2,373	235	3			8,458	GRANAR.			
18,184	18,379	6,756	36	1,020	85	28		27,245	5,528	GRANAR.			
15,717	22,556	7,458	485	1,124	133	226		130	5,528	GRANAR.			
20,269	148,921	5,092	193	3,207	484			10,138	2,040	GRANAR.			
10,731	3,314	1,773	49	1,537	14	88		160	4,435	GRANAR.			
7,096	17,114	3,670	16	3,267	12	3,490		44	2,009	GRANAR.			
22,668	23,250	1,444	126	168	235	5		5,804	20,117	GRANAR.			
17,720	23,818	16,180	272	3,249	3,200	1,336			9,227	GRANAR.			
47,115	27,619	635	17	1,348	70	115		208,725	20,285	GRANAR.			
10,684	23,834	16,483	416	2,907	1,202	77			8,025	GRANAR.			
6,653	4,244	258		4,420	188			25	28	GRANAR.			
15,096	77,786	30,727	302	1,213	722	31		12,642	4,248	GRANAR.			
12,043	23,209	1,967	24	3,391	608	42		20,642	1,584	GRANAR.			
4,449	3,830	900	16	2,120	1,028	124			8,308	GRANAR.			
6,332	9,541	3,602	136	3,778					2,208	GRANAR.			
11,222	5,294	1,592	60	4,370	103	3		2,147	740	GRANAR.			
11,205	20,670	3,684	24	703	400	96		101,849	22,808	GRANAR.			
8,015	9,443	2,037	16	1,390	38	1,718			1,565	GRANAR.			
17,283	24,704	1,154	224	2,323	124	215			21,135	GRANAR.			
6,754	22,136	4,383	326	3,463	70	1,667			8,031	GRANAR.			
7,431	20,213	8,565	187	772	82	288			15,028	GRANAR.			
4,135	13,585	2,542	128	908	40	46			4,506	GRANAR.			
8,889	47,884	7,870	218	3,661	145	209			11,186	GRANAR.			
8,334	14,880	3,810	184	3,503	80	328		60	5,226	GRANAR.			
14,793	118,269	24,424	683	2,148	171	75			20,469	GRANAR.			
20,754	35,532	1,880	84	1,144	122	24		127,604	23,256	GRANAR.			
15,144	63,090	2,204	237	3,620	3,869	22		67,493	34,428	GRANAR.			
7,952	18,293	2,046	138	1,469	718	21			7,718	GRANAR.			
26,314	45,681	967	25	1,782	538	88			162,308	29,537	GRANAR.		
10,180	5,890	1,886	13	1,417	107	245			1,267	GRANAR.			
12,424	64,238	9,880	233	5,467	148	1,097			16,000	GRANAR.			
5,849	6,947	2,565	48	985	38	1,512			3,373	GRANAR.			
5,238	8,887	3,918	129	305	238				4,393	GRANAR.			
11,939	47,234	5,850	435	1,619	46	192			17,423	GRANAR.			
4,585	16,696	5,498	675	1,025	40	48			1,264	GRANAR.			
7,268	9,013	2,205	35	2,137	48	788			1,465	GRANAR.			
4,624	30,813	5,078	234	2,749	41	182			8,514	GRANAR.			
5,900	6,122	2,710	30	2,415	46	19			1,184	GRANAR.			
4,212	44,713	3,496	180	2,647	48	805			14,820	GRANAR.			
14,941	23,723	12,949	274	3,444	1,096	114		726	15,208	GRANAR.			
7,274	8,688	4,219	12	2,386	379	387			2,462	GRANAR.			
12,357	10,427	2,614	93	3,473	8	6			4,394	GRANAR.			
20,649	103,650	2,262	178	3,398	689			105,235	34,221	GRANAR.			
10,288	16,614	564	42	1,886	126	21			47,134	GRANAR.			
8,483	5,987	2,719	16	2,357	39				5,386	GRANAR.			
22,210	10,888	413		3,229	237	3		30	8,005	GRANAR.			
6,844	30,177	3,473	85	3,426	166	7			10,149	GRANAR.			
12,304	49,037	4,068	128	4,444	68				15,021	GRANAR.			
12,403	22,179	7,085	157	3,008	11	4			4,312	GRANAR.			
6,736	6,327	635	16	3,032					7,647	GRANAR.			
12,993	23,025	12,245	127	7,636	148	417			3,364	GRANAR.			
8,827	21,171	1,656	359	1,706	54	303			6,473	GRANAR.			
12,055	23,048	1,318	60	4,456	229	4,524			3,398	GRANAR.			
7,009	7,888	3,208	184	1,684	42	42			2,330	GRANAR.			
9,287	50,284	8,230	223	2,490	214	3,696			8,401	GRANAR.			
7,680	30,214	3,746	184	2,832	39	106			15,102	GRANAR.			
15,883	44,217	20,318	485	3,421	141	136			14,870	GRANAR.			
8,253	7,241	1,802	44	4,407	24	46			1,473	GRANAR.			
11,253	62,548	14,856	628	4,356	186	32		480	27,178	GRANAR.			
6,526	20,034	11,179	411	1,588	138	140			4,884	GRANAR.			
1,872,184	4,526,494	768,192	27,650	428,022	48,451	44,351	5,461,321	1,660,025	2,313,329	TOTAL.			

TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND USED IN CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1924, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1924.														Total Extent of Crops.	
			CEREALS, GRASSES, AND FRUIT.							OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Grass.	Other.	Arable.	Orchards.	Plantations.	Woodland.	Water.	Other.	Other.			
ANTRIM. Area, 211,896 Acres.	1885	99,680	1,900	23,370	1,164	1	28	1,915	70,773	43,551	3,791	224	5,120	50,000	14,370	22,178	221,718	
	1886	20,652	2,044	71,811	1,202	7	22	1,041	77,364	44,330	3,185	201	5,077	50,000	14,810	40,712	201,477	
	1887	20,508	2,141	70,511	1,080	8	41	2,246	70,019	44,476	3,182	210	5,420	57,302	14,391	40,730	200,526	
	1888	20,282	2,020	70,504	930	8	44	1,865	73,790	44,657	3,122	240	5,540	57,461	13,700	40,200	201,000	
	1889	20,518	2,044	70,601	820	12	58	1,304	74,560	43,578	1,600	220	1,604	54,889	12,430	30,200	200,812	
	1890	20,477	2,214	69,847	920	8	50	1,291	73,900	43,673	1,100	220	1,770	54,900	13,360	32,000	201,500	
	1891	20,132	1,960	67,340	870	2	50	1,201	71,047	41,900	3,600	487	1,520	50,000	12,010	30,000	201,500	
	1892	20,145	1,810	68,402	870	2	57	1,420	72,007	41,174	10,000	470	1,700	50,000	12,500	30,000	201,500	
	1893	20,105	1,840	68,600	770	4	50	1,204	70,000	40,000	10,000	480	1,800	50,000	12,500	30,000	201,500	
	1894	20,660	1,810	68,000	700	4	50	1,200	71,478	40,000	11,000	800	1,700	50,000	12,500	30,000	201,518	
ARMAGH. Area, 813,336 Acres.	1885	10,321	2,000	58,200	60	8	37	240	57,102	28,884	8,500	880	2,100	57,400	14,700	47,200	156,201	
	1886	10,744	2,000	58,000	94	8	41	230	56,000	27,811	7,710	880	2,100	57,400	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1887	10,699	2,000	58,200	74	8	43	410	57,200	28,884	8,000	820	2,100	57,400	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1888	10,441	2,000	58,100	80	8	144	160	56,400	27,640	7,410	871	2,100	57,400	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1889	10,475	2,000	58,200	60	11	120	150	54,741	27,874	6,000	880	1,900	56,000	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1890	10,448	2,000	58,200	100	1	170	100	54,000	28,884	7,000	780	1,700	56,000	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1891	10,448	2,000	58,200	100	1	170	100	54,000	28,884	7,000	780	1,700	56,000	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1892	10,448	2,000	58,200	100	1	170	100	54,000	28,884	7,000	780	1,700	56,000	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1893	10,448	2,000	58,200	100	1	170	100	54,000	28,884	7,000	780	1,700	56,000	15,300	47,200	156,201	
	1894	10,448	2,000	58,200	100	1	170	100	54,000	28,884	7,000	780	1,700	56,000	15,300	47,200	156,201	
CANNOWA. Area, 201,385 Acres.	1885	4,501	920	20,400	5,077	2	1	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1886	4,573	1,040	21,310	5,000	1	1	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1887	4,500	920	20,400	4,001	1	1	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1888	4,571	1,070	20,920	4,000	1	10	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1889	4,500	1,010	18,000	4,000	1	1	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1890	4,500	2,000	20,000	5,000	8	2	2	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1891	4,574	1,040	20,100	4,100	1	7	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1892	4,571	1,010	20,100	4,000	1	1	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1893	4,500	1,040	20,100	4,000	1	1	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
	1894	4,500	1,010	20,100	4,000	1	1	1	20,400	9,000	4,710	680	1,100	18,000	11,100	72,300	72,300	
CAYNE. Area, 471,038 Acres.	1885	10,211	120	41,607	24	1	5	2	41,607	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,607	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1886	10,010	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1887	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1888	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1889	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1890	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1891	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1892	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1893	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
	1894	10,000	120	41,600	24	1	5	2	41,600	20,710	2,200	531	2,800	41,600	6,300	42,500	143,800	
CLARE. Area, 764,565 Acres.	1885	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1886	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1887	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1888	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1889	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1890	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1891	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1892	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1893	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
	1894	10,000	1,577	14,540	870	11	700	174	10,000	24,000	6,077	2,200	2,070	50,071	74	20,000	140,161	
CONE. Area, 1,268,392 Acres.	1885	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1886	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1887	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1888	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1889	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1890	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1891	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1892	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1893	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
	1894	11,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1	1	1	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	
DORSET. Area, 1,100,385 Acres.	1885	30,000	500	51,532	1,570	44	727	280	94,842	44,704	16,470	800	8,000	60,700	5,800	50,000	200,120	
	1886	30,000	500	51,532	1,570	44	727	280	94,842	44,704	16,470	800	8,000	60,700	5,800	50,000	200,120	
	1887	30,000	500	51,532	1,570	44	727	280	94,842	44,704	16,470	800	8,000	60,700	5,800	50,000	200,120	
	1888	30,000	500	51,532	1,570	44	727	280	94,842	44,704	16,470	800	8,000	60,700	5,800	50,000	200,120	
	1889	30,000	500	51,532	1,570	44	727	280	94,842	44,704	16,470	800	8,000	60,700	5,800	50,000	200,120	
	1890	30,000	500	51,532	1,570	44	727	280	94,842	44,704	16,470	800	8,000	60,700	5,800	50,000	200,120	
	1891	30,000	500	51,532	1,570	44	727	280	94,842	44,704								

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HEADINGS RECORDED ON EACH ACRE, AND YIELD OF LAKE UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of Holdings returning 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894.																Total acres under crops.
			CORN, GRASS, AND FRUIT.								OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Hay.	Straw.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.	Other.		
Devon:	1885	6,002	5,876	12,549	1,738	48	69	18,369	8,891	3,138	738	5,118	14,081					68,264	
	1886	6,134	5,830	13,500	1,737	48	71	18,344	8,894	3,147	746	5,144	14,072					68,147	
	1887	6,259	5,450	14,184	1,936	50	70	18,377	8,895	3,268	828	5,170	15,318					68,522	
	1888	6,508	5,508	14,077	2,017	50	100	19,107	8,897	3,267	871	5,190	15,891					68,704	
	1889	6,137	4,318	13,545	2,079	50	74	18,373	8,898	3,060	828	5,203	15,074					68,420	
	1890	5,602	4,208	12,494	1,893	5	74	18,369	8,898	3,055	848	5,248	14,680					68,264	
	1891	6,073	4,923	11,934	2,103	10	115	18,374	8,898	3,215	1,001	5,268	14,878					68,264	
	1892	6,073	5,001	11,639	2,090	10	102	18,313	7,881	3,455	1,001	5,268	15,242					68,264	
	1893	6,073	5,000	12,047	2,187	8	88	18,343	7,888	3,553	985	5,268	15,388					68,264	
	1894	6,073	5,004	12,028	2,164	8	87	18,367	7,849	3,458	987	5,268	15,429					68,264	
Dorset:	1885	12,785	487	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,144	2,687	479	1,067	19,574	2,108	32,302			106,143	
	1886	12,619	487	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1887	12,781	722	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1888	12,619	1,014	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1889	12,619	856	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1890	12,704	857	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1891	12,619	857	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1892	12,619	857	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1893	12,619	857	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
	1894	12,704	719	20,185	11	9	170	21,400	16,143	2,686	478	1,066	19,573	2,107	32,301			106,142	
Gloucestershire:	1885	33,536	1,970	30,851	4,851	18	1,438	124	39,111	45,881	15,351	1,238	8,955	64,017	20	86,886		213,248	
	1886	34,749	2,436	45,558	5,518	18	1,438	124	42,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1887	35,377	2,517	46,863	5,649	18	1,438	124	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1888	34,536	2,725	44,968	5,649	18	1,438	124	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1889	32,867	2,085	43,773	5,649	41	1,577	111	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1890	33,517	2,229	43,858	5,649	60	1,577	73	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1891	34,136	2,229	43,858	5,649	60	1,577	73	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1892	33,702	2,678	42,992	5,649	26	1,577	60	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1893	33,830	4,203	42,911	5,649	29	1,577	60	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
	1894	34,001	4,184	42,911	5,649	29	1,577	60	44,303	15,187	1,707	1,955	15,557	20	87,785		216,338		
Essex:	1885	17,097	788	25,884	3,071	25	336	22	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1886	17,254	742	25,884	3,071	19	336	22	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1887	16,005	1,156	25,884	3,071	9	336	22	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1888	16,059	1,949	26,182	3,071	80	719	1	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1889	16,183	2,120	26,484	3,071	21	696	1	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1890	16,183	2,120	26,484	3,071	21	696	1	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1891	16,783	2,423	26,681	3,071	44	696	1	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1892	16,783	2,423	26,681	3,071	44	696	1	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1893	16,783	2,423	26,681	3,071	44	696	1	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
	1894	16,778	1,013	26,680	3,071	40	679	1	39,734	38,945	8,122	1,206	4,557	40,693	81	92,387		148,223	
Kent:	1885	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1886	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1887	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1888	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1889	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
Lancashire:	1885	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1886	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1887	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1888	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
	1889	7,461	1,706	24,686	22,863	2	172	8	38,465	8,891	3,138	1,067	19,574					110,461	
Leicestershire:	1885	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1886	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1887	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1888	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1889	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
Lincolnshire:	1885	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1886	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1887	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1888	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1889	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
Norfolk:	1885	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1886	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1887	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1888	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1889	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
Northamptonshire:	1885	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1886	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1887	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1888	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545				147,000	
	1889	12,606	5,899	13,712	16,114	1	1	0	38,598	15,479	9,921	1,932	3,315	25,545					

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS RECENTLY ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Holdings recently one acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894.														Total Extent of Crops.
			Cereals, Grass, and Fens.							Other Crops.							
			Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.	Straw.	Other Cereals.	Grass.	Fens.	Other Crops.	Grass.	Fens.	Other Crops.			
LANCASHIRE:	1885	14,631	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1886	14,589	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1887	14,122	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1888	14,695	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1889	14,213	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
Area, 863,875 Acres.	1885	14,695	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1886	14,589	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1887	14,122	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1888	14,695	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
	1889	14,213	2,320	21,456	1,020	6	1	25,823	21,807	4,677	1,418	2,254	30,242	9	138,696	158,938	
LANCASHIRE:	1885	13,800	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1886	13,721	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1887	13,670	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1888	13,628	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1889	13,715	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
Area, 815,356 Acres.	1885	13,800	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1886	13,721	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1887	13,670	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1888	13,628	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
	1889	13,715	1,902	17,791	1,567	17	577	25,436	22,381	13,644	826	3,773	64,436	13,678	27,225	160,559	
LANCASHIRE:	1885	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1886	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1887	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1888	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1889	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
Area, 257,779 Acres.	1885	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1886	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1887	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1888	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
	1889	7,807	41	18,896	47	1	150	27	16,389	17,474	2,698	379	1,437	16,874	72	32,733	60,020
LANCASHIRE:	1885	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1886	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1887	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1888	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1889	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
Area, 591,268 Acres.	1885	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1886	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1887	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1888	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1889	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
LANCASHIRE:	1885	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1886	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1887	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1888	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
	1889	6,693	1,229	27,596	14,486	2	65	185	44,398	11,232	8,340	485	1,284	25,254	879	24,375	90,211
Area, 1,519,130 Acres.	1885	34,115	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1886	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1887	34,365	1,294	34,166	976	27	2,492	23	58,368	10,134	8,164	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1888	34,877	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1889	34,890	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
Area, 1,519,130 Acres.	1885	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1886	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1887	34,365	1,294	34,166	976	27	2,492	23	58,368	10,134	8,164	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1888	34,877	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1889	34,890	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
LANCASHIRE:	1885	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1886	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1887	34,365	1,294	34,166	976	27	2,492	23	58,368	10,134	8,164	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1888	34,877	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1889	34,890	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
Area, 578,208 Acres.	1885	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1886	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1887	34,365	1,294	34,166	976	27	2,492	23	58,368	10,134	8,164	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1888	34,877	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
	1889	34,890	1,692	31,736	632	24	2,442	18	56,268	9,801	8,265	826	4,284	42,789	123	51,508	174,396
LANCASHIRE:	1885	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1886	34,221	856	34,912	544	23	1,067	11	55,578	10,505	8,420	865	4,323	44,189	123	51,508	174,396
	1887	34,365	1,294	34,166	976	27	2,492	23	58,368	10,134	8,164	826	4,284				

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.—*continued.*

[illegible]

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS REARING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Holdings rearing 1 acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894.																Total Extent of Land under Crops.
			CEREALS, GRAIN, AND PASTURE.								OTHER CROPS.								
			Oats, Beans, and Peas.								Other Crops.								
			Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.	Beans.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.		
LEINSTER.	1885	100,300	31,789	504,895	125,054	50	540	2,858	460,383	162,538	65,808	13,134	21,297	203,060	1,032,021	878	1,347,088		
	1886	100,530	20,540	505,170	75,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,210	153,051	66,256	13,331	20,960	203,048	797,646	890	1,354,227		
	1887	100,268	12,781	497,619	113,228	82	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
	1888	100,717	20,540	497,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
	1889	100,813	24,594	497,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
	1890	100,813	24,594	497,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
	1891	100,813	24,594	497,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
	1892	100,813	24,594	497,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
	1893	100,813	24,594	497,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
	1894	100,813	24,594	497,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708		
MUNSTER.	1885	110,000	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1886	110,445	20,514	232,437	45,082	61	1,830	179	820,015	186,162	74,528	15,701	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1887	110,337	20,514	232,437	45,082	61	1,830	179	820,015	186,162	74,528	15,701	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1888	110,337	20,514	232,437	45,082	61	1,830	179	820,015	186,162	74,528	15,701	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1889	110,690	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1890	110,690	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1891	110,690	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1892	110,690	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1893	110,690	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
	1894	110,690	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708		
ULSTER.	1885	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1886	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1887	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1888	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1889	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1890	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1891	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1892	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1893	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
	1894	184,600	32,284	312,567	5,736	96	1,894	4,561	247,588	228,079	65,563	8,221	20,641	428,167	798,588	600	1,603,500		
CONNAUGHT.	1885	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1886	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1887	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1888	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1889	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1890	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1891	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1892	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1893	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		
	1894	115,007	2,262	165,516	6,600	62	4,330	140	100,753	160,560	61,779	3,136	17,660	71,287	220,204	674	684,814		

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

Provinces.	Years.	No. of Holdings rearing 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894.																		Total Extent of Land under Crops.
			CEREALS, GRAIN, AND PASTURE.								OTHER CROPS.										
			Oats, Beans, and Peas.								Other Crops.										
			Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Peas.	Beans.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.	Other Cereals.	Other Grains.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1885	618,800	11,769	1,084,895	125,054	50	540	2,858	460,383	162,538	65,808	13,134	21,297	203,060	1,032,021	878	1,347,088				
	1886	628,900	10,243	1,085,170	75,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,210	153,051	66,256	13,331	20,960	203,048	797,646	890	1,354,227				
	1887	615,268	12,781	1,087,619	113,228	82	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
	1888	614,717	10,243	1,087,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
	1889	614,717	10,243	1,087,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
	1890	614,717	10,243	1,087,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
	1891	614,717	10,243	1,087,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
	1892	614,717	10,243	1,087,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
	1893	614,717	10,243	1,087,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
	1894	614,717	10,243	1,087,489	145,257	77	1,160	2,433	445,371	154,184	67,946	14,774	21,230	200,434	793,937	890	1,350,708				
Munster:	1885	110,000	22,782	244,621	45,082	158	1,778	77	81,503	186,050	74,155	15,638	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708				
	1886	110,445	20,514	232,437	45,082	61	1,830	179	820,015	186,162	74,528	15,774	23,920	201,961	707,014	600	1,500,708				

[illegible]

Table 10.—Livestock and Poultry Stock in Flocks or Herds kept—continued.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE

County	Sex	Age	Breed	Number	Percentage of total	County	Sex	Age	Breed	Number	Percentage of total
County	Sex	Age	Breed	1	1	County	Sex	Age	Breed	1	1
				2	2					2	2
				3	3					3	3
				4	4					4	4
				5	5					5	5
				6	6					6	6
				7	7					7	7
				8	8					8	8
				9	9					9	9
				10	10					10	10
				11	11					11	11
				12	12					12	12
County	Sex	Age	Breed	1	1	County	Sex	Age	Breed	1	1
				2	2					2	2
				3	3					3	3
				4	4					4	4
				5	5					5	5
				6	6					6	6
				7	7					7	7
				8	8					8	8
				9	9					9	9
				10	10					10	10
				11	11					11	11
				12	12					12	12
County	Sex	Age	Breed	1	1	County	Sex	Age	Breed	1	1
				2	2					2	2
				3	3					3	3
				4	4					4	4
				5	5					5	5
				6	6					6	6
				7	7					7	7
				8	8					8	8
				9	9					9	9
				10	10					10	10
				11	11					11	11
				12	12					12	12

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—*Survival and Growth of Spawning-time Age-0 Cohorts of Lake Trout in Lake Shawanaga, 1994—continued*

[illegible]

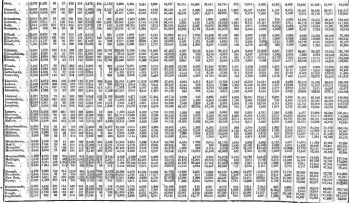


TABLE 15.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCE.

COUNTRY.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Ases.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Total.	Increase or decrease.	Value.	Total.	Increase or decrease.	Total.	Increase or decrease.	Value.	Total.	Increase or decrease.	Total.	Increase or decrease.		
Austria:	1885	29,840	5,023	1,808	71	303	63,854	84,165	20,769	30,685	35,722	5,470	53,627	4,780	479,825
	1886	29,577	2,737	1,740	70	481	66,724	81,180	18,881	30,757	35,269	5,322	50,801	5,321	477,613
	1887	28,716	1,861	1,603	61	565	64,685	87,383	17,033	42,431	35,451	5,063	47,719	4,296	516,774
	1888	28,781	1,884	1,569	113	511	62,081	85,723	16,984	42,955	35,419	5,712	48,424	5,712	528,550
	1889	28,781	2,381	1,537	120	460	78,536	81,428	27,039	50,514	37,796	7,232	49,654	2,971	536,928
	1890	27,400	2,568	2,180	153	354	78,114	81,229	49,087	58,854	45,335	8,370	53,837	6,157	609,229
	1891	27,253	2,533	2,087	194	678	81,717	83,700	42,105	67,520	54,504	7,989	58,445	6,535	573,384
	1892	27,270	2,444	2,124	194	714	83,854	80,582	49,666	68,145	51,280	6,172	64,421	6,447	581,085
	1893	27,876	2,819	2,053	97	719	87,502	84,508	47,143	61,849	67,420	8,645	68,454	5,048	576,715
	1894	28,546	3,481	2,524	70	823	86,825	86,441	47,877	56,739	50,771	7,856	69,618	6,274	586,686
Austria:	1885	11,365	538	587	301	2,701	41,622	18,526	50,363	5,618	5,252	5,878	22,437	5,703	380,579
	1886	11,526	750	903	426	2,306	42,948	20,779	52,142	5,635	5,005	5,254	24,542	5,508	402,809
	1887	11,564	983	853	491	2,358	43,842	19,868	18,111	7,107	6,650	5,345	25,240	5,025	411,361
	1888	11,546	903	840	846	2,426	41,632	19,773	15,227	7,661	7,108	5,870	25,032	5,241	414,694
	1889	12,027	592	883	275	2,476	49,646	50,636	18,768	7,962	7,968	5,876	25,613	5,438	459,773
	1890	12,180	1,037	816	213	2,447	41,313	32,015	15,841	5,437	5,185	5,630	29,485	5,271	462,584
	1891	12,459	1,067	1,220	210	2,455	43,445	29,041	19,071	10,787	10,449	6,020	29,709	5,048	494,473
	1892	12,058	1,015	1,131	213	2,318	44,530	28,848	22,754	11,088	12,600	5,030	30,068	5,048	497,317
	1893	12,551	1,616	1,081	220	2,348	46,754	22,933	26,308	10,400	12,440	5,981	30,719	5,216	536,207
	1894	12,738	1,923	1,675	267	2,379	45,686	20,431	29,707	6,781	6,854	6,734	35,115	5,272	538,338
Belgium:	1885	5,798	1,215	1,878	870	2,373	25,485	10,555	18,585	36,259	25,740	2,216	10,542	2,084	167,511
	1886	5,779	1,828	1,718	370	2,400	26,929	11,207	20,234	45,484	25,181	2,770	10,961	2,425	183,376
	1887	5,872	1,067	1,660	843	2,525	28,420	16,089	17,779	39,339	24,713	3,977	22,085	3,254	186,465
	1888	5,872	1,384	1,774	915	2,569	22,086	16,788	15,505	37,743	26,258	3,420	25,813	3,420	175,798
	1889	5,852	1,423	1,556	864	2,576	26,177	15,471	16,648	41,596	25,248	3,981	25,913	3,981	198,203
	1890	5,815	1,410	1,594	861	2,587	23,705	13,287	10,607	44,820	35,181	2,703	25,273	3,035	191,494
	1891	5,809	1,273	1,580	869	2,745	24,229	11,320	10,600	48,974	30,388	2,448	25,135	2,687	196,728
	1892	5,770	1,644	1,502	869	2,755	27,746	13,744	10,307	38,776	41,784	2,458	19,777	2,801	201,316
	1893	5,832	1,710	1,248	864	2,785	26,445	12,295	8,785	69,827	40,913	2,107	18,137	2,402	206,558
	1894	6,116	1,803	1,648	844	2,945	26,956	14,558	8,906	40,009	39,113	2,107	16,237	2,600	200,332
Canada:	1885	5,070	1,007	1,223	1,165	7,740	31,486	33,426	30,613	2,512	6,456	7,340	36,869	16,207	407,554
	1886	6,184	1,080	1,262	1,187	7,049	50,883	32,773	29,588	7,515	6,485	6,772	37,261	15,452	507,388
	1887	5,996	1,041	1,367	1,169	8,161	49,038	32,841	29,589	6,859	7,282	7,276	37,261	17,166	520,373
	1888	6,245	1,134	1,437	1,165	8,180	56,684	31,938	29,845	6,111	7,516	7,970	36,869	16,207	544,640
	1889	6,366	1,171	1,517	1,059	8,269	57,619	32,084	32,568	6,272	7,192	7,704	39,713	17,275	535,315
	1890	6,658	1,221	1,647	1,096	8,548	56,314	32,616	32,328	16,898	10,388	8,740	40,581	16,207	560,554
	1891	6,738	1,466	1,677	1,094	8,733	60,527	32,381	32,778	18,359	10,778	8,369	40,581	16,207	564,205
	1892	6,798	1,569	1,610	1,096	8,683	63,332	32,568	30,747	18,258	14,608	6,770	39,713	16,207	560,461
	1893	6,696	1,622	1,681	947	8,707	64,364	32,587	29,874	12,039	11,351	7,694	34,868	16,207	621,255
	1894	6,007	1,790	1,504	895	9,105	64,448	34,869	30,496	11,146	11,062	5,000	40,805	16,207	622,632
France:	1885	11,469	2,568	2,012	495	9,796	28,828	82,797	45,168	78,798	32,171	5,684	28,464	14,116	471,080
	1886	11,841	2,604	2,058	748	9,892	86,517	89,579	45,777	72,005	40,287	6,138	28,874	14,642	473,600
	1887	12,062	2,480	2,055	750	10,032	83,836	87,169	48,805	67,269	45,785	5,354	45,121	14,440	496,964
	1888	12,062	2,738	2,062	873	10,388	85,646	89,054	49,869	66,976	46,054	5,204	36,755	15,228	566,322
	1889	12,024	3,159	2,044	768	10,300	82,943	87,570	44,743	70,936	39,737	5,028	45,568	15,240	611,269
	1890	12,127	3,282	2,200	642	10,448	85,145	85,485	48,483	77,669	45,563	6,791	45,124	16,166	616,937
	1891	12,061	3,085	2,225	635	10,949	87,338	84,527	48,507	82,161	46,209	4,794	36,647	17,268	605,864
	1892	11,867	3,716	2,169	838	10,553	86,153	86,844	48,754	72,523	44,208	5,368	36,208	18,580	616,360
	1893	12,527	3,590	2,124	796	10,719	89,579	86,104	49,264	74,629	46,961	5,846	32,376	18,516	628,560
	1894	12,574	3,668	2,077	796	10,874	87,454	87,022	49,223	72,894	46,961	5,717	40,508	18,516	628,632
Germany:	1885	37,569	6,071	7,514	2,099	11,967	223,728	70,087	108,611	180,635	162,748	29,050	128,845	26,213	1,277,888
	1886	36,781	7,180	7,012	2,100	11,268	228,652	70,999	96,113	172,842	161,757	29,702	134,145	26,759	1,281,848
	1887	37,229	7,134	7,270	2,254	11,088	227,505	70,369	96,847	162,504	154,450	24,601	145,369	26,840	1,287,965
	1888	36,791	7,533	7,175	2,289	12,461	214,150	68,376	92,945	175,108	160,648	29,400	150,211	27,254	1,297,075
	1889	37,245	7,648	7,264	2,436	12,438	229,330	64,596	104,004	181,021	151,011	23,361	161,118	27,254	1,304,445
	1890	37,111	8,018	8,445	2,432	12,239	231,411	70,104	118,198	196,418	175,886	24,800	165,775	28,012	1,379,406
	1891	37,127	8,019	8,545	2,438	12,053	234,298	70,578	113,983	225,568	191,832	19,800	167,489	24,841	1,391,556
	1892	37,942	6,906	8,054	2,469	12,013	238,028	70,107	112,779	231,875	198,596	15,573	160,504	26,201	1,359,065
	1893	36,709	7,733	8,707	2,608	12,036	240,419	70,453	162,708	209,812	186,846	16,158	172,073	25,024	1,314,833
	1894	36,179	10,580	8,851	2,625	12,721	242,473	70,288	104,286	181,471	162,874	22,847	169,691	26,724	1,348,718
Denmark:	1885	26,874	1,288	1,602	35	2,692	56,500	83,008	45,651	34,514	35,548	4,467	28,753	2,508	545,707
	1886	26,596	1,293	1,511	35	2,722	64,547	81,191	45,698	34,727	45,151	4,569	29,174	2,527	548,418
	1887	26,825	1,441	1,567	35	2,817	66,714	80,525	45,603	34,848	45,200	2,516	29,429	2,508	548,071
	1888	26,856	1,325	1,518	35	2,158	66,481	80,665	44,364	34,848	44,364	4,520	29,796	2,517	547,737
	1889	26,114	1,445	1,596	82	2,569	61,475	80,523	43,810	34,848	45,200	4,520	29,796	2,508	548,071
	1890	26,852	1,770	1,541	87	2,209	67,545	86,644	44,368	33,546	74,367	3,078	31,245	4,049	728,756
	1891	26,856	1,434	2,099	18	2,569	61,179	82,245	45,027	122,209	75,467	4,800	34,965	3,725	790,795
	1892	26,856	1,847	1,602	16	2,717	66,106	82,495	45,						

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCE—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two year old and upwards.	One year old and under one year.	Under one year.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Two year old and upwards.	One year old and under one year.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
DUBLIN: Area, 25,921 Acres.	1885	18,912	1,386	730	340	1,842	45,818	32,820	8,188	55,898	28,481	1,222	10,074	4,618	227,021
	1886	18,325	1,408	744	354	1,847	44,684	31,770	7,943	55,551	27,257	1,340	9,945	4,607	231,372
	1887	18,168	1,508	684	365	1,878	45,150	32,300	7,487	55,240	28,431	1,232	10,164	4,568	238,538
	1888	22,817	1,558	717	388	1,945	41,770	31,907	8,953	52,116	25,239	949	9,694	5,108	232,512
	1889	18,454	1,387	731	367	1,906	45,842	32,048	7,921	54,540	26,811	1,420	9,848	4,622	244,616
	1890	18,028	1,295	678	381	2,184	43,502	31,508	8,817	41,389	24,330	1,411	11,025	4,612	243,886
FERRISBURGH: Area, 417,548 Acres.	1881	20,128	1,178	644	362	1,889	43,794	32,080	8,735	47,561	26,671	1,321	11,473	4,768	248,588
	1882	20,492	1,322	1,034	328	1,769	46,242	33,018	8,886	46,872	25,334	718	9,161	5,071	250,225
	1883	21,218	1,324	958	359	1,899	47,308	33,188	7,674	41,791	22,403	1,167	9,261	4,864	274,891
	1884	21,792	1,605	1,017	334	1,953	43,983	31,361	8,688	40,036	21,454	1,383	8,161	4,490	298,577
	1885	5,876	427	418	143	8,048	34,728	15,078	27,200	4,443	8,520	2,706	28,814	8,065	261,525
	1886	5,736	406	422	149	4,048	32,758	14,648	29,161	6,177	8,974	2,681	13,735	4,110	260,626
GALWAY: Area, 146,582 Acres.	1887	5,812	422	514	121	4,183	33,172	14,478	30,110	5,885	8,631	6,436	15,813	4,018	438,321
	1888	5,130	620	618	141	4,181	34,222	14,480	27,788	5,508	8,532	4,188	18,272	4,371	435,285
	1889	6,346	627	582	124	4,367	32,592	18,709	27,284	6,189	7,678	2,794	22,886	4,207	431,166
	1890	4,804	586	754	134	4,642	35,478	14,508	27,463	8,161	7,734	4,580	23,124	4,458	435,286
	1891	4,635	585	758	134	4,547	35,480	17,255	26,967	5,683	6,923	2,623	21,899	4,458	435,611
	1892	4,497	636	820	143	4,798	33,510	17,738	26,018	5,913	8,761	2,548	16,977	4,458	435,611
KERRY: Area, 1,156,886 Acres.	1893	8,232	611	867	181	4,850	35,423	17,725	26,078	6,684	8,379	2,628	16,447	4,458	435,611
	1894	5,614	822	793	131	4,622	34,359	14,717	27,575	5,519	6,063	2,684	20,816	4,458	435,611
	1895	18,584	4,081	5,229	2,188	16,188	38,820	24,429	59,284	58,880	156,713	5,111	55,128	12,817	776,620
	1896	18,825	4,484	5,125	2,119	16,007	38,769	24,074	59,392	59,037	161,564	5,088	55,586	12,821	745,111
	1897	18,646	5,169	5,748	2,409	16,684	38,173	24,493	59,441	59,011	160,819	5,188	55,779	12,842	777,889
	1898	18,627	5,280	5,867	2,386	16,734	38,193	24,382	59,785	59,735	161,286	5,268	56,002	12,860	778,417
KILKENNY: Area, 418,436 Acres.	1899	18,974	5,206	6,011	2,322	16,728	38,162	24,132	59,080	59,080	161,818	5,078	56,370	12,870	778,668
	1890	18,886	6,008	6,264	2,528	17,281	38,125	24,671	59,288	59,288	161,578	5,485	58,877	12,886	778,668
	1891	18,244	6,157	6,269	2,574	16,778	38,125	24,671	59,288	59,288	161,578	5,485	58,877	12,886	778,668
	1892	18,361	6,102	6,619	2,179	17,089	38,125	24,671	59,288	59,288	161,578	5,485	58,877	12,886	778,668
	1893	18,112	5,808	6,820	2,187	17,283	38,125	24,671	59,288	59,288	161,578	5,485	58,877	12,886	778,668
	1894	18,939	6,018	6,785	2,329	18,142	38,125	24,671	59,288	59,288	161,578	5,485	58,877	12,886	778,668
LIMERICK: Area, 307,256 Acres.	1895	11,200	1,808	2,007	8,877	16,084	227,223	10,869	86,278	55,462	54,603	7,596	68,880	22,880	431,125
	1896	11,246	1,846	1,945	2,333	5,468	120,610	32,369	46,311	61,742	34,608	7,596	68,880	22,880	431,125
	1897	10,918	1,947	1,734	2,333	5,468	120,610	32,369	46,311	61,742	34,608	7,596	68,880	22,880	431,125
	1898	10,978	1,818	1,924	2,333	5,468	120,610	32,369	46,311	61,742	34,608	7,596	68,880	22,880	431,125
	1899	11,124	1,608	2,184	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
	1900	11,078	1,742	2,249	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
MAYO: Area, 418,436 Acres.	1901	11,400	1,868	2,615	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
	1902	11,382	1,848	2,587	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
	1903	11,418	1,848	2,589	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
	1904	11,418	1,848	2,589	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
	1905	11,418	1,848	2,589	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
	1906	11,418	1,848	2,589	2,348	1,141	127,679	37,728	62,307	72,971	41,867	9,408	83,788	27,588	544,981
MONAGHAN: Area, 307,256 Acres.	1907	8,188	2,365	1,873	838	4,481	58,869	22,783	18,167	75,806	45,815	5,428	38,818	4,228	228,070
	1908	8,296	2,365	1,899	868	4,893	57,820	20,480	15,287	71,738	44,252	1,711	37,785	4,196	231,181
	1909	8,448	2,365	1,899	868	4,893	57,820	20,480	15,287	71,738	44,252	1,711	37,785	4,196	231,181
	1910	8,477	2,365	1,777	710	4,252	58,869	22,783	18,167	75,806	45,815	5,428	38,818	4,228	228,070
	1911	8,581	2,365	1,881	837	4,818	61,231	21,428	15,867	80,895	46,168	1,015	38,818	4,228	231,181
	1912	8,589	2,365	1,886	838	4,818	60,230	20,989	14,644	80,216	45,815	2,278	37,785	4,228	231,181
ROSS: Area, 307,256 Acres.	1913	8,586	2,365	1,745	618	4,465	61,231	21,428	15,867	80,895	46,168	1,237	38,818	4,228	231,181
	1914	8,582	2,365	1,718	620	4,000	60,230	20,989	14,644	80,216	45,815	1,770	37,785	4,228	231,181
	1915	8,586	2,365	1,718	620	4,000	60,230	20,989	14,644	80,216	45,815	1,770	37,785	4,228	231,181
	1916	8,586	2,365	1,718	620	4,000	60,230	20,989	14,644	80,216	45,815	1,770	37,785	4,228	231,181
	1917	8,586	2,365	1,718	620	4,000	60,230	20,989	14,644	80,216	45,815	1,770	37,785	4,228	231,181
	1918	8,586	2,365	1,718	620	4,000	60,230	20,989	14,644	80,216	45,815	1,770	37,785	4,228	231,181
WEXFORD: Area, 403,383 Acres.	1919	9,887	2,188	2,263	1,140	3,320	44,544	18,386	22,823	64,000	37,468	5,171	29,079	4,552	286,008
	1920	9,788	2,201	1,190	1,226	3,628	44,498	18,386	22,823	64,000	37,468	5,171	29,079	4,552	286,008
	1921	9,788	2,201	1,190	1,226	3,628	44,498	18,386	22,823	64,000	37,468	5,171	29,079	4,552	286,008
	1922	9,812	2,088	2,286	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
	1923	9,717	2,088	1,849	1,065	3,587	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
	1924	9,800	2,201	2,263	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
WICK: Area, 307,256 Acres.	1925	9,800	2,201	2,263	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
	1926	9,800	2,201	2,263	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
	1927	9,800	2,201	2,263	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
	1928	9,800	2,201	2,263	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
	1929	9,800	2,201	2,263	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671
	1930	9,800	2,201	2,263	1,169	3,511	42,781	17,721	21,412	58,888	36,601	8,024	22,134	4,614	278,671

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LEVEE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTRY AND PROVINCES.—continued

COUNTIES.	Year.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Swine.		No. of Sheep.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under one year.	Under one year.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under one year.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LOUISIANA:															
1885	11,859	1,847	1,731	1,804	2,470	325,380	33,105	62,215	31,074	10,003	4,908	40,906	5,737	402,965	
1886	11,928	1,817	1,750	1,908	2,519	322,445	33,948	63,215	31,082	10,166	7,881	41,483	10,694	424,500	
1887	12,611	1,844	1,861	2,334	2,489	325,181	33,207	65,833	31,024	11,740	7,009	40,527	16,381	444,748	
1888	13,688	1,948	1,845	2,670	2,551	317,118	32,264	66,419	31,276	10,525	7,000	40,576	17,729	416,834	
1889	14,546	2,020	2,043	3,186	2,781	313,379	32,247	67,378	30,584	10,299	7,350	39,546	12,369	421,581	
1890	15,229	2,075	2,222	3,085	2,849	308,761	32,865	68,978	31,288	10,419	7,419	39,647	12,369	437,900	
1891	15,377	2,011	2,350	3,179	2,825	305,328	32,307	71,740	30,490	10,300	7,419	40,527	14,546	448,574	
1892	15,340	2,016	2,341	3,179	2,825	305,310	32,307	71,740	30,490	10,300	7,419	40,527	14,546	448,574	
1893	15,340	2,016	2,341	3,179	2,825	305,310	32,307	71,740	30,490	10,300	7,419	40,527	14,546	448,574	
1894	15,340	2,016	2,341	3,179	2,825	305,310	32,307	71,740	30,490	10,300	7,419	40,527	14,546	448,574	
LOUISIANA:															
1885	17,460	1,477	1,701	11	444	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1886	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1887	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1888	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1889	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1890	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1891	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1892	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1893	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
1894	17,460	1,477	1,701	30	449	34,179	20,525	30,615	30,615	10,711	4,013	40,524	4,847	371,453	
LOUISIANA:															
1885	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1886	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1887	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1888	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1889	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1890	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1891	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1892	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1893	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
1894	4,354	1,215	1,383	658	3,658	58,934	15,480	33,728	15,480	10,687	2,648	12,913	7,266	250,771	
LOUISIANA:															
1885	7,946	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1886	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1887	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1888	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1889	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1890	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1891	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1892	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1893	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1894	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
LOUISIANA:															
1885	7,946	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1886	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1887	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1888	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1889	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1890	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1891	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1892	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1893	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1894	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
LOUISIANA:															
1885	7,946	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1886	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1887	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1888	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1889	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1890	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1891	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1892	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1893	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1894	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
LOUISIANA:															
1885	7,946	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1886	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1887	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1888	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1889	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1890	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1891	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1892	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1893	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1894	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
LOUISIANA:															
1885	7,946	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1886	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,848	1,374	14,326	4,729	220,265	
1887	7,976	1,360	1,300	222	1,825	25,557	11,461	7,023	28,176	18,8					

TABLE 15.—GROWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1885 TO 1894, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTY.	Year.	No. of HORSES.			Mares and Jacks.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	No. of Mares.	No. of Jacks.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Two years old and upwards.	Under one year.	Two years old and upwards.	Under one year.		
Bromwich : Area, 255,497 Acres.	1885	3,774	3,165	1,680	1,347	620	53,667	26,345	22,011	97,139	83,718	3,368	39,820	16,738	472,774
	1886	3,827	3,119	1,539	1,344	590	50,343	26,740	22,557	94,528	81,237	3,319	39,751	17,386	472,500
	1887	3,945	3,107	1,661	1,279	690	51,371	26,989	23,364	95,900	85,879	3,414	39,720	18,245	463,000
	1888	4,078	3,098	1,535	1,261	18,277	50,206	26,519	23,328	101,160	87,305	4,318	40,186	19,089	469,367
	1889	5,108	3,245	2,609	1,261	10,976	60,694	31,489	24,387	104,069	95,556	3,797	39,607	14,483	501,416
	1890	5,591	3,318	2,629	1,241	10,673	62,861	30,733	24,316	112,995	72,735	4,147	39,835	15,267	514,215
	1891	5,545	3,245	2,714	1,245	10,689	64,347	30,699	24,316	118,211	77,394	3,652	39,567	16,267	526,019
	1892	6,006	3,216	2,184	1,237	18,941	65,605	31,459	25,316	109,006	78,560	3,660	39,438	15,454	511,327
	1893	6,512	3,274	1,861	1,192	10,683	65,641	30,489	24,316	112,253	70,354	3,018	39,620	14,601	531,445
	1894	7,064	3,254	2,114	1,195	10,683	65,889	30,966	24,316	114,279	99,642	3,712	39,781	14,277	517,293
Caerphilly : Area, 451,823 Acres.	1885	7,734	4,412	2,213	1,054	6,654	30,885	20,299	23,865	48,254	22,461	1,217	21,629	3,904	596,774
	1886	6,841	4,360	2,217	1,061	6,661	30,806	20,239	24,068	48,511	21,513	1,064	20,673	3,801	587,301
	1887	6,836	4,368	2,217	795	6,661	30,874	19,914	23,508	48,538	20,255	1,198	21,169	3,821	598,319
	1888	6,727	4,368	2,217	695	6,661	30,807	19,914	23,511	48,538	20,255	1,198	21,169	3,821	598,319
	1889	7,731	4,411	2,213	715	6,661	30,843	20,239	23,865	48,254	22,461	1,217	21,629	3,904	596,774
	1890	8,541	4,411	2,213	717	6,661	30,730	19,914	23,865	48,254	22,461	1,217	21,629	3,904	596,774
	1891	8,541	4,411	2,213	694	6,661	30,730	19,914	23,865	48,254	22,461	1,217	21,629	3,904	596,774
	1892	8,541	4,411	2,213	694	6,661	30,730	19,914	23,865	48,254	22,461	1,217	21,629	3,904	596,774
	1893	8,541	4,411	2,213	694	6,661	30,730	19,914	23,865	48,254	22,461	1,217	21,629	3,904	596,774
	1894	8,541	4,411	2,213	694	6,661	30,730	19,914	23,865	48,254	22,461	1,217	21,629	3,904	596,774
Cardigan : Area, 1,048,568 Acres.	1885	18,575	4,567	2,736	2,135	18,555	125,760	65,370	65,362	121,180	60,639	38,460	79,675	18,617	831,239
	1886	18,545	4,495	2,487	2,117	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1887	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1888	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1889	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1890	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1891	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1892	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1893	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
	1894	18,531	4,418	2,591	2,116	17,558	125,627	65,369	65,362	113,777	70,595	38,255	74,695	17,546	874,184
Carmarthen : Area, 776,943 Acres.	1885	20,068	912	1,866	48	226	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1886	20,068	909	1,866	48	226	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1887	20,068	1,138	1,866	102	1,144	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1888	21,268	1,268	1,866	68	1,111	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1889	22,068	1,427	1,866	68	1,268	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1890	22,168	1,427	1,866	68	1,268	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1891	22,168	1,427	1,866	68	1,268	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1892	22,168	1,427	1,866	68	1,268	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1893	22,168	1,427	1,866	68	1,268	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
	1894	22,168	1,427	1,866	68	1,268	55,351	28,741	47,680	53,330	16,164	4,685	38,442	8,864	725,666
Cardigan : Area, 451,130 Acres.	1885	9,778	1,883	1,869	516	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1886	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	27,561	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1887	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1888	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1889	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1890	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1891	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1892	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1893	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1894	8,247	2,046	1,869	1,024	4,619	26,739	15,579	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
Cardigan : Area, 451,130 Acres.	1885	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1886	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1887	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1888	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1889	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1890	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1891	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1892	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1893	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1894	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
Cardigan : Area, 451,130 Acres.	1885	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1886	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1887	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1888	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1889	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1890	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1891	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,586	24,592	35,711	22,455	4,381	27,592	5,180	596,261
	1892	8,125	2,004	1,869	562	4,111	26,564	14,5							

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1835 TO 1894, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of FOWLS.
		Two years old and upwards.	Over two and under five.	Under two years.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Two years old and upwards.	Over two and under five.	Under two years.	Over two and upwards.	Under two years.	Over two and upwards.			
LEINSTER: Area, 4,332,105 Acres.	1835	128,901	26,032	20,872	8,735	45,538	644,521	159,546	158,843	754,931	486,744	24,802	571,488	64,792	3,582,927
	1836	125,437	25,549	20,719	8,695	45,023	645,146	157,508	157,858	753,815	485,523	24,884	564,485	65,668	3,570,120
	1837	127,797	27,573	21,291	8,859	45,290	647,334	160,551	159,309	757,481	493,277	24,999	573,308	66,293	3,585,670
	1838	125,429	26,387	21,703	8,616	45,418	645,613	158,985	158,305	755,565	484,299	25,029	573,441	71,790	3,596,134
	1839	128,261	26,640	21,589	8,810	45,816	652,008	159,468	158,874	759,003	471,548	25,374	585,758	73,586	3,584,443
	1840	127,797	26,538	21,586	8,828	45,687	650,997	157,308	158,130	759,939	481,577	25,113	581,178	70,470	3,570,058
	1841	128,641	26,918	21,945	8,885	45,845	652,589	157,733	158,558	767,407	488,203	25,589	588,485	81,950	3,580,258
	1842	130,445	27,420	22,248	9,050	46,316	676,482	161,420	161,732	781,115	506,702	25,902	595,616	81,690	3,579,679
	1843	125,838	26,110	21,668	8,637	45,457	651,758	159,531	159,694	761,884	483,736	25,581	586,561	78,938	3,560,636
	1844	128,314	26,214	21,630	8,907	46,027	680,248	160,387	161,603	828,402	504,425	26,134	597,508	74,882	3,606,886
MUNSTER: Area, 8,511,200 Acres.	1835	161,617	34,602	18,879	10,584	50,311	735,598	344,598	361,200	507,037	338,658	37,270	555,220	64,575	3,840,674
	1836	159,847	34,540	18,171	10,423	50,267	732,699	346,357	358,008	494,617	337,858	36,976	548,476	63,938	3,837,588
	1837	161,718	36,168	19,241	10,899	50,384	746,218	357,030	344,450	461,480	336,344	36,339	541,183	63,007	3,840,123
	1838	159,365	33,507	18,525	10,323	50,681	727,254	347,328	353,154	454,590	340,546	37,025	546,614	67,054	3,830,901
	1839	161,786	35,406	19,036	11,437	50,690	736,816	346,845	361,680	500,393	341,995	36,381	550,480	67,568	3,840,686
	1840	162,808	35,308	19,574	11,528	50,964	749,702	356,184	368,844	504,608	340,770	36,220	556,577	70,589	3,857,370
	1841	160,410	35,544	19,249	11,267	51,134	735,791	361,534	369,264	504,249	340,475	36,970	561,580	70,557	3,848,588
	1842	164,170	36,880	19,811	11,271	51,961	759,428	367,104	371,333	520,623	345,039	38,590	569,002	70,548	3,911,977
	1843	166,391	36,506	19,830	11,508	52,027	801,792	373,547	348,309	604,181	341,363	47,448	573,645	70,563	3,903,286
	1844	167,350	36,280	19,833	11,541	51,927	800,802	368,532	348,320	604,806	350,373	46,117	577,676	70,768	3,728,365
ULSTER: Area, 8,502,324 Acres.	1835	146,508	16,288	12,158	2,375	13,844	584,436	241,736	260,648	109,069	164,782	41,350	253,173	72,484	4,884,807
	1836	146,232	16,590	11,977	2,350	13,827	587,122	242,938	256,587	109,563	172,200	41,447	256,819	72,436	4,878,217
	1837	147,264	16,782	12,714	2,402	14,308	599,876	255,907	266,936	104,501	163,096	40,814	252,332	72,944	4,878,547
	1838	148,447	15,949	12,647	2,409	13,819	599,146	250,927	262,903	101,191	158,053	41,581	260,472	68,616	4,838,726
	1839	151,474	15,973	13,350	2,343	13,735	567,838	238,787	267,413	104,651	158,965	40,066	251,452	68,416	4,836,764
	1840	151,584	15,941	13,415	2,444	13,806	579,598	239,154	264,364	102,007	162,339	40,787	260,568	67,890	4,829,468
	1841	151,577	14,485	12,877	2,426	13,551	585,415	232,605	255,125	100,589	161,484	40,187	254,998	68,334	4,822,245
	1842	150,425	15,072	12,923	2,456	13,370	597,846	239,801	267,373	101,199	161,431	40,290	257,767	68,221	4,847,894
	1843	151,232	15,392	13,915	2,197	13,143	601,832	236,356	250,515	100,581	175,284	39,964	273,027	64,761	4,847,670
	1844	148,614	15,396	13,915	2,222	13,945	578,860	237,571	250,538	100,848	166,789	39,699	265,896	64,776	4,770,545
CONNAUGHT: Area, 4,504,526 Acres.	1835	46,028	16,687	11,855	7,589	64,457	309,845	142,738	135,284	554,837	378,802	25,537	174,656	45,386	2,523,086
	1836	45,080	16,780	11,508	7,415	64,286	302,431	140,877	134,116	541,585	375,765	25,648	175,526	42,684	2,522,172
	1837	45,058	15,771	12,553	7,381	63,256	313,395	145,466	135,260	555,664	390,588	25,255	185,141	44,055	2,517,961
	1838	45,893	15,745	12,553	7,717	67,529	319,545	146,636	135,282	565,206	380,750	27,232	185,567	44,168	2,520,195
	1839	46,484	15,416	13,567	7,645	66,903	306,286	136,456	140,552	576,126	400,044	26,976	181,280	51,119	2,520,183
	1840	45,263	15,759	13,585	8,002	70,487	315,284	147,393	148,703	606,445	438,734	27,791	205,009	50,696	2,518,516
	1841	45,451	15,095	13,489	8,006	70,755	329,584	150,055	146,805	603,886	500,403	28,183	192,874	53,778	2,514,830
	1842	46,483	15,967	13,589	8,073	69,284	365,337	164,262	162,952	637,467	504,128	30,693	197,138	57,402	2,514,691
	1843	46,826	15,898	13,576	8,789	80,184	369,247	157,641	155,540	600,002	477,020	30,122	191,187	52,862	2,516,969
	1844	46,476	14,621	13,523	8,618	71,113	354,350	156,576	142,054	778,402	467,048	29,025	200,245	51,428	2,513,565

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of FOWLS.
		Two years old and upwards.	Over two and under five.	Under two years.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Two years old and upwards.	Over two and under five.	Under two years.	Over two and upwards.	Under two years.	Over two and upwards.			
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1835	428,798	64,807	60,707	31,580	167,171	3,568,775	1,514,795	1,602,034	2,136,168	1,801,688	100,002	1,968,097	364,437	15,670,870
	1836	426,124	64,080	58,681	30,080	166,268	3,575,905	1,510,851	1,514,344	2,075,153	1,800,805	100,009	1,968,318	365,776	15,670,823
	1837	429,193	65,561	60,204	30,680	170,528	3,608,913	1,516,411	1,516,039	2,082,102	1,804,095	101,023	1,968,645	367,790	15,670,645
	1838	426,840	64,387	59,686	30,271	168,191	3,580,880	1,516,641	1,516,671	2,071,116	1,800,601	101,002	1,970,714	366,858	15,670,645
	1839	427,247	67,003	60,686	30,628	170,236	3,716,069	1,516,001	1,516,001	2,070,001	1,800,001	100,001	1,970,001	366,001	15,670,001
	1840	419,150	66,417	59,388	30,612	170,013	3,717,737	1,516,001	1,516,001	2,070,001	1,800,001	100,001	1,970,001	366,001	15,670,001
	1841	427,121	66,901	59,107	30,600	170,000	3,690,000	1,517,777	1,517,777	2,070,000	1,800,000	100,000	1,970,000	366,000	15,670,000
	1842	431,041	66,021	61,596	30,800	171,000	3,690,000	1,518,000	1,518,000	2,071,771	1,800,000	100,000	1,970,000	367,000	15,670,000
	1843	430,000	65,000	60,000	30,000	170,000	3,690,000	1,518,000	1,518,000	2,071,771	1,800,000	100,000	1,970,000	367,000	15,670,000
	1844	426,000	65,000	59,000	30,000	170,000	3,690,000	1,518,000	1,518,000	2,071,771	1,800,000	100,000	1,970,000	367,000	15,670,000

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1894, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.																	All others.
		Champion.	Shannon.	Magnum Bonum.	Irish Whites.	Starry Beauty.	White No. 1.	Kennedy.	South Jersey.	American Wonder.	Orleans.	Irish No. 2.	Leather Stock.	Green Top.	Red Skin.	American Whites.			
ANTRIM, . . .	48,209	24,065	781	2,173	2,223	2,703	555	285	842	265	306	13	.	.	.	.	1,370
ARMAGH, . . .	24,966	15,398	1,798	859	144	1,803	208	235	122	249	25	.	.	.	.	.	1,261
CARLOW, . . .	8,661	7,747	808	.	.	37	23	134	186	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
CANAL, . . .	25,826	21,691	2,535	349	.	166	179	180	135	215	.	.	.	.	.	.	117
CLARE, . . .	20,728	15,592	2,242	.	.	315	543	144	265	7	.	2	223	.	22	.	618		
CORK, . . .	24,664	45,443	3,967	3	.	124	225	262	316	12	4	.	1	.	.	.	478		
DONNELL, . . .	41,898	28,903	2,213	1,315	3,643	359	2,139	184	833	301	20	1,229	.	.	31	34	4,094		
DOW, . . .	45,189	24,889	1,476	2,312	61	2,564	499	264	336	713	1,042	.	.	.	.	.	2,523
DUBLIN, . . .	7,244	4,798	219	28	.	31	343	1,263	160	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	202
FERRISBURGH, . . .	14,635	11,392	1,734	44	265	221	268	21	74	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	513
GALWAY, . . .	40,223	24,364	3,313	.	.	371	392	143	236	38	.	.	.	292	.	.	281		
KERRY, . . .	24,323	21,923	1,446	.	183	78	342	35	34	4	.	.	16	.	.	.	484		
KILDEAR, . . .	7,374	6,985	748	12	.	75	76	347	43	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
KILKENNY, . . .	15,163	13,480	1,623	15	.	9	87	47	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
KING'S, . . .	13,772	11,392	1,151	1	.	44	186	223	237	114	.	7	.	1	.	.	69		
LEITCH, . . .	15,229	12,045	1,425	14	.	203	122	23	39	130	.	.	.	.	2	.	125
LOUGH, . . .	12,444	10,147	1,342	.	.	61	66	35	47	2	.	.	40	.	.	.	75		
LOUGHREAGH, . . .	21,637	18,901	1,727	2,237	2,700	2,149	628	301	115	399	213	8	.	.	.	.	1,543
LOUGHREAGH, . . .	16,434	3,611	1,018	21	.	82	24	47	72	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
LOUTH AND DOWN, County of Town.	16,637	3,093	1,073	328	.	168	206	230	27	66	.	2	.	.	.	.	217
MAYO, . . .	42,066	27,369	3,345	5	.	153	263	76	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,388
MEATH, . . .	10,431	8,307	880	39	.	47	158	376	123	49	.	.	.	.	3	3	190
MONAGHAN, . . .	26,527	17,239	2,448	22	.	372	322	95	181	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	214
QUINN'S, . . .	14,125	12,418	1,181	21	.	44	16	116	208	183	.	.	.	.	.	.	77
ROSCOMMON, . . .	51,230	17,842	2,373	13	23	73	125	31	24	59	.	.	.	43	.	.	425		
SLEIGH, . . .	17,777	12,137	1,733	25	9	169	172	31	35	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	238
THURLOW, . . .	27,521	24,533	2,629	2	.	85	223	137	129	44	.	.	.	2	11	.	31		
TYRONE, . . .	40,464	27,068	3,280	139	4,964	1,029	1,683	196	201	309	.	408	.	.	31	.	1,187		
WATERFORD, . . .	12,522	11,374	778	.	.	15	33	30	35	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
WATERFORD, . . .	8,361	7,369	1,047	13	.	27	75	162	150	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	36
WEXFORD, . . .	21,312	18,663	1,478	27	.	44	155	154	343	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	283
WICKLOW, . . .	9,486	8,216	881	19	.	27	63	627	34	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
PROVINCES.																			
LEINSTER, . . .	136,663	116,677	11,184	797	.	620	1,310	5,963	1,709	734	.	9	.	1	3	2	1,417		
MUNSTER, . . .	124,929	127,230	22,110	3	198	721	1,480	693	776	72	4	2	302	2	33	.	1,731		
ULSTER, . . .	263,730	239,739	18,854	16,318	17,699	13,636	8,235	1,512	1,890	2,812	2,238	1,438	.	.	62	34	12,694		
CONNAUGHT, . . .	137,383	114,717	12,827	38	24	771	1,079	363	417	203	.	.	.	200	3	.	2,089		
Total of Ireland, 1894.	717,690	562,674	54,085	17,303	17,297	14,729	9,395	9,340	4,734	3,652	2,292	1,671	893	283	261	57	13,944		
Percentage in 1894.	100-0	78-3	7-6	2-3	2-4	2-1	1-4	0-9	0-5										
Total of Ireland, 1893.	723,746	572,663	55,569	17,631	18,289	15,221	10,487	6,158	4,887	2,493	2,423	1,214	293	314	114	56	13,678		
Percentage in 1893.	100-0	79-1	7-4	2-6	2-5	2-2	1-4	0-8	0-7										

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1894, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

Poor Law Unions.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	Extent under																All other.
		Champion.	Flourish.	Magnan.	Irish.	Sherry.	White.	Kings.	Swish.	American.	Croft.	Swiss.	Leather.	Open.	Red.	American.	Witch.	
Abbeville.	4,375	4,302	593	15		7	39	23	37	94								25
Aberdeen.	7,235	4,695	122	618	697	1,068	55	23	1	45	131	2						27
Adams.	12,346	2,454	223	39		30	23	112	8	6								112
Adams.	11,330	3,556	872	100		641	135	78	86	185	25							586
Adams.	4,417	3,958	621			10	45	17	30									30
Adams.	4,216	3,431	369															
Adams.	4,607	3,532	272	7		42	42	108	108	6								14
Adams.	8,300	4,313	494			3	25	8	11	4								4
Adams.	3,805	3,508	305			19	20	11	20	12								22
Adams.	4,465	4,037	302			14	12	14										4
Adams.	3,922	3,306	44	175	1,115	83	30	33	61	13	7							105
Adams.	3,425	2,402	354			17	21	4	21	14								1
Adams.	11,441	7,654	184	217	2,148	455	220	43	26	180	190							168
Adams.	8,505	4,312	324	647	1,513	495	120	81	210	12	147							287
Adams.	6,735	3,955	680	23		37	63	32	13									81
Adams.	407	325	70			9	10	2	1									27
Adams.	2,612	1,822	60	11		10	47	82	78	12								261
Adams.	3,330	2,772	135			39	30	218	15	22								58
Adams.	3,734	3,355	363	496	3	432	68	67	21	223	235							550
Adams.	3,008	2,734	144				14	28	3									23
Adams.	2,348	2,020	192			3	10	4	2	9								21
Adams.	4,223	3,612	612	12		91	25	13	24	125								67
Adams.	1,808	1,086	48	151	7	242	28	56	26		122							149
Adams.	2,935	2,331	221			22	43	3	1	30								487
Adams.	5,193	1,946	235			3	12											2
Adams.	7,214	6,043	705		2	28	23	21	26	17								220
Adams.	6,960	6,120	140			14	55	22	7									131
Adams.	2,504	2,228	266			3	3	1	2	1								1
Adams.	6,628	3,246	484			4	12	105	25	20								6
Adams.	4,457	3,771	493			40	62	3	67									160
Adams.	4,479	3,294	371	72		81	16	3	4	28								36
Adams.	2,075	1,655	192			3	9	3	29									
Adams.	3,667	3,197	361			8	13	36	12									6
Adams.	3,382	4,623	364			20	4	22	2									34
Adams.	6,747	4,434	232	60		100	71	80	71	19								130
Adams.	1,838	1,781	192				2	3	7	4								
Adams.	3,338	3,377	334	33	223	56	194			51								35
Adams.	2,905	3,326	628		29	16	7	17	1	33								290
Adams.	1,254	1,093	136			16												12
Adams.	9,148	7,620	1,322	105		41	88	82	78	7								28
Adams.	1,208	1,287	85	4		3	6	120	4	13								10
Adams.	5,791	4,982	479			37	13	18	16									174
Adams.	6,112	2,960	262			41	39	7	9									80
Adams.	5,440	3,335	306			7	45	27	18									2
Adams.	4,542	3,323	435	94	27	305	164	1	2	24								26
Adams.	3,414	3,190	225			4	2	1										190
Adams.	3,432	2,774	565	35		115	71	23	3									70
Adams.	1,439	1,281	297			7	49	10	20									1
Adams.	8,461	3,276	193	1,169	1,164	315	34	43	33	19	33							240
Adams.	6,793	4,696	890	156	425	250	134	39	13	180								180
Adams.	5,409	5,474	673	140		27	27	28	2	11								57
Adams.	5,456	4,930	478			45	13	20	40									25
Adams.	314	226	120			14	21	16	30									4
Adams.	1,818	1,679	333			21	45	7	8									27
Adams.	1,846	1,330	140	2		5	3	28	20	9								19
Adams.	2,427	1,891	137		128		41	6										130
Adams.	4,447	5,143	222		65	20	135	19	35	4								50
Adams.	12,108	4,714	523	3,094	2	479	120	36	85	171	265							1,199
Adams.	5,073	3,007	158	14		40	63	113	65	7								15
Adams.	2,350	2,365	428			162	166	18	17									37
Adams.	1,350	956	49	12		18	42	64	47									128
Adams.	860	876	15	13		1	4	243	1									18
Adams.	7,991	3,828	809	314		113	123	33	42	67								243
Adams.	5,412	2,483	177	100	75	65	439	6	13	25								30
Adams.	3,387	6,303	849	31	56	281	94	30	73	43								286
Adams.	3,207	2,903	961			1	7	3	13									1
Adams.	2,126	3,919	204															
Adams.	1,423	842	69			1	50	25	2	9								8
Adams.	3,406	3,658	273	4		33	27	21	148	6								
Adams.	2,796	2,137	347			35	61	35	18									82
Adams.	6,432	7,017	487	3		11	45	27	58	61								233
Adams.	3,213	4,705	715		33	277	23	5	23	20								28
Adams.	8,302	2,719	648			259	212	11	86									244
Adams.	4,427	6,203	371			6	14	20	15									46
Adams.	8,287	3,308	431			10	165	31	76									145
Adams.	4,517	4,089	368			6	10	13	10									153
Adams.	7,531	3,734	436	27	238	89	413	4	68	76								2,180
Adams.	3,717	3,423	129	23		1	12	26	34									36
Adams.	3,306	2,218	427			20	83	18	11									

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1894, and the extent under each description of that Crop—continued.

Poor Law Unions.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER																	All other.
		Champion.	Firebricks.	Maple Forests.	Irish Whites.	Early Main.	White Rocks.	Kings.	Scott Dews.	Amoson.	Crofton.	Brive Rocks.	Leather Green.	Green Tops.	Red Rocks.	American Whites.			
Glasgow, . . .	3,355	8,654	535	14	64	33	33	35	37								45		
Inchewan, . . .	7,810	4,452	887	283	130	553	43	118			528						27		
Inverness, . . .	3,377	2,235	379		300	132	37	3	13	1							20		
Keweenaw, . . .	3,308	3,094	314		61	3	27	18	13								3		
Kila, . . .	3,335	7,414	306	18	7	45	153	36	3								46		
Kilmarnock, . . .	3,309	3,410	179		27	15	18	4	4	3							30		
Kilross, . . .	4,914	1,581	130	1,087	104	43	11	111									603		
Kilross, . . .	3,747	3,555	140		6	37	14	12									110		
Kilross, . . .	1,745	1,332	172		34	47	11	15					33				20		
Kilross, . . .	1,203	3,395	148														17		
Kilross, . . .	3,264	4,513	241		3	26	3	3									67		
Kilross, . . .	1,437	1,886	74		1			1									15		
Kilross, . . .	3,220	2,038	335		4	18		2									3		
Kilross, . . .	3,475	3,486	64		73	275	29	140	7			600					160		
Kilross, . . .	3,436	3,631	238		10	23	44	37									17		
Kilross, . . .	4,394	3,130	142	342	183	335	138	54	23	1	73						303		
Kilross, . . .	2,000	2,125	115	79	483	12	114	24	26	16	18						124		
Kilross, . . .	4,440	3,138	280	374	844	477	203	29	17	33	1						18		
Kilross, . . .	4,230	4,003	697		4	22	18	21					30				10		
Kilross, . . .	3,381	3,443	177	626	118	1,341	63	23	163	33	600	11					264		
Kilross, . . .	3,668	2,991	118			1	3										10		
Kilross, . . .	4,250	4,273	847	41	208	165		41	14								61		
Kilross, . . .	3,431	4,973	384		56	35	14	7	1				18				30		
Kilross, . . .	7,118	4,374	187	465	418	194	381	19	26	30	19	203					228		
Kilross, . . .	4,748	3,192	441	17	36	3	39	17	31								25		
Kilross, . . .	3,742	3,265	330		3	33	17	44	1								30		
Kilross, . . .	7,268	4,100	314	738	133	608	113	73	31	65	73						720		
Kilross, . . .	3,165	4,765	378		8	31	7	18									77		
Kilross, . . .	22,854	3,273	740	330	744	1,150	73	3	18	623	73						315		
Kilross, . . .	3,465	3,620	327		2	37	6										26		
Kilross, . . .	4,014	3,436	448	8	43	43	10	13									95		
Kilross, . . .	3,447	3,102	418		13	13	7	7									2		
Kilross, . . .	3,447	4,338	148	383	348	63	268	15	23	43	29	144					11		
Kilross, . . .	1,888	1,748	112		3	30	34	41									3		
Kilross, . . .	2,963	3,588	583		1	8											9		
Kilross, . . .	3,118	4,428	354		65	43	3	10	31								31		
Kilross, . . .	2,589	3,016	968	21	123	124	33	32	30								33		
Kilross, . . .	3,731	3,318	297		5	26	6	7									48		
Kilross, . . .	3,858	3,587	647	8	25	35	25	161	84								47		
Kilross, . . .	3,734	3,268	433	7	6	13	29	18	8								8		
Kilross, . . .	3,332	3,268	317		13	33	126	4	24								25		
Kilross, . . .	1,684	1,300	125	7	7	41	43	28	7								7		
Kilross, . . .	4,800	4,373	348	9	26	43	43	21	2								8		
Kilross, . . .	3,806	3,207	493		33	2	4	3									30		
Kilross, . . .	3,963	6,113	672	3	6	20	80	12									26		
Kilross, . . .	16,844	3,408	738	450	223	43	47	42	163	4							280		
Kilross, . . .	3,683	3,267	192	1,648	713	25	70	36	37	233							143		
Kilross, . . .	3,478	3,147	118	1	10	16	24	16	21								3		
Kilross, . . .	10,169	4,537	770	13	138	192	48	78	43								37		
Kilross, . . .	3,221	2,888	193		33	30	12	33									28		
Kilross, . . .	3,641	3,250	403	1	12	43	69	100	77								35		
Kilross, . . .	1,265	1,512	216		13	5	2	3	3								20		
Kilross, . . .	1,222	843	65	8	6	32	129	19	2								15		
Kilross, . . .	3,760	3,215	167	8	10	20	268	14	1								12		
Kilross, . . .	2,871	3,511	341			15	4	1	2										
Kilross, . . .	2,823	3,230	620		8	12	11	18									17		
Kilross, . . .	3,800	3,415	285	1		13	58	59									43		
Kilross, . . .	2,171	1,842	177		15												27		
Kilross, . . .	3,634	3,266	110	30	1	57	114	10	21								8		
Kilross, . . .	4,053	4,220	365		9	46	18	14	3								12		
Kilross, . . .	1,638	1,685	100		26	5	26	1									80		
Kilross, . . .	3,245	4,438	370	9	107	39	35	12									43		
Kilross, . . .	7,441	4,239	403	423	1,445	117	314	33	48	36		424					213		
Kilross, . . .	3,252	3,438	181	19	373	39	133	4	31								18		
Kilross, . . .	3,669	3,157	286	1	14	42	2	3	7								47		
Kilross, . . .	16,378	3,870	478	3	10	23	1	1									430		
Kilross, . . .	3,537	3,601	318	14	3	13	17	17									8		
Kilross, . . .	4,672	4,308	474		17	34	28	12									15		
Kilross, . . .	4,320	3,826	483		10	34	4	25									25		
Kilross, . . .	4,340	4,330	346	18	6	9	19										50		
Kilross, . . .	3,595	3,157	426		6	160	33	35									80		
Kilross, . . .	3,599	1,809	135	2	9	54	70	16									75		
Kilross, . . .	3,482	3,433	732		2	118	18	30									14		
Kilross, . . .	2,207	1,940	227		3	92	139	31									8		
Kilross, . . .	3,174	4,307	467		35	9													
Kilross, . . .	2,380	2,288	247		7	23	5	6									13		
Kilross, . . .	3,794	3,314	321		14	16	12	23									4		
Kilross, . . .	3,633	3,073	886		33	105	23	9									7		
Kilross, . . .	4,735	4,018	334	3	34	38	67	180									67		
Kilross, . . .	2,593	2,960	123		23	33	16												
Total of Ireland, . . .	317,660	462,574	44,684	17,506	17,352	14,778	9,886	6,203	4,734	3,693	3,292	1,671	892	3,085	201	37	10,844		

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per Statute acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1894.

COUNTIES.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.													
	Champion.	Flourish.	Marston.	Irish Wonder.	Glory of the West.	White Rose.	King.	Scott's Wonder.	Atlantic Wonder.	Craven.	Boyer's Wonder.	Leather Cane.	Green Top.	Red Wonder.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
ARMAGH, . . .	57	55	55	59	45	59	45	42	73	56	15	.	.	.
ARMAGH, . . .	61	55	57	56	52	57	59	57	62	45	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, . . .	43	44	.	.	56	59	49	52	54	.	.	.	.	.
CATLACH, . . .	47	59	60	.	45	56	41	51	52	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE, . . .	56	55	.	.	52	56	59	.	.	.	25	.	.	50
CORK, . . .	71	54	.	.	79	57	51	79	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	53	18	54	48	55	59	55	64	65	50	58	.	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	78	56	79	.	59	64	60	54	58	57	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	59	55	167	.	59	79	57	57	54	.	.	.	.	.
FERRISBURGH, . . .	48	49	45	44	50	69	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	.
GALWAY, . . .	46	45	.	.	45	45	58	66	45	.	.	.	56	.
KERRY, . . .	54	51	.	65	45	62	75	55	.	.	.	61	.	.
KILBANE, . . .	46	55	.	.	57	55	48	41	45	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY, . . .	45	45	45	.	.	59	.	52	65	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S, . . .	45	50	.	.	.	59	58	58	57	.	.	.	49	.
LEITH, . . .	45	60	56	.	57	59	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	45
LIMERICK, . . .	49	46	.	.	50	55	59	63	.	.	.	56	.	.
LONDONDERRY, . . .	79	66	81	74	76	59	77	79	74	55	115	.	.	.
LONDONDERRY, . . .	47	42	55	.	68	59	59	41	59	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DOWN, County of Town.	67	58	87	.	45	45	44	45	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAYO, . . .	44	42	.	.	50	55	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH, . . .	47	41	45	.	56	59	45	56	55	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN, . . .	45	55	57	.	45	59	56	15	55	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S, . . .	56	54	.	.	47	46	54	54	49	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON, . . .	41	58	.	.	51	55	59	55	57	.	.	.	47	.
SLIGO, . . .	44	45	59	.	44	59	54	59	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, . . .	55	45	50	.	40	59	55	47	45	.	.	.	.	.
TYRONE, . . .	55	54	75	45	55	60	45	45	45	.	66	.	.	.
WATERFORD, . . .	61	47	.	.	.	41	.	59	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	47	45	41	.	45	54	57	45	45	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	47	45	51	.	55	42	54	47	55	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW, . . .	51	46	58	.	44	55	45	44	59	.	.	.	.	.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 29TH OCTOBER, 1894, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD
OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

FACSIMILE OF
LEINSTER.

CARLOW COUNTY.—*Bagenalstown D.*—The crops have been very good and plentiful, except the potato crop, which is both small and bad. I believe the great amount of wet weather in the early part of the season caused this. No special injury has been done to any crop by "fungi" or "insect." *Carlow D.*—The only crops of importance are potatoes, oats, and hay. An excessive rainfall prevailed throughout the spring and summer until the end of August. The weather then cleared up, and hardly any rain fell in September and the first three weeks of October. The potato crop suffered much from early frosts and subsequent rain. It is deficient in quantity, and the quality is bad too. Oats were well saved in the favourable weather for harvest operations, and the crop is abundant and good. The hay crop is also a large one, and some of it was saved in good condition, but much was greatly damaged by rain.

DUBLIN COUNTY.—*Ballisodare D.*—Cereal crops have been good, the yield has been a good average one on the whole, though frequent rains during harvesting time caused damage and difficulty in the sowing of the crops. Turnips and mangolds have been a fairly good yield; the potato crop has not been satisfactory, there has been rather more than the usual damage done by the blight, and the difficulties in getting this crop out of the ground owing to rains will further reduce the yield; late frosts and cold since spring time have much retarded growth and affected the retence of crop. Insects and fungi have not so far as known caused damage. *Clonsilla Lane D.*—The potato crops of nearly all kinds are not so good as last year, owing principally to the very hard frosts in the month of May, which cut away the growth, also there is a greater portion decayed in the ground. The cereal crop has not been so good, as it suffered from the effects of the fly in its early growth. The hay crops of different qualities are better owing to the weather being favourable to the class of land in this district. The other crops are much about the same. *Kingsdown D.*—The general yield of all crops is scarcely up to the average of former years. Owing, it is believed, to the excessive rains, corn crops suffered severely from being knocked down early in the season, and did not ripen properly, while the potato crop is one half black, the early blight being brought on in like manner. Hay is somewhat increased, my half a ton per acre, and fairly well saved here. There is no complaint of the ravages of insects or fungi in this district. *Rathfriland D.*—The average yield of crops grown in the Electoral Divisions of Rathfriland and Duncannon is about the same as last year. The farmers in those districts say there is no exceptional circumstance this year affecting their crops. Of course this district is no guide to other places, as the crops grown are in gardens and small plots of ground, which are almost a hotbed of manure. *Clonsilla D.*—The only crop which calls for any special remark is the potato crop. In the early part of the

season this crop promised to be very abundant, but towards the close of the summer the cold and wet weather had a serious effect on it, so that it is slightly below the average of other years from the cause stated. There was no special injury from insects or fungi in this district. *Dundrum D.*—The only crops that appear to be short in this district seem to be turnips and potatoes. Potatoes are a small crop owing to the late frosts in the spring. Turnips are small owing to the very dry autumn. *Liscase D.*—The rate of produce was about the average this year, except that the quality of the hay was injured by the heavy rainfall. The early potatoes were seriously injured by late frosts, and the reports at present regarding the late crop are not favourable. No special injury from insects or fungi has been reported.

KILBARR COUNTY.—*Athy D.*—Hay and cereal crops were good owing to the damp season during the period of growth, but suffered a good deal owing to the stress caused during early harvest. The dry weather during the later portion of the harvest season was favourable to corn, but unfavourable to root crops. As far as I know there was no special injury caused by insects or fungi. *Kildare D.*—In general the grain crop has been very fair, but on account of the wet not so good as last season. Potatoes have been a good deal affected by the rain. Turnips and mangolds generally good. Hay good crop. *Nans D.*—The good yield of oats this year is undoubtedly due to the fine weather in September, at the time when the crops were being sown. Potatoes are in most places a bad crop owing to the wet weather experienced during the summer; in any places where the soil is of a damp nature the yield is very poor both in quantity and quality. All other crops are satisfactory. *Robertstown D.*—The potato crop both in upland and bog has been decidedly below the average of the past five years. They were cut away by the late frosts of May, but the real harm was caused by the rain of July and August. I do not, however, apprehend anything like a famine. The grain crops in general have not thrashed out as well as was expected, but there is a good yield of an average grain, and an exceptional supply of straw. There is an abundant supply of both old and new meadow hay, but owing to the wet summer, badly saved, except in rare instances, and there is very little prime first-class hay for the market. Quantity, and what that labour was cheap, will, however, make up for the quality. Taking crops all round, the year is a fair one.

KILKENNY COUNTY.—*Callan D.*—The bad yield in the potato crop is owing to the frost in May last, a wet summer, and early blight. All other crops sown returned a fair yield, and there is no reported injury to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Castlemore D.*—Wheat is not extensively cultivated, and what was sown is not up to the average owing to the wet summer.

Mr. Gals.—The wet summer affected this crop also. There is an abundance of straw, but the yield is not up to the average. Barley.—This crop is only cultivated in one portion of my district. The yield is not up to the average owing to the dampness of the season. Potatoes.—This crop has been very seriously damaged by the wetness of the summer, and the frost of the night of the 20th of May last caused great injury to potatoes that were planted early. The blight set in early, and late sowings did not come to maturity. A great deal of the tubers are diseased. No injury has been done to the crop by insects or fungi. Turnips and mangolds.—These crops promised well in the early part of the season, owing to the dampness of the summer, but the excessive moisture told against them ultimately, and the yield is not up to the average. Cabbage.—This crop did not turn out as well as I expected. The damp season has told also against this crop. Hay.—This crop has exceeded the average as to yield, but the quality of a large portion of it has been greatly deteriorated by the excessive moisture. Rye grass has been fairly well sown, but old meadows suffered very much and were sown with difficulty. Hay is selling in this locality at from £1 5s. to £2 per ton. I have enumerated all the crops that are cultivated in this district. **Johnston D.**—The potato crop is only a half one owing to the very wet season. As regards the barley and wheat crop it is not so good as in last and former years, only fair, owing to the humidity of the season, while the same reason for the failure of the turnip crop, which is only poor, applies as in the case of the potato. I have not heard that insects did any great harm to the crops, but there is a weed commonly called "preeshaw" which is to be found pretty plentiful through district, and might have impeded the growth of the different crops, but I haven't heard any general complaint regarding it. **Kilkeny D.**—The crops in general have been fairly good this year, except the potato crop, which is not a very good one owing to the blight having set in before the tubers were well grown. There has not been any injury to crops from insects in this locality this season. **Pillmore D.**—The potato crop, which in May last promised a good yield, is now only middling, and I may say a bad crop. The frost, wet season, and early blight caused much damage, so that there is little over half the return of last year. Turnips also suffered from the wet season, and gave only a poor return. A bad grain yield is also noticeable, attributable to wet season, but good straw. In this respect oats, barley, and wheat are not up to the average of previous years. Hay, old and new, cabbage, and mangolds are very fair crops, but owing to wet season the first-named was badly sown. To the unfavorable weather is principally due the bad yield this year, no damage being attributable to insects, fungi, and weeds. **Thomastown D.**—Most of the crops were above the average, especially the hay and straw yield. All grain crops good, though some of them did not mature sufficiently for want of heat. Root crops were also good with the exception of the potato crop, which is under the average, the tubers in some places being much diseased owing to the wet season.

Kinn's County. **Bonagher D.**—There is not much wheat grown, but what there is of it is a fair crop. There is a fair oat crop. Rye, beans and peas not largely cultivated, but the produce is fair. Barley is a good crop. Potatoes are not a good crop this year and only yield half last year's average. Mangolds are a poor crop, but turnips are good. Cabbage, vetches and rape good. There are splendid hay crops. No flax cultivated. **Edenderry D.**—The crops generally, the potato crop excepted, may be said to have been in or about the average. Owing to the early frosts and continuous wet weather the potato crop here has turned out a very bad one—scarcely up to half the average yield of good tubers. Many complaints are heard also about the turnip crop. Here again the

wet weather at the time the crop had to be got in and the consequently bad condition of the ground is blamed. The hay crop was heavier this year than last, and with this result the wet summer is credited. Nothing is heard about injury due to insects and fungi. **Parsonstown D.**—With the exception of oats, barley and potatoes, the crops are good. Oats and barley are not as good as last year owing to the continued coldness and dampness of the weather, and potatoes from the same cause are not nearly up to last year's yield. The year has been most unfavorable to the potato crop generally. No special injuries have been done to crops by insects or fungi in this district. **Shinrone D.**—The rate of produce of the various crops is considered bad with the exception of hay which was a fairly good crop. The bad yield in the grain crops is attributed to the wet season, and in the potato and other root crops to the May frosts and wet season. There was no special injury done to any of the crops in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds during the past season. **Tullamore D.**—The cause of the bad yield of the potato crop arises from the injury sustained from frost in the early part of the year, and also from the very wet summer, which did not at all favour the growth of this crop. There has been no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during past season.

Longford County. **Ballyvaughan D.**—Oats.—This is a good crop generally. Wheat.—Very little of it in the district, but is a fair crop. Barley.—A good crop but very little sown. Beans and Rye.—Small complement sown, but is a fair crop. Beans and Peas.—Small complement, but is a fair crop. Potatoes, all kinds.—The yield is somewhat below the average. These sown early were injured by frost, while those not ever ground when the frost came are a good crop, but the late sowing owing to wet season grew to tops which were cut down by blight before they came to proper maturity. Turnips.—This crop was also injured by frost and in many instances had to be sown a second time, and the yield is below the average of other years. Mangel wurzel.—Also under the average owing to injury by frost. Carrots.—Sown in small quantities and is a fair crop. Cabbage.—A fair crop. Vetches and Rape.—Little sown, but is a reasonably good crop. Flax.—Small complement, but is a fair crop. Hay.—This is a fine crop, well sown and considerably above the average; the wet season favored its growth. Insects, fungi and weeds do not appear to have done much injury to the various crops, as the farmers do not complain on this account and attribute unfavorable yield to frost, rain and early blight. **Grassano D.**—The potato crop has shown a decrease as compared with last year owing to the wet season. The yield is inferior and the quality of the tubers is bad. Wheat is little grown. Oats is a fair crop, as the weather became good previous to ripening of this crop. Hay is plentiful, but slightly damaged owing to rainy weather while in process of sowing. Turnips and mangolds are a fairly average crop. Flax is not much grown. No injury to crops from insects or fungi has come under my observation except that potatoes have suffered from blight. **Longford D.**—The bad yield of the various crops this year is due to the very wet weather in months of July and August. Hay seems to be the only crop that did not suffer in that respect. The bad yield in potato crop is attributed to May frost, and the early appearance of blight before the tubers had matured. This crop was seriously injured by the very wet harvest weather. The crops have not suffered any injury from insects or fungi.

Lower County. **Ardee D.**—The only crop which has not come up to the yield of last year is the potato crop. The farmers attribute the cause to the unusual

amount of rain which fell during the season. There have been no complaints with reference to injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Collova D.*—Wheat is not sown. Oats not quite so good as last year owing to late ripening. Barley crop fair, not extensively sown. Potatoes suffered from frost and a hail-storm in May, and again from early blight, and are in consequence a light crop. Turnips are not so heavy a crop as last year, as the weather was dry and harsh when they were coming up, which necessitated, in many cases, two sowings. Mangel wurzel is fair, but little sown. Hay has been a good crop. Flax not sown. *Drogheda D.*—The large yield of hay and oats and barley may be attributed to the moisture in early part of the summer, and the exceedingly fine weather later on in the season. Potatoes were likewise benefited by this fine weather, but it had an opposite effect on the turnip crop as the ground was too dry at the time moisture was required. The same remarks apply to carrots and mangolds. There has been no injury from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—Some of the people continue cropping the land for years without any rest, which is the cause in many respects of a poor yield. The land here is of a gravelly nature, and would require occasional showers of rain during the season in order to produce an average crop. Of course the present year was quite different, as there was a continued downpour of rain for six or eight weeks which damaged many of the crops. I have discovered no injury to the crops from insects or fungi.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—All the crops with the exception of the potato crop are good. No doubt the long spell of wet weather during the late summer and early autumn accounts for the fact that nearly all the potatoes are either too small for use or rotten. *Dunshaughlin D.*—The crops grown during the current year were up to the average of previous years with the exception of the potato crop, which indeed gave a poor yield, and which is principally attributed to the rainy season. Hay and oats were excellent crops, owing to season turning favourable towards them at opportune periods. The same is attributed to turnips and to other green crops. There has been no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season, the latter of which is scarcely known. In like manner weeds were not injurious to farm crops, owing principally to the high state of cultivation in this part of the country. *Kells D.*—The rates of produce of the various crops represent a good average. There does not appear to be a bad yield as regards any particular crop, and in cases where the return is anything inferior, it is due principally to a wet season. No material injury has been caused to crops by insects or fungi during the year. *Slanes D.*—I beg to state that the cause of the bad yield in the potato crop is due to frost in the spring, and the blight coming on at the end of July, before the tubers came to maturity. The turnip crop suffered in consequence of wet and frosty weather at the time of sowing, and the absence of heat in autumn. Grain of all kinds is below the average from same cause. Hay is plentiful owing to the wet season. There has been no injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during past season. *Slanes D.*—The oat crop was below the average, owing to continued wet weather in July and August. The potato crop is a bad yield, due chiefly to heavy frosts in May and the damp season generally. Mangolds are a good yield, and a damp season suits them. Meadows were heavy, this also may be attributed to the damp season. Turnips are a bad yield, attributed to heavy rain immediately after sowing, which injured the seed and produced the fly. No complaints are made of insects, fungi, &c., except the fly in turnip crop. *Fris D.*—All crops were good. Potatoes were light in yield but "fairly" healthy. I have heard of no complaints as to insects and fungi.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeystead D.*—I believe the inferior yield of potatoes is due partly to the severe frost of the 29th May, and partly to the wet cold summer which never allowed the tubers to mature properly. I cannot discover that any injury was done by insects or fungi, as in the majority of the crops the yield was quite up to if not above an average. The barley crop which is much grown here was considered inferior for malting purposes, owing to its dark colour, which is to be accounted for by the wet summer. *Ballylinch D.*—Potatoes generally are a very poor crop, due chiefly to the wetness of the spring and early summer. Barley is somewhat below the average from the same cause. The other crops are good. No special damage has been caused by insects or fungi. *Maryborough D.*—The produce of the crops has been in general below the average, potatoes particularly so, oats and barley to a less degree, while hay, though abundant, has not been well saved. This results from the coldness and inclemency of the summer months, and the late severe weather has had an ill effect on harvest operations. No special injury from insects or fungi has been reported. *Mountshill D.*—The various crops have produced a bad yield, which may be attributed to the very inclement seasons, particularly in the months of June, July, and August, this district being almost of a boggy nature and some parts thereof of a mountainous nature. The potato crop has not been yet dug, but will undoubtedly be a very poor yield compared to former years owing to the badness, and from the blight which struck them early in the months of June and July. I have no remarks to offer as regards injury to crops by insects.

COUNTY WESTMEATH. *Ballymacorrig D.*—Hay, oats, turnips, mangolds—the produce has been fairly good. Turnips have been slightly injured by an insect known as the fly, and it is not up to the average crop. About the potato, this crop is neither in quality nor quantity what it used to be in former years. It suffered greatly in the early frosts, and later on by the summer rains. *Castlepollard D.*—The yield of crops has been on the whole very good, with the exception of the potato crop which is decidedly bad, due to the blight caused by the frost in the early part of the season, and the wet weather of July and August. No special injury from insects or fungi. *Delvin D.*—As regards the harvest just concluded, with the exception of potatoes, the crops are good as a general rule. The frost in the early season spoiled the prospect of good potatoes which is a bad crop nearly everywhere, the roots being small and a large proportion of them black. There is no sign of injuries by insects or fungi. The pamphlet thereon was duly received and proved very interesting. *Elbergham D.*—The yield of the various crops, with the exception of the potato crop, has been satisfactory. All the early potatoes were severely cut down by the frost early in May, and the season turning out wet afterwards damaged them to such an extent, that not more than half the usual produce has been obtained in low or boggy land, while in the stony or upland a fair produce has been recovered. A good deal of hay was badly saved, in consequence of the wet season also; all other crops were satisfactory. *Moate D.*—The potato crop is below the average in quantity, size and quality, owing to the wet season. Meadows are exceptionally heavy owing to wet, but generally warm season. Oat crop appears good and plentiful, both in ear and straw, from same cause. Root crops appear to vary in a degree only to be accounted for by differences in cultivation. The majority very poor. *Mullingar D.*—In some parts of the district the potato crop has been inferior and was caused by the wet season. The turnips suffered also from the same cause. The subject of fungi and insects in crops has received careful attention, and I am glad to be able to report that no damage has yet been observed from such. The harvest generally has been fair.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Smimicorby D.*—The peculiar conditions of the weather last season resulted in an abundant crop of hay; the insufficiency of sun prevented sowing operations, until it became too soaked; the result is that, though abundant, the quality is poor. Just at the right time the rain ceased, and as a result there is a plentiful and good crop of corn, oats and barley, and straw. Rain having recommenced, potatoes are scarce and poor, and in some places attacked by disease. On the other hand, the same causes seem to have secured a fine turnip crop. I have heard no complaints relative to insects or fungi. *Gorey D.*—I have to report that each of the three principal grain crops, wheat, barley and oats, have been fairly good, and even above the average in quality and quantity. The heavy summer rains, though, did much damage, and spoiled what otherwise would have been an exceptionally good harvest. We have abundance of hay, quality very good, despite the wet season when sowing. The root crops in each case have been good. Potatoes early in the season were splendid in quality, but unfortunately in many cases were diseased, owing to the frequent and heavy rains during growth. Turnips and mangolds prospered exceedingly well, though some reports say the yield has been meagre, but I find the yield has been well above the average. No special complaints have been made this season of ravages by fungi or insects, but in isolated spots the potato stalks and leaves are said to have been much affected by the former. *New Ross D.*—The potato, barley, oat, and hay crops, are all under the average and of inferior quality, owing to the very heavy rainfall in July and August. Turnips and mangolds are more than average. No injury by insects or fungi reported. *Taghmon D.*—Generally throughout this district the yield of the various crops has been a normal one. No special injury to crops by either insects or fungi can be traced, save in one isolated instance. In the sub-district of Dunacornick, early in the season, the turnip crop on poor land was

attacked by a species of fungus, which, to a certain extent, retarded its development. No mischief as the result of weeds can be traced. *Wexford D.*—There are no instances of a particularly good or bad yield disclosed except, perhaps, in potatoes. In a few divisions the yield of this crop is very small, owing, in my opinion, to disease brought on from the heavy rains in the months of July and August.

PRODUCE OF
LIMERICK.

Wicklow County. *Arkleigh D.*—Taking my district altogether, the yield of the various crops, except potatoes, seems to be somewhere about the average. Potatoes, so far as can be ascertained at present, are very considerably below the average. The bad yield is attributed to late spring frosts, a wet summer, and the setting in of a very rainy period, just as the time for digging for storage commenced. In consequence of the wet weather which has prevailed during the past three weeks, a very large part of the crop is still undug. *Bray D.*—The crops are all good, the yield being excellent, and much may be attributed to the genial moist weather in months of April and May. No injury from insects or fungi have come under notice. *Dundavin D.*—The only crop in this district which is a marked failure is the potato. The cause is attributed to the late frosts and constant wet. There has been no special injury done to other crops, either from insects or fungi, during the past season.

Wicklow D.—The cause of the low yield of the potato crop is attributable to heavy frosts in May, and frequent and heavy rainfalls during the season. Potato mould or blight appeared late in the season and caused some damage. A lot of the potatoes rotted in the ground. The hay, oats and wheat crops were slightly damaged by the heavy rains. The green crops were very good, the season being favourable to them. There was no special injury caused by insects or by fungi, except that done to the potato crop.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaughan D.*—The crops were fairly good this year, except potato crop, which in consequence of the wet weather in July and August, and the frost in May, has turned out a complete failure, except in the low sandy soil on the coast, where the potatoes are very fair on the whole. *Carroglis D.*—The hay and corn crops have been above the average owing to the rain which fell in May and June. Potatoes were much injured by frost in May, and by the blight which came on as early as the middle of July. Turnips and mangolds were kept back by the dryness of the months of August and September. The farmers do not attribute any injury to their crops to insects, weeds, or fungi. *Ennis D.*—The only two crops which call for any special report are the hay and potato crops. As to the first the crop was very heavy, and there was a good deal of the earlier meadows cut and sowed in June. Then there was a spell of bad weather, during which the hay cut was badly saved. The weather then took up, and the late hay in the cornmees was well saved so that on the whole there is abundance of hay in the county. The potato crop was much damaged by frost in the low-lying parts, and the growth was so much retarded that the blight did a good deal of harm, and, taking it all round, the crop is barely half a good crop. *Smintimone D.*—The potato crop, in several parts of the district, more especially in the bog lands, was nearly an entire failure, and of very little use for food. The cause was entirely owing to the wetness of the season, and when the stalks were well overground they were all burned up again with the frost. The oat crop is also badly the

average in consequence of the constant rain. Turnips and mangolds are a very good crop, the cause being the continued moisture. No injury was caused the crops from insects or fungi.

Kilbeggan D.—The crops appear generally good, except the potato crop, which suffered very much where sown in soft boggy land (which is a very prevalent practice) from the early frosts. Many fields in the early part of the year in the "black" ground were cut down altogether. *Kilballe D.*—Regarding the general crops this year I am of opinion that all crops are not up to the average of former years, except hay, which is a very fine crop. The cause to be assigned for this is, of course, the weather, and so much rain having fallen during the summer months. I have heard no complaints of insects or fungi having done any damage to crops.

Kilrush D.—The bad potato crop may be attributed to the frost in May last, and the continued rain in July and August.

Smintimone D.—There is a fair average yield of all the crops this season with the exception of the potato crop, which is below the usual standard. The partial failure of this crop is no doubt owing to the frosts in June, and the blight appearing somewhat earlier than usual. *Stella D.*—The yield in all crops, save the hay, has not been so abundant as last year. In the potato crop in this district there has been a falling off in yield by about at least quarter that of last season, owing principally to the very wet season and consequent blight. The hay crop has produced a very good yield in this district. There has been no injury observable from insects or fungi during past season so far as I can ascertain.

PRODUCE OF
MUNSTER.

CORK COUNTY, R.R. Ballincollig D.—It was a favourable year for all crops, which were well saved. Oats, barley, and hay were a good crop, so also potatoes. The turnip crop was not so good owing to the dry weather, but, on other hand, very little damage was done to them by the fly, as is usual in such cases. **Charleville D.**—The wheat and oat crops are generally good and up to the average. The potato crop promised well, but the yield is not good, as the heavy rains in July and August injured the crop very much. The hay crop is an abundant one, but badly saved owing to the wet season. All other crops are a fair average in this district, and all have been got together in a safe manner. There was no special injury to the crops in this district from insects, fungi, or weeds. **Cork North D.**—The various crops have given an abundant yield. Hay, oats, and barley were very good, and turnips, mangolds, and cabbage were well above the average. Potatoes are also a good crop, far above the average, and not much diseased. This may be attributed to the fact that the crop had well grown before any disease appeared. I believe the good yield of the different crops in this district is owing to the favourable season we have had together with good cultivation and an abundant supply of manure, which the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city always have at a nominal cost. No special injury to any of the crops has been caused by insects or fungi during the past season. **Cork South D.**—The various crops grown have yielded a very fair return. The hay crop has been a heavy one owing to the moist weather in May and June, but in some instances suffered from the wet weather of July and August. The potato crop has yielded a good return, and the same applies to turnips and mangolds, the latter crops being favoured very much by the dampness of July and August. The crops have not suffered from insects, fungi, or weeds. **Ferney D.**—The hay crop is slightly above the average, and the other crops slightly below the average. So far as I can learn there was nothing to account for this except the weather which prevailed during the summer and early autumn. No special injury was done by insects or fungi. **Kanturk D.**—The yield of various crops was fair, excepting oats and potato crops. The former suffered somewhat from the early frost, but the latter suffered considerably from the same cause and also the wet season which set in in July and August last. In some cases there was a complete failure. The weather was favourable to all the other crops, but that hay suffered something from rain while being saved and stored. The oats also suffered in the dry weather, but not to a great extent, from wireworm, being the only instance in which complaints were received regarding any special injury to crops by insects or fungi. **Kinsale D.**—Oats, barley, hay, potatoes, turnips, and mangol wares are the principal crops sown. Wheat not much cultivated. All produce a fair yield, except potatoes, owing to the favourable season, and not to any improved method of agriculture. The failure of the potato crop is, I think, owing partly to borer or old seed having been sown, and partly to the very dry weather for a considerable time after the crop had been sown. In many cases the old seed rotted in the ground. This, together with a late growth caused by the dry weather and the blight having set in, about quarter of this crop has been destroyed. No injury to crops, so far as I can see, has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. **Mallow D.**—The average return of yield of potato crop is frustrating, and that shown for the divisions of Ballydoogh, Castleknogue, Carrig, and Clonoe is much better than that for other parts. The reason is that in those divisions the land is very superior, and that the farms being larger and the farmers having more capital to spend, the tillage is of a superior quality. No complaints have been made of special injury to the crops from insects or fungi. **Midleton D.**—The crops generally have been good

except that portion of the potato crop bordering on the sea shore or situated in low lying land. In these places the potatoes were injuriously affected by the late rains which caused much disease. The yield of barley was heavy and sound, and that of oats lighter, but well up to an average and sound. Mangolds and turnips are large and good. The reasonable weather throughout the summer just suited the growth of crops. Hay was abundant, and well saved, selling at about 22 s. a ton. The farmers for the most part do not put new potato seed into the land, and hence the potatoes and crop deteriorates. From some inquiry made fungi or insects have not injured the field crops. Scotch grass and yellow wood do damage to crops, and cause trouble to the farmers. **Mitchelemore D.**—There has only been about half a crop of potatoes owing to the late frosts, the blight in the beginning of the season, and the great quantity of rain which fell. Oats is an average crop as regards grain and straw. Wheat is sown very little in this district. Green crops are not up to the average. They are, like the potatoes, deficient in number and size, no doubt on account of the wet season. Meadows were unusually productive, but the prices for hay and all kinds of farm produce were never lower within recent years. This is principally a grazing district. The injury to crops from insects or fungi has not shown itself to any appreciable extent. **Newmarket D.**—The crops are above the average compared with former years. The oat grain is large and sound; the potato crop has been very fair, and good for use; there is every prospect of a good yield of turnips and mangolds; hay and straw cheap and plentiful. No injury from insects and fungi. **Quemstown D.**—As a general rule there has been a good yield of all crops this year, with the exception of potatoes, which have suffered very much from the autumn rains. I should say about quarter of the crop is diseased. I have not heard of any injury to crops from insects or fungi. **Youghal D.**—I beg to report that all grain crops are well up to the average, both in yield and quality, and barley is considerably above the average. This is due to the favourable season. Turnips and mangolds are rather poor, owing to dry weather in September and early part of October, during which time there was practically no growth. Potatoes are below the average. The quality is poor, small size, and there is a considerable amount of blackness. This is attributed by some people to the fact that the crop last year was dug earlier than usual, and that the potatoes heated in the pits and injured the seed. One man, whose opinion I value, expresses the opinion that "Champions" are degenerating, and that both home and foreign seed is not what it used to be, and he advocates a change of seed. The failure is also perhaps partly due to frosts in May. As far as I can ascertain no damage has been done by insects or fungi.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. Bandon D.—The various crops are fairly good. The cause being attributed to a favourable season. No injury done to crops by insects or fungi. **Bantry D.**—On the whole there have been good crops this year, chiefly attributable to favourable weather. No special injury has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. A system of spraying growing potato plants, to prevent blight, was experimentally tried by the Congregate Districts Board and proved a success. **Castletown Bere D.**—All the crops with the exception of the potato crop have been very good this season. The latter crop has suffered considerably through the rains in spring and summer, and the potatoes are scarce, as well as wet and small. **Clonabally D.**—Potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, hay, turnips, mangolds, and carrots are the principal crops grown here. Potatoes along the coast here, owing to the early appearance of the blight, have been but half an average crop. Oats, a fair crop. Wheat fair. Barley fair. Hay a good crop owing to favourable season. Turnips one-third

below the average owing to mildew. *Mangolds* a fair crop. *Carrots* a good crop. *Dummanussey D.*—In August last the potato crop was very promising, but in a great number of cases the potatoes are becoming black, on account of the constant rains. There are no fungi in this district. All other crops, oats, hay, &c., good. *Macross D.*—On account of favourable weather, there has been generally speaking a good yield of the various crops. *Millstreet D.*—All the crops are a fairly good average, except the hay crop which was good. The potatoes were not good in many parts of this district, particularly in the boggy portion of it, as the frosts in May injured them very much. The potatoes will be very scarce next spring. *Skibbereen D.*—The yield of the various crops has been over the average, owing to the favourable weather during the spring and summer. I believe that no special injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Stull D.*—No special injury to crops from insects or fungi has been observed. The generally good yield of crops may be attributed to the favourable weather of the months June—September.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The several crops are up to the average, save potatoes. This crop is below the average, owing to the frost in spring and heavy rains during the months of July and August. The rains increased the green crops. Hay is abundant—far above the average last year—from the same cause. Insects have done no injury. *Castleland D.*—All crops sown have turned out fairly good in the district this year, except the potato crop, which is inferior both in quality and quantity, no doubt partly caused by the wet weather in July and August. *Doyle D.*—No injury was done the crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. All crops were up to the average, save potatoes, which were injured by the constant rain from May to August. *Kenmare D.*—The reason for the generally inferior crop was the heavy rains in the early part of the season. The hay is the only good crop, the fine weather in August and September enabling the farmers to save it. There was no injury caused by fungi or insects. *Killmeroy D.*—On the whole, I consider the yield of the various crops grown in this district a fair average one for past year. Wheat is very little grown in this district; and all the other crops grown here, taken all round, are a very fair average. There are some Electoral Divisions—such as Clirdagh, Knockmahoe, Fleak, and Doocarrig, where the crops are under the average; but in others, such as Melahiffe, Killarney, &c., it is over the average; but the reason of this is that the land is much better in the latter divisions than in the former ones. There has been no injury from insects, fungi, &c. *Killorglin D.*—On the whole the produce of the crops has been good, with the exception of the potato crop which is bad all over the district. This deficiency is attributable to the wetness of the spring and summer season of this year. The hay crop has been exceptionally good, as the continued fine weather during the late autumn enabled it to be saved in excellent condition. So far as I can ascertain there were no special injuries to crops here from insects or fungi. *Listowel D.*—The only thing, in my opinion, to which the good or bad yield of the various crops can be attributed is the wet summer, this has always in this county a most damaging effect on almost all crops; save grass and green crops. So far as I have been able to learn, no special injury has been done during past season to the crops by insects or fungi, and this is due to the large use of lime on the land in this part of the County Kerry. *Tralee D.*—The crops yielded a fair average, except potatoes, and no injury from insects or fungi was observed. The potato crop was far below the average, and this was due to frosts in the month of May, and blight which set in before the crop was matured.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeystead D.*—The cause of bad yield of the potato crop is due to the continued wet summer weather, and the blight having set in early in month of July caused the potato crop in this district to be of inferior quality. The oat crop is yielding a fair return. Hay is in great abundance, but most of it of inferior quality owing to rainy weather at time of saving it. There was no special injury to crops in districts from insects or fungi. *Adare D.*—The crops generally gave a good yield this year. No injury was done by the fly, fungi or insects. Potato crop suffered from extra rain and somewhat "wet." Otherwise the farmers are satisfied. Turnips are now yielding good crops. *Bruff D.*—There is not much tillage. The land is chiefly under grass. There was a very fair yield of oats, turnips, mangolds and rabbits. There is very little wheat, barley or rye sown. The potato crop is a bad one. The frosts in the early portion of the year checked the growth of the potato plants, and the heavy rains which fell in the later portion of the season injured the quality of the potatoes. There is an abundant crop of hay, but a large quantity of it was badly saved owing to the wet season. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi, except in one locality where potatoes were injured by slugs, and in another where they were injured by fungi. *Edlingstown D.*—The oat crop has been good here; the potato, turnip and mangold crop were not good owing to the continual cold, wet season. The grass and hay crop has been very heavy. *Liswick D.*—The crops were on the whole up to the average; there being no remarkable failures of any kind of crop. Hay was late in being saved and got discoloured owing to the great rain, but it has been all saved and is plentiful. The fine weather in the end of the season enabled all harvesting operations to be completed. Potatoes suffered to some extent from excessive moisture and are not keeping well, but the crop was a fair one. No special injury has been observed from insects or fungi. *Newcastle West D.*—The several crops produced have been fairly good this year, except the potato crop which is very much below the average of recent years. This is attributed to the continuously damp season which we have had, whereby the potato blight was caused. Inquiry has been made regarding insects, fungi and weeds. *Neuquinn D.*—The only crops grown to any considerable extent are potatoes, oats, and hay. Potato crop—This crop is far below the average of previous years and very inferior in quality. At least one-fourth of this crop has blackened or rotted in the ground. The exceptionally wet season is the cause attributed. Oats—This crop is somewhat below the average both in quantity and quality owing to same cause as the potato crop. Hay—This crop is above the average as regards quantity, but a very large proportion of it has been much damaged in the saving owing to the almost continuous rains. Turnips are only grown to a small extent and are not up to the average; also caused by the land having got cold from too much rain. Cabbages, mangolds and carrots are up to the average, but only sown in small patches. I have not heard of any complaints to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Kilteashil D.*—The probable cause to which the good and bad yield of the various crops may be attributed—Wheat—The yield of wheat this year is not up to the average owing to the wetness of the season. Oats—The yield of oats is also below the average owing to the same cause, but the straw is much longer than it was last year, and more plentiful. Barley—Very little grown in this district, but the yield was fairly good this year. Potatoes—The yield of potatoes is much below the average this year, owing to the frost which came in May and burned the stalks to a serious extent. This crop was attacked with blight much earlier this season than it was for several years past owing to wet summer. Turnips, mangold wurzel, and rabbits are considered up to the average this year.

FACTORIES OF
MILKMAKERS.

PROVINCE OF
MIDLAND.

Hay is considered above the average owing to the wet summer, but portion of it has not been well saved owing to the wet weather in July and part of August. None of the crops have been injured in any way by insects or fungi this year. This report is the result of careful inquiry throughout my district.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.E. Borrisokane D.—The crops in this district appear to have been nearly up to the average, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, which were greatly injured by the unfavourable weather; the former crop by the heavy rains of August, and the latter by the almost continuous drought of September and the early part of October. **Newagh D.**—The yield of the corn crop generally is under the average of previous years, caused, I believe, by very much rain which fell in June and July last. The potato and turnip crops have also been unfavourably affected by the same cause. I have not heard of any evil effects from insects or fungi during the past season in the district. **Newport D.**—The general failure in the potato crop throughout parts of this district is due to the constant wet weather from April to September. The fine weather in September saved the other crops from failure. No injury to crops is attributed to insects, fungi, &c., in this district. **Essexes D.**—The wheat, potatoes, and turnip crop are bad, owing to excessive rain. Oats are good, barley, mangold, carrots, and cabbages are fair, would be better had for excessive rain. The hay crop is abundant, but badly saved for the same reason. **Templemore D.**—The cause of such a good hay crop was the continued damp and wet weather in the early summer. This had a reverse effect on the grain crop, of which the yield is not as good as other years. The rain we have lately had has done much good to turnips and mangolds, which promised at one time to be an inferior crop, even now they are only middling. The extremely wet weather has caused much damage to potatoes, which is a bad crop, both as to quantity and quality. I have not ascertained that any special injury has been effected in any crop through either fungi or insects in this district. The farmers put the failure, where there is any, down to the adverse season. **Thurles D.**—All the crops are yielding fair with some exceptions. Potatoes considerably injured by wet season, and a considerable amount of them has turned black, particularly in the mountainous localities. Hay was a good crop, but was considerably damaged as the season was very wet when it was being saved. The yield of barley has not been affected very much by the season. Turnips, &c., are very fair, and not in any way injured. From inquiries made, I find that there has not been any special injury to crops by insects or fungi during past year.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.E. Cahir D.—As a rule the potato crop is under the average yield, and there is some blackening. This is owing to the very wet weather in July and August. The hay was above the average, but a great deal of the late meadowing suffered from the wet weather when being saved. All the other

crops are average. There was no injury from insects or fungi. **Cappanish D.**—The yield of the various crops is fairly good, with the exceptions of potatoes and turnips, which are a very light crop. A large percentage of the potatoes blackened, which is attributable to an unusually wet summer. No injury has been done to crops by insects or fungi. **Corricken-Suir D.**—The crop of potatoes is deficient and of poor quality, owing to a wet, cold summer. Root crops are fairly good, also cabbages. Hay though plentiful was badly saved owing to wet weather. Corn was also short of the average yield, and not of good quality for want of sun to ripen and dry it. The wire-worms caused some damage. **Cashel D.**—With the exception of the potato crop the yield of crops is up to the average. Owing to the wet season the potato is bad, and it is feared that in a few months the yield will become exhausted. No special injury appears to have been done to the crops by reason of insects, fungi, or weeds. **Clonmel D.**—Of cereals, wheat and barley, but little grown, wet weather damaged samples. Oats, a good crop, and generally well secured. Potatoes, good crop, but quality much damaged by wet. Roots, good, favoured by dropping weather. Early hay, good crop, and well saved. Late hay, good yield, but rain spoiled quality to a great extent. **Kilfenagh D.**—The bad yield of the crops is entirely due to the incessant rain and generally had summer of 1894. **Typperary D.**—Oats are a very good average, the yield of straw being above the average. Rye-grass hay above the average, as it was saved before the wet weather in July. Old meadow good produce, but inferior in quality owing to wet season. Potatoes below the average, being damaged by wet, on the whole about quarter below average. After-grass very good, above average owing to wet season. Turnips and mangolds below average owing to wet.

WATERFORD COUNTY. Cappanish D.—The green crops this year have been very good owing to the moist season. As regards potatoes the crop varies very much. The nature of the ground and the time they are put down has a great deal to say to the quality of the yield. **Dangarrone D.**—I have had careful inquiry made in different parts of this district with a view of obtaining accurate information regarding the rates of produce of the various crops. There is a fairly good yield of oats, barley, and hay, due in a great measure to the moisture in the early part of the season. The potato and turnip crops are not producing a good yield, the former owing to the almost continuous wet weather in the months of July and August. There are no other crops sown in this district to any extent. The crops do not appear to have suffered from insects or fungi during past season. **Portlaur D.**—All crops have yielded a fair produce this year with the exception of the potatoes, which have suffered severely from blight in consequence of the summer being so wet. **Waterford D.**—The potato and hay are light crops this year, owing to constant rain during the summer and harvest, and the coolness of the season. All the other crops seem to be up to the average.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.

ANTRIM COUNTY. Antrim D.—The potato crop on the whole is up to the average as regards quantity but owing to the very wet season the quality is not so good. The hay crop was a remarkably good one. The grain crops also were very good. The damp summer caused them to grow freely and the hot dry autumn ripened them and permitted their being well saved. In some places the yield of turnips is not so good. Owing to the wet season the tops grew very

large but the roots are small. The flax crop was a very fair one. **Ballymena D.**—All the crops are fully up to the average both as regards quantity and quality, except potatoes which are not quite so good as last year, owing to the quantity of rainfall in the early portion of the year. They cannot, however, be said to be a bad crop, and do not appear to have suffered any damage from insects or fungi. Weeds are not allowed to get the upper hand of any crops in

this part of the county, as the farmers are most energetic in eradication them, and I never have seen denser crops in any part of Ireland. The flax crop has been better than it has been for years, and there is nearly a double crop of hay; the early meadows have suffered severely, however, owing to the rains, and the quality of hay sown at that time is not the best. *Bullymoney D.*—The very wet summer had a very injurious effect on the potato crop, and for a similar reason the oat crop did not yield as well as was expected. The wet weather also had a bad effect on the flax crop. No injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Belfast East D.*—The potato crop is a partial failure, owing to the severe frost in the early part of the season, which blighted the young stalks in a very tangible manner. Subsequent heavy and continued rainfalls had also a ruinous effect on these tubers. The hay returns have proved to be an excellent success and are far above that of other years. This district being of a sandy subsoil, when a wet season comes, found to be in harmony with this particular crop. There are no grain crops sown in this district, and very little of any others. There has been no special injury done to crops this season by insects, but a good deal of damage was caused to them by fungi and weeds. This is attributed to the wet season. *Belfast North D.*—The average produce is not as good as it was in 1893. The only reason assigned is the continuously wet summer, which undoubtedly interfered with the growth and maturity of the different crops. No injury to crops has been traceable either to insects or fungi during the past season; and your valuable report of October, 1890, has fully sustained the object for which it was so skillfully compiled. *Belfast N. W. D.*—The area under tillage is very small. The only crops raised are hay and potatoes. The hay crop is heavy on account of the wet season; the potato crop from the same cause is poor. No injury has been caused by insects or fungi. *Belfast West D.*—I cannot find that any injury has resulted to the crops from insects or fungi, but the potato crop suffered from the late frost in May, and the blight later on; but on the whole this crop is a fairly good one. The oat crop has given a good yield of straw, but the grain did not mature well owing to cold and wet during the summer months. There is however but little of either crop in this district and less of any other. *Larne D.*—The hay and flax crops are good consequent on the rainy season; the potato and bean crops are bad owing to the same cause and to the frost in the early part of the season. All the other crops are fairly good and compare favourably with other years. There has been no special injury caused by insects or fungi to any of the crops so far as can be ascertained. *Lisburn D.*—The chief, I might say the only, crops cultivated here are wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, and hay. The wheat has been a fair crop; the oats good; potatoes fair; turnips good; and hay good. The potatoes suffered from the wetness of the summer, and this also interfered with the saving of hay and injured its quality.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—*Armagh D.*—The crops in past season had a varied experience. The late frost and late as well as wet season materially affected the most important crop, potatoes, so that the return is well below an average, and the crop of rather poor quality. Oats are good in corn and straw. Wheat, but little grown, poor, some sown so late that it did not ripen. Turnips bad and small. The rain came too late, when the dry season had so matured the root as to prevent growth and expansion. Flax is a good average crop, both as regards return and quality. I should think there was a full third more land under this crop than in 1893. Hay is a plentiful and well-saved crop. The quality is in some instances not considered of the best, as the changeable season did not favour free growth. Mangolds like turnips are a bad crop. The

farmers attending this market derive a large profit from sale of hay seed. The hay is threshed and winnowed, and sold in market here. There is a very brisk trade carried on by dealers, speculators, &c. The seed from a ton of ryegrass hay, or other such crop, is considered almost as valuable as the hay. The latter after threshing is not so good, though the owners manage to get almost full price for it. As a rule the past harvest may be considered a bad one. *Laragh D.*—The yield of the various crops was good except potatoes, which may be attributed to the season, as the weather was not favourable for potatoes. There was no injury done to any of the crops by insects or fungi during the season. Some injury was done by weeds to potatoes and turnips, these weeds were crowfoot, dock, and quitchgrass, which were observed in nearly all kinds of lands. *Newry D.*—The crops are on the whole something better than last year, save the potato crop, which is not much better than half of last year, and this is owing to the wet season and early blight which set in. No harm or injury has been done to the crops from insects or fungi. No special observations to offer. *Potatoes D.*—I beg to report that the fruit crop has been almost a total failure, owing to the severe frost in spring, except where there is a sheltered limestone subsoil. Hay is an abundant crop. Potatoes are generally a bad light crop, owing to the frost in spring and to the wet summer. Oats is very good. Turnip and other root crops are scarcely up to the average, owing to the wet season. I cannot ascertain that there has been any special injury to crops from insects or fungi.

CATIN COUNTY. *Boilsheld D.*—Most of the crops are good. The yield of hay has been excellent, on account of the dry weather in the late summer and early autumn. Potatoes are a very bad crop, both in quality and quantity, on account of the wet weather in the early part of the season. *Cross D.*—The produce of the crops on the whole was good, except the potato crop; it was injured very materially by the heavy frost and subsequent wet summer, and shows under an average return. There does not appear to have been any injury caused to crops by weeds, insects, or fungi. Hay is plentiful, although the quality, owing to wet summer, is not too good. Oats a good crop. Flax very satisfactory yield. Green crops satisfactory. *Killeshann D.*—The crops grown in this district are potatoes, corn, hay, turnips, mangolds, with a little flax. The potato crop is bad; the yield being only about one-half of a good crop. The cause of the failure, in my opinion, is the severe frost which attacked the crop in early spring, and so weakened the plants that they yielded to the blight sooner than usual. The hay crop is unusually good, owing to the wet season, but the price is only about one-half, compared with former years. All the other crops are a fair average yield. I regret that I am unable to give any information regarding the action of insects and fungi on the different crops in the district. *Shanlinser D.*—The potato crop this year has been almost a total failure, and the probable cause was the very wet summer, and the early blight in August, which the farmers state was caused by the damp cold soil in this mountainous district. The hay is a good crop, and well up to the average of other years. The grain crops are also fairly good, but the yield will not be up to the average of other years. Turnips and other green crops look fair and will be up to the average. There was no damage to any crop in this district from insects last summer, as the very wet season prevented them from being so numerous as to cause injury to any crop; but in the early season, a sort of cut worm and slugs did much damage to the potato crop by eating away the fresh seed in the ground before it had time to put forth its buds. In many localities

PROVINCE OF
UNITED

weeds caused considerable damage to crops, as the constant rain caused them to grow rapidly on the bog lands in this mountainous locality. *Virginia D.*—The various crops have been good, except the potato crop, which I am sorry to say is not up to the expectations of the farmers. The yield is very small, owing, it is alleged, to wet weather in months of June and July.

DONERAUL COUNTY. *Arden D.*—The potato crop is the only one which calls for any remark. I am of opinion it is about 80 per cent in quantity and quality below an average. It was a very uneven crop; in some spots it was but little less than an average, while in others it was not half a crop. Many of the seed, from some not very well-understood cause, failed in the ground in spring. The frost in early summer and the wet summer did the rest. Were it not for the fine weather which prevailed during the last two months, the consequence would have been much more serious. All other crops grown in the district were good and fair. All have been harvested in a satisfactory state, owing to the fine weather which has prevailed during autumn. *Ballyvaughan D.*—All crops were good except the potato crops, which are much diseased and very scarce, and this is entirely attributable to the severe May frosts cutting down the young plants above ground; the new growth did not attain strength enough to resist disease. *Bunnewin D.*—The rates of produce of the various crops, with the exception of meadows, is not so good as last year; this is owing to the wet summer. I am not aware of any special injury to crops in my district from insects or fungi. *Dunfanough D.*—The only crops grown to any extent are potatoes, oats, and hay. The first named is a poor crop in boggy land, owing to very wet weather in July and August. There is not much disease, but the crop is deficient in size of potato and quantity. In dry soil there is a fair average crop, but a great deal of the land in my district is boggy. The oat and hay crops are above the average; the wet weather referred to apparently having had no bad effect on them. *Dunglow D.*—The potato crop is not as good as it was last year, on account of the months of June and July being unusually wet. On the other hand, corn and hay came in good on account of this wet. There is no crop in this district injured by insects, save cabbage, and they are only injured in the usual way, slightly by caterpillars. *Letterkeney D.*—The yield of the several crops is a fair average, except the potato crop, which is not so good as former years, owing to the cold and wet spring, also the frost. No injury to crops has occurred from insects or fungi. *Moore D.*—The bad yield of potatoes this year is due to the fact that they were planted late, the spring having been unfavourable for agricultural operations. The great amount of rain in the early part of the season also affected them. Oats are a good crop, due to the rain early in the season, and the fine weather during the harvest. Hay was a good crop, but was badly saved, owing to the unfavourable weather. Turnips are a fair crop, the weather being suitable for them. There have been no complaints as to injury by insects or fungi. *Raphoe D.*—The potato crop throughout my district is not at all a good one this year, and meadows are rather light. Flax is a fair crop, and also oats. The very heavy and continuous rains had an injurious effect. No special injury done to crops by insects or fungi during season. *Rathmullan D.*—All the crops are of average yield this year, except the potato and oat crops. The potato crop has suffered considerably from the wet spring and summer, especially in hilly districts. The scanty harvest in some places is due to the same cause. As regards injury to crops by insects, &c., I have no observations to make, as it has not been found that the crops suffered in this way to any noticeable extent.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—Crops are good all round. I believe this is owing to the generally favourable weather. No special injury done by insects or fungi. *Belfast South.*—The crops have not turned out as well as was expected, owing chiefly to the wet season. The portion of district under tillage is small and consists mainly of vegetable gardens. In these super-phosphate, white lime, and gas lime, are used to prevent injury from insects or fungi. No special injury from such causes has been observed during the season. *Downpatrick D.*—Potatoes on the whole are a poor crop, this is owing partly to frost in early part of year and blight towards end of season. Turnips rather below the average, owing to constant rains could not be properly looked after. Flax, good average, the weather suiting it. Hay, oats, and wheat, may be regarded as a fair crop. No insect or fungi worth noting. *Newtonwards D.*—The crops in general are fair, save the potatoes and turnips, especially the former, which I believe were caused by the constant heavy rains in the early part of the season, and caused them to decay early and prevented their growth. Neither insects nor fungi have made their appearance in this district. *Rathfriland D.*—Crops in general were good both in quality and quantity. The potato crop suffered much from wet weather and early frosts, and is small in quantity and poor in quality. No injury was done to crops by insects, fungi, &c.

FERRISBURGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.*—The potato, turnip, and mangel-wurzel crops have been below the average, the potato an especially bad crop, owing to the early frosts and subsequent rains. The other crops have been fair and in many cases good. The potatoes, however, have been fair and in some cases good where the soil is dry and sandy. The chief part of the damage has been done on wet and boggy soil. *Swatishill D.*—The yield of the various crops has been satisfactory. The potato crop of course suffered owing to the late frosts in May, thereby destroying at least one-fourth of the crop. Hay has been most abundant and well saved, and is the staple crop of this county. Oats and barley, such as the quantity may be, is good. Turnips and mangel are also an abundant crop. *Teel D.*—The low average yield of the potato crop is caused by the frost in May last, and the general wet season which caused the blight to set in early. Other crops are also below the average from similar causes, except hay, which was a fair average crop. No complaints have been made of crops being injured by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Lisnaskea D.*—I believe this year has been one of fully average goodness in yield in all crops. Hay is especially plentiful and consequently cheap. Potato crop is, I understand, good hereabouts but in some places, owing to poverty of soil, repetition of the crop, and poor seed, the potato crop has suffered in quality and in quantity. Disease was not common hereabouts this year. I do not hear of any fungi or insects harmful to crops having been observed in this neighbourhood. None became prominent by their destruction of crops, or I would have heard of them.

LONDONDERY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The principal crops grown are oats, barley, flax, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, cabbage, and carrots, in small quantities. The hay is principally ryegrass and clover, there being very little permanent meadow land. The hay crop was a very large one, larger than last year, which was an exceptionally good crop. Some of the early cutting was much injured by bad weather, but there is a large quantity of well-saved hay in the district. Oats and barley were good crops, and were very well saved. Flax was an abundant crop, but is not of a fine quality, as the constant wet weather caused it to grow too soft. Potatoes are a smaller crop than last year,

and are hardly an average crop. The wet weather in July and the absence of heat is the cause of this, as the tubers are small. Turnips are a fair crop, but the want of heat in July also had its effect on them; the roots are not as large as last year, and the crop is not so plentiful. Mangolds are not much grown, but I think that they are not so good a crop as last year, the roots being smaller. Cabbage when grown is a good crop. I don't think that any special injury has befallen crops from insect or fungi. The land is very well tilled in this district. *Limerick D.*—Wheat is not much grown, but the yield has been below the average. The same applies to barley. Oats have not yielded as good a crop as was expected. The reason assigned by intelligent farmers is that there was not sufficient heat this year to develop the grain. Potatoes are a fair crop as regards quality and soundness, but the yield has been a third, and in some places a half less than in previous years. Frost injured the early varieties and the weather was very unfavourable when the later varieties were being planted. Turnips have also yielded about a third less than last year for the same reason. Flax has been a fair crop. Compared with last year the hay crop has been good, and grass was never more abundant. I have heard no complaints of injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Londonderry D.*—The crops are up to the average this year, particularly the corn crop. The good yield in this crop is attributed to the favourable summer and harvest weather. The potato crop (especially champions) is more or less a failure, and I believe this is due to the heavy rains during the summer. There are no complaints regarding injury to crops in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Magherafelt D.*—The only point of interest in the harvest this year is the change in the potato crop, which is not up to the average owing to rain.

MONAGHAN COUNTY. Carrickmacross D.—All the crops have been good except the potato crop which has been a poor crop. No special injury has been done to crops from insects, fungi, &c. The land throughout the district is fairly good. *Clones D.*—With the exception of potatoes and turnips the crops are fully up to the average of other years. Potatoes were injured by frost in the month of May, and excessive rain in the summer. Turnips were injured by the rain. Some oats in low-lying land was also injured. *Monaghan D.*—The oat crop is fairly good and well saved. The potato crop is not nearly so good as last year; the yield in some places is very small, which is attributed to the frost in May, and the blight coming on them early. Turnips are but a poor crop owing to the wet summer and dry harvest. Flax is an average crop, although it did not promise well in the early season. The wet in the latter end of June and beginning of July caused it to greatly improve. Hay, owing to the wet summer and dry harvest, is a heavy crop and fairly well saved. Both fescue grass and ordinary meadow are over the average crops of past years. No other crops are extensively grown. I have not heard of any injury to crops by insects or fungi during past season.

TYRONE COUNTY. Aughnacloy D.—With the exception of the potato crop, there is a fair average yield of all other crops. Owing to the severe frosts in May, wet summer and early blight, the potato crop in some parts of the district is almost a complete failure. No special injury from fungi or insects has been reported. *Castlereagh D.*—The oat crop is a good one, save in low-lying ground. Potatoes are only middling, but they have been injured by frost. Some of the farmers sprayed the stems, and the yield on this account was much better. The turnip crop is bad and has been injured by flies. Flax good; wheat and rye an average crop. *Dungannon D.*—On the whole the crops are quite up to the average except the potato crop which is indifferent. Wheat, a good crop, not however extensively sown. Oats, a good though late crop; improved greatly during the autumn, owing to dryness of that season. The straw is also pretty good. Barley, bere, and rye, fair; very little produced in district. Beans and peas, good. Potatoes, an indifferent crop, due to frosts in the month of May and the wetness of the summer. Blight set in much earlier than usual. On some farms a solution of sulphate of copper and lime was used for the prevention of blight. It was a marked success, both the yield and the quality of the potatoes being improved. The fields so treated were green, while the stalks in other fields were quite withered. Turnips, this crop has not done as well as was expected, owing to dry and dryness of autumn. Mangold wurzel and cabbages, grown in small quantities for use on farms, fair. Cabbage, an excellent crop. Flax, rather over an average crop as regards quantity, but of inferior quality, the fibre having been damaged by wet. Hay, very plentiful, and of good quality. *Newtownstewart D.*—Potatoes, oats, flax, turnips, cabbage, and hay are only middling (except the hay crop); the cause is owing to the very wet, cold summer, and the severe frost at the end of May, which gave the potatoes a severe check. I have not heard of any complaints about insects or fungi. *Omagh D.*—The potato crop has not given as good a yield as in other seasons, owing to the wet weather experienced during the summer months. The quality of the seedling, however, has not been injuriously affected. The same remarks apply to the turnip crop where the ground is composed of damp yellow or blue-clay soils. Flax has given an abundant yield, its growth having, apparently, been increased by the constant rains. The oat crop was good, but the quality and dryness of the corn was to some extent injuriously affected by the rains. *Strabane D.*—The most important crops are hay, oats, flax, potatoes, and turnips. There was a good deal of hay, but owing to the wet summer it was badly saved. The oats were well saved, but the crop is somewhat lighter than last year. There was a good deal of flax sown this season, but owing to the early frosts and wet season the crop is scarcely up to the average. Both potatoes and turnips are below the average owing to the wet and frosts of the early summer. Wheat, barley, and rye are little grown. I beg to state that the farmers do not complain of weeds, insects, or fungi upon their lands this year.

PROVINCE OF
ULSTER.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY COUNTY. Ailenny D.—The chief cause of bad yield is owing principally to the prevailing moisture during the summer season, there not being sufficient heat to bring some crops to perfection. The crops are not affected in this district by insects of any kind. *Ballinacorney D.*—The crops (especially the potato crop) were not so good as last year, owing to the very wet season and early frosts which injuriously affected all crops save hay, oats, and cabbage, which have yielded fairly well, especially hay. No special

injury is reported to have been caused by insects or fungi. *Clifden D.*—The yield of the various crops was not good on the whole this year. The continuous wet weather during the early summer proved very disastrous to root crops. The only crop that has been injured by fungi during the present season is the turnip crop. The potato crop is under the average in consequence of the very wet season, and also from "potato blight." None of the farm crops were injured by insects or weeds. *Clonsilla D.*—The crops are fair all

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.

round except the potatoes, which have suffered from the wet season, especially in the Electoral Divisions of Owenbrin and Ballinacalla, which is a poor mountainous district. There was a good deal of potato disease in this part of the district too. *Dunmore D.*—The potato and oats crops are not quite up to the average of last year, the cause of which is attributed to the heavy rains in early part of the year, in many places causing a failure in the potato crop, the seed having rotted and died. The oats also suffered from wet as the soil was heavy and became clogged, causing a failure in places, and causing an extra supply and growth of the mustard weed. The turnip, cabbage, and other crops are fairly good. I cannot ascertain that an insect of any description has appeared in any of the crops. *Galvey D.*—There is a good yield of the various crops, which may be attributed to the favourable season. The potato crop, however, is not so good as was anticipated, owing to the wet summer. The crops have not suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. *Geet D.*—Owing to the unfavourable season the various crops have not produced so good a yield this year as in the few years previous. Frost in the early part of May and the subsequent wet season did much injury to the potato crop. The wet season also had a very injurious effect on the various grain crops. Hay is a good crop, the season being suitable for the growth of this crop. There is no information that fungi or insects have done any special injury to the crops of this district. *Longlea D.*—The crops in this district are, with the exception of the potato, up to the average. The potato crop is at least one-fourth below the average of previous years, which is attributable to late frosts, the constant wet weather during the summer months, and the appearance of the "blight" before the crop had attained maturity. The quality is not up to the standard of previous years either. All the other crops are very good, but some hay, sown in the early part of the season, owing to the bad weather, is not of good quality. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Maynooth D.*—The oat and other grain crops are good, as also the hay (of which there is a very good yield), and I attribute this to the good weather experienced in month of September. The turnip crop is a fairly good one, but in a great many instances the seed sown failed to come up, and consequently a second sowing had to be made. The potato crop is not at all a good one, and the yield this year will not be at all as good as last year. I attribute this to frosts in May last, and wet weather in July and August. No special injury done to crops from insects, &c. *Oughterard D.*—Potatoes are very inferior crop owing to prolonged wet in the summer. Other crops are average. *Portlanna D.*—The yield of the various crops is good, except the potato crop, which is not as good as in former years, still I would not say it is absolutely bad. There is no special injury to crops in district from insects or fungi. *Roundstone D.*—The crops sown are not up to the usual average this year. The potato crop is not at all good. The frost which came in May considerably checked the growth, and to this, taken in connection with the very wet summer, may be attributed the bad yield of this crop. Oats, barley, and rye did not yield as good a crop as was expected. The continuous wet season was not favourable to this crop; the yield is bad, grain soft, and straw quite short. Turnips and mangolds are up to the usual average. The yield from meadow land locally fair in consequence of the wet season. Cabbages and other garden vegetables are fairly good. No special injury to crops has been caused by insects. The seaweed, with which the land is manured, tends, I believe, to free the grounds from insects; but fungi, or what is known as blight, fell rather heavy on the potato crop, which along with the other reason I have given quite destroyed this crop. The foregoing are the only crops grown. *Spiddal D.*—The comparative failure of the potato crop is attributable

entirely to the unreasonable weather experienced up to September, and not to the action of either insects or fungi. Cereal and root crops are up to the average. Very little hay is grown here, but wherever it was grown the yield was good, and the saving, although late, was, as a rule, successful. *Town D.*—The grain crops produced a fair yield. Wheat and barley are not much sown in this district, but where it was sown it produced a fair yield on account of the very favourable weather in September and the early part of October. Oats is a good crop this year on account of the favourable season for this crop. Potatoes are almost a failure in many instances on account of the blight setting in so early. The season was too wet for this crop in the early part of the ripening season, and did much injury. In dry land, where this crop was not early, there is a fair yield. Insects, &c., have done no injury. Turnips, hay, and mangolds are a good crop. *Woodford D.*—The potato crop this year is very much under an average. In some favoured places it is good enough, but in mountain and boggy land it is very bad. The severe frosts in May and the cold summer following are the chief causes of this state of affairs. The potato stalks began to wither very early, which, of course, had a very bad effect on stalks cut down by May frosts, which might have recovered had there been a favourable summer. Other crops are generally very good, and I have heard no complaints of injury from insects.

LEITHEN COUNTY. *Ballinacorney D.*—Generally speaking there is not a good yield in crops all round this year except hay. The failure of the potato crop and partial failure of oats were caused by a wet spring, followed by a late frost in the month of May, which burned the potato stalks to the ground. The blight set in earlier this year than in former years, and cut off the growth and ripening of the potato crop. In some lands insects locally known as cut-worm did some injury to the grain crop, but the failure of any crop was not to any great extent due to insects or fungi but to the wet season, late planting and sowing, and an early blight. *Carriest-on-Shannon D.*—Wheat, none grown; oats, very good; barley, none grown; rye, a fair crop, very little grown; beans and peas, none sown; potato crop very bad throughout entire district, and the prospect is serious in consequence; cause attributable to early frosts and subsequent almost constant wet weather. Turnips a good crop. Mangolds and beet good, very little sown. Hay a good crop. Carrots, parsnips, and other green crops fair. Grass good. The weeding of crops much neglected. *Drumshaire D.*—The hay and pasture crops were unusually heavy this year; I attribute this partly to the law of compensation, these crops having been very poor last year. It is, of course, also attributed to the state of the weather. Hay is a late crop in this locality. Mowing commences really about the latter end of August. Until then wet weather prevailed, but subsequently for many weeks there was warm dry weather which favoured the further growth of the crop, also the saving operations. The crop of oats was also good. The same remarks apply to it. Other crops were a fair average, with the exception of potatoes. This crop has on few farms been up to the average, on many it is a partial and on some a complete failure. The tubers are both small and scarce as a rule. This is attributed chiefly to severe frosts which occurred in May which "burned" the plants then over the ground, greatly injuring them, also to the wet weather in the early season which caused the blight to appear earlier than usual. In low lands the crop did not suffer so much as a rule as in lands previously tilled. *Manacorbish D.*—The only crop which requires special mention as to yield is the potato crop, which gave a very poor yield this year owing to the frost in May and almost continuous wet in June, July, and August. There is a good yield of hay, owing to the

wet season. The crops did not this year suffer any special injury from insects or fungi. *McMill D.*—The crops are not all unsatisfactory, potatoes excepted. Hay is a very heavy crop, though the quality is not so good. Potatoes raised in newly broken ground have done well, but generally they are far from good, being very small. They suffered a lot of harm from two or three nights of severe frost in the month of May, and also from the heavy rains. I am not aware of any harm being done by insects, &c.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—The potato crop is a bad one, owing to the very wet summer and the early appearance of the blight. The oat crop is a fair one, but would be better but for the frost in the harvest which caused it to ripen earlier than it would otherwise. The hay crop was a heavy one, but not very well saved owing to the wet weather. These are the chief crops in the district. No special injury done to crops from insects or fungi. *Ballina D.*—All crops grown are about an average yield, with the exception of potatoes, which have failed in different localities to the extent of one-half to one-third the average crop. This is due to the wet weather in the early part of the season, followed by blight, and to the late frosts in May and June. Oats have not filled too well for want of sunshine. No material injury was caused by insects, fungi, &c., but generally speaking there is not sufficient attention paid to weeds. *Ballinrobe D.*—The potato crop is a partial failure owing to the excessive wet in the early part of the year and consequent late sowing and the blight making its appearance before the stalks were matured. All root crops are good, owing to the wet season, which suited them. Corn is a fair crop, in a great measure due to the favourable weather experienced when sowing it. Hay is very plentiful owing to the early rains. There was no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi. *Belmullet D.*—A good yield of hay, oats, and barley crops is due to a moist early summer and a favourable harvest. The potato crop is not more than half the yield of last year, owing to the moisture of the summer and the early appearance of blight. There is no reason to think that crops were injured by insects or fungi during the past season. *Castler D.*—The principal crops grown are hay, potatoes, and oats. Hay an abundant crop owing to the moist season and the dry weather that followed enabling the complete crop to be saved. Potatoes only half a crop when compared with last year. The failure is attributed to the amount of rain which fell before the tubers were formed, and had it not been for the dry month of September almost the entire crop would have been lost. As it is the rot has committed great havoc in parts of this district, where the day is heavy and stiff and low wet land. The mode of tilling the land here tells very much against a good crop, as weeds are allowed to grow to such an extent as to choke the crop and drain the crop of its producing qualities, and preventing the sunshine and heat from evaporating the over quantity of moisture in the land. Oats, the crop is not at all good, although it looked good at time of harvesting. It has been found to yield very badly. The grain is wanting in weight. The cause is said to be due to the wet season and the very quick ripening of crops beginning of September. Insects or fungi did not put in an appearance in this district, but weeds were at all times in evidence, mainly due to the land being continually under crops and seldom or never laid down in grass, and the want of proper cultivation, which is only carried out by women and children in the absence of the men who migrate yearly to England for harvesting there. *Clonsilla D.*—The average produce of the various crops are as follows:—Wheat, oats, barley, rye, turnips, mangolds, cabbage, and hay are an average crop. There is a failure in the potato crop of about half what the average was last year. The failure in

this crop is attributed to the wet season, late sowing, and early blight. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Knappert D.*—The several crops have yielded a fair average crop save potatoes. There has been a good crop of oats, but owing to the late harvest here, which was rainy this year, the oats and rye were slightly damaged when being out and carried away. The potato crops have been much injured by the rainy harvest, which has caused them to rot, as they are not dug early, and they will produce only about one half or a little more than one half the average crop. There has been no special injury caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Swinsford D.*—The yield of all crops except potatoes has been an average one. The potato crop has been very bad. In some places it has only been one-fourth of an average crop, and I am informed by competent persons that the yield of this crop has not been as poor for ten years past. This is, of course, owing to the blight caused by excessive rains. I have not known of any injuries caused by insects or fungi during the past season in any part of my district. Special reports were made to me on this point. *Westport D.*—The failure in the crops this season is due to the constant downpour of rain during the summer months, and the absence of sun and heat to ripen them. The soil in this district is naturally of a wet nature, and this, with the constant rain and absence of heat, prevented them from maturing. The crops did not suffer to any extent from insects or fungi owing, I believe, to the constant wet weather.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY. *Adlons D.*—I am not able to ascertain that any special causes contributed to the good or bad yield of the various crops. The weather, which was favourable for some and unfavourable in a degree for others, seems to have been mainly responsible. *Boyle D.*—The wet season favoured most crops, but there was too much continuous rain, and hay, oats, and potatoes suffered a good deal. However, the harvest was very fine, and the general yield is good—potatoes excepted. There has been no special injury done to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. Considerable injury must have been done to the potato crop by weeds. For the past three months potato fields have been in a stony and neglected condition. *Castlerough D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop is due to the continuous wet season, which prevailed when the potato crop required dry warm weather in order to be good. All the other crops are fair. There are no complaints of any injury having been done to crops by insects or fungi in this district during the past season. *Roscommon D.*—The weather has favoured all crops except potatoes, it was too wet a season for them and they are not more than half a crop. No complaints of insects or fungi. *Serokstown D.*—The following are the crops grown:—Oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, mangold-wurzel and hay. The yield of oats, wheat and rye has scarcely been up to the average, and that of potatoes much below the average, owing to the wetness of the summer. Potatoes were much damaged by frost in May, especially those planted early, and the rains of June, July and August prevented the growth of the tubers and brought on the blight. The yield of cabbage, turnips, mangold and hay—especially of the latter—was fairly good; a wet summer being generally favourable to these crops. I beg to add that from inquiry I believe no special injury was done to crops during the season by insects or fungi.

SASSO COUNTY. *Ballymote D.*—With the exception of potatoes the crops in this district are very fair. The failure in the potato crop is believed to have been principally caused by the heavy frost in month of May. Hay is very plentiful owing to the moist season.

PROVINCE OF
CONNAUGHT.

This is not an agricultural district, and, with the exception of oats and potatoes, there is hardly any tillage. *Collooney D.*—Considering all the circumstances of the season the crops in this district are generally fair. The potato crop will yield about half of last year's return. The crop was very promising in the early part of the year, but the wet weather set in and continued for the greater part of the spring and summer, thus causing a growth of stalks and small tubers. Again, the frost in May interfered with their progress, and farmers are somewhat surprised that they are so fair a crop under such adverse circumstances. The yield of hay is good, but the quality is not up to the mark, especially as regards early meadows. The weather was anything but suitable in June and July for saving early meadows, and consequently the quality is much inferior to last year. Late meadows did very well, as the weather was much in their favour for a couple of months, and therefore the quantity and quality is good. The oat crop suffered considerably too from the wet season. There is any amount of straw, but the grain is only fair, as it had not the sunshine to mature it at the proper time; it is the only grain crop that has been sown to any extent in this district. Very little wheat and rye is sown, but any that has been, the same remarks apply as to oats. The green crops, such as turnips, mangolds, carrots, cabbages, &c., are a fair crop, and the farmers are fairly satisfied with the yield. No special injury has been done to crops in the district from insects or fungi so far as can be ascertained from very careful inquiry by the Constabulary. *Early D.*—Generally speaking, the crops are fairly good, except the potato crop. The wet summer interfered with

that crop very much, especially in wet or mountainy lands—were it not for the good weather which set in in the harvest it would have been a failure to a much greater extent than it is at present. There have been no complaints as to crops being injured by insects, &c. *Sligo D.*—With the exception of the potato all crops this year are up to the average, hay and oats are good and the yield is heavy, although some of the former was a good deal damaged and discoloured by the heavy rains in July and August, but there is such a great quantity of it that this will not be felt. The yield of straw also will be greater this year, as the wet caused it to grow longer than usual, and the unusual and remarkably fine harvest weather enabled farmers to reap the oat crop with great advantage. Turnip and mangold are up to the average yield. Serious injury has been done to the potatoes by the extremely heavy rains that fell in July and August, and the fine weather that came in September and October was too late to effect any material benefit to it; I am afraid that there will be a great scarcity of potatoes after Christmas. I cannot find that any great damage has been done to crops by insects, probably the wet weather may account for this in some way. I have only heard of one case in which damage was done by fungi, and that was in a field of corn, which was attributed to the land being old but may have been caused by the want of a proper system of rotation of crops. *Foherry D.*—There appears to be no very remarkable change in the produce of crops of this year except the potato crop, which is below a good average generally. This is attributed to frost in May, and heavy rains in subsequent months accompanied by blight.

APPENDIX.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

SILOS AND

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1894.

PROVINCE OF

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Divided or not.	Situation, "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CARLOW COUNTY.									
John F. Purvis, Esq., Newbliss, Ennisclawny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep. Abandoned.
John Watson, Esq., Ennisclawny, Ennisclawny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made in stack to the field.
Mr. William T. Kelly, Resident to the Right Hon. Lord Ennisclawny, Ennisclawny, Ennisclawny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a stack, on surface, 12 feet by 12 feet, 4 feet deep. The grass all mowed on the top of stack, the silage made there was used for cowboys being there cut off and carried by cart to the top of stack, stack then weighed, and not allowed to receive from outside.
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
Thomas Carroll, Esq., M.S.A., Albert Park, Glasnevin.	2	-	22 feet by 8 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Wood.	Not required.	Partly below.	No.
Brother F. F. F., St. Hilary Farm, Glasnevin, Glasnevin.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a stack, about 20 feet by 4 feet deep, with Johnstone's patent wire rope press.
John Low, Esq., Ballywood, Glasnevin.	1	-	18 feet by 11 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stones, with cemented surface.	Concrete.	Corrugated iron.	No.	8 feet below, and 4 feet above surface.	No. I believe that the loss of a large outer portion of the material that must take place in a stack, would in a couple of years be equal to cost of making a silo.
KILDARE COUNTY.									
W. H. F. F., J. F. Maguire, Carbury.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	It has been made in a stack, 12 feet by 20 feet, 12 feet deep, covered with clay. The silo was only about six inches thick instead of at least twelve inches, which would be a loss of material on the top.
KILKENNY COUNTY.									
Mr. E. M. Marlow, Resident to Col. J. C. Harford, Farnley, Kilkenny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a stack, 16 feet long by 12 feet wide by 7 feet high, with wire. The process: All silage made in a stack, and when it is ready to take it out, at intervals, in making we brought the silage down.
Michael Burt, Esq., Colmista, Widdago.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 14 feet by 12 feet, 4 feet high, by laying on the silage used in the layers, and pressing with heavy and flanked, then I got silage on the pressure and kept it with dry in the stack.

ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

Number of silos erected in the silo or on the field.	Material put in the silo or on the field.	Temperature.		Quantity of forage in the silo or on the field per acre.	To what description of cattle, if to horses, pigs, or other animals.	Remarks.
		Optimal Heat.	Average Heat for 24 hours.			
about 1000.	Produce of 1 acre, grass, a good crop.	—	—	Not commenced to use it at date, January 20th.	—	The ensilage is made in plain silos or stacks, it is not young, pressed with water, about 1000 weights of silage on top, silage stack called covered with straw. I intend opening it about 15 March; but must leave it some time longer.
—	Grass.	—	—	—	—	Very little ensilage made in this district. Only two or three people make any, and that in a rough manner, and with little or no hay when the stock is complete. Those who make it are satisfied with the result that better than indifferent hay.
Twelve days.	Grass, straw and from plantation, sometimes of corn, clover, and nearly plain.	Temperature not taken.	—	10 lbs. each head.	Not to one and a half year old bullocks only.	—
Four days.	Second crop of straw and straw, and old manure stack.	52 degrees, F.	50 degrees, F.	at the.	Land cows.	The silage was of excellent quality this year, and the animals fed upon it three particularly well. It was fed to some of the best dairy cows, because it was considered that the odor of the silage in cowhouse would affect the milk injuriously.
Three.	Grass from roughness, and second crop hay.	50 degrees, F.	48 degrees, F.	From 2 to 4 acres according to size.	Young stock, and the horse overfed, pigs are about every night.	—
Two.	Good manure given when it was used, it is after rain all the better.	Have not tested.	—	From 20 to 25.	Milk cows only.	I have never had better ensilage than this winter and I found it particularly useful during the late severe frost and snow when my cows could not get any grass.
Eight or nine.	Twenty-seven days, some of old manure.	Kept to account.	—	As much as they can eat.	Cattle and sheep.	The silage came out rather better in quality, which I think was caused by the grass being very wet and green when it was put together. In my opinion it comes much like the ensilage in a wet season than it does in a dry one.
Six days and a half.	Cylindrical and new machine, it is made up in the air tank.	Don't trouble about temperature.	—	About 20 lbs. each per acre on the field, and some hay or straw in racks at night.	Given to four-year-old steers, and horses, which run in some field during day together.	I make silage every year, and consider it a very good, wholesome food for stock of all kinds, but especially for those outside. It is a great deal cheaper to make than hay, especially when the hay-making occupies a considerable portion of the farm. Weights used are heavy but made of iron, the heavier the better, as they are easily rolled up. I believe in putting on the weights as soon as stock is finished.
Five, and whole days.	Manure given through weeds.	I did not measure.	—	I usually give 100, or 200 with other feeding.	To dairy cows, pigs, and horses.	I made it this time of different stuff. I had some grass very young so I thought it would make silage, and it is very good so good as I had in the other years that I made it. It is like some other, but is only as horses.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Site—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sides.			Whether Stacked or not.	Situation: "Partly Below," "Partly Above," or "Above" Surface.	Has Stacks been made within a year (last year)?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KILKENNY COUNTY—continued.									
Wm. Somerville, Esq., Woodview House, Clonsilla, near D.K. Ennis-Woodview, Esq., D.K. Clonsilla, near D.K.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in round stack, 12 feet in diameter, built in about 1880, and has been used since. Some straw is now stored in it, but all is up, and covered with straw and mud.
William Somerville, Esq., Woodview House, Clonsilla.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in round stack, 12 feet in diameter, built in about 1880, and has been used since. Some straw is now stored in it, but all is up, and covered with straw and mud.
R. D. Hodges, Esq., 12, Lough, Kilkenny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a circular stack, covered with mud.
William Gray, Esq., by R. K. R. Tipler, Esq., D.K. Woodstock, Lough.	1	-	20 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and 3/4 in. plastered with cement.	Cement.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Build on sloping ground, upper side half under, and lower on level with ground.	No.
KING'S COUNTY.									
Edward Lee, Esq., 11, Woodstock, Kilkenny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stack, formed under stone, on ground level; 20 feet by 14 feet, 12 feet deep, and covered with corrugated iron, and secondary stone built round two sides, a wall of "hog" stones, 2 feet thick built all round, with mud would look dry to it up to the top, but horizontally setting up, and a heavy weight of mud on top, the character of the outer masonry perceptible, as a heavy stone has nearly no light.
James Crockett, Esq., Oakley Park, Clonsilla.	-	1	-	-	-	-	Not.	Partly below.	It has been made in a stack, 12 feet by 12 feet; 4 feet high, by setting up mud on a narrow base, making it steady, making it hard, covered it with a lot of mud or earth.
W. W. Addison, Esq., 27, Clonsilla, Kilkenny.	1	1	20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, symmetrical inside.	Cement.	Galvanized iron.	No.	All above, but floor level and walls low level.	I never use the stone for making stacks, as the expense of getting stone any other way is too great. I make stacks in the field where the grass is cut.
Henry McElroy, Esq., Clonsilla.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made in a stack, 4 feet by 4 feet; 4 feet high.
George J. Minchin, Esq., D.K., Kilkenny, Kilkenny.	1	1	20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	-	Gravel.	Sheet iron.	No.	Partly below.	In a stack.
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., D.K., Long Court, Kilkenny.	1	-	(1) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (2) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (3) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Robble masonry lined with cement. Do. Do.	Cement. Do. Do.	Galvanized iron and timber. Do. Do.	No. No. No.	Partly below. Do. Do.	No; too much waste on stacks, &c.
Samuel Tipler, Esq., 27, Clonsilla, Kilkenny.	1	-	(1) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (2) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (3) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Cement. Do. Do.	Gravel. Natural gravel. Cement.	Corrugated iron. Do. In turn.	Not. Not. Not.	Partly below. Do. Above.	No.

LEINSTER—continued

Number of days required to bring the grass or making fresh.	Materials put in the stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in the stack per acre.	To what description of cattle, if to horses, etc., and how much.	Remarks.
		Optimal limit.	Average heat for first 15 days.			
About two months.	Coarse grass.	Not ascertained.		About 10 tons.	Two-year-old cattle, feeding ensilage.	The milk has kept fair condition.
About two months.	Coarse grass.	Not ascertained.		About 10 tons.	Three-year-old gelding bullock.	Same only newly begun to use it.
Seven days.	Second crop clover and ryegrass.	Not taken.		Stack not yet opened.		—
About 10 days.	Tough green road-side, &c.	Temperature not taken.		As much as they will eat mixed with straw.	Shire cattle, sheep and deer.	Have now made ensilage for past ten years, and find it very useful for milking rough grass, &c., which would otherwise go to waste.
Cutting grass and silage stack, 15 days.	Mixed grass: some fit for good hay, and some (they contain a green) partly grown on road-side.	Thermometer reading after 24 hours.	Heat only once covering, then	About 10 or 11 tons, with good hay of straw, both mixed together. Stock drink better than with other ensilage.	Five yearling cows, the rest stores (over 10 to 12-year-olds). The milk is not so abundant as I feared of the quality, but the quantity in the tank, which was or not, leaves the milk very disagreeable.	I have found ensilage, when well made, excellent feeding for milch cows, or horses, which never seems to touch it. It is expensive to make up on account of the heavy carriage, and it requires a good many men. This last season I had no accident; it took 10 men, at 10 p.m. day, and it began weeding and covering. Even when grass will make thin ensilage, but it saves the labour the stock like better the result. The silage drawbacks are the labour, particularly the weeding, and in the end, if not covered on the farm, it is not a suitable article. This can have 1 estimate still to cut. The chief advantage is, it can be made when the sun is not so hot, and a good deal of stock which becomes "old" and a nuisance, can be converted into good food. The result is more satisfactory if the silage is dropped. On account of a hurried harvest time in 1884 the other silage, feeding up, and covering was tediously carried on, and the grass was brought in too dry to begin with. In fact it was not done as well as I could wish and intended, and was therefore unsatisfactory about the result. The ensilage, however, I find very good, and the waste on top and around is greatly reduced. The dried "cows" make excellent bedding in my stable, getting white baked up by the heat of the stack for the past six months.
Six.	Coarse, yellow, old grass that cattle would not eat in hay.	Unknown.		Forty.	Young growing store cattle.	It turned out very successful; cattle eat it well; it contained several acres of grass, and had as much feed as twice that quantity in hay.
Twelve to 15.	All sorts—good grass, weeds, and some grass which trees in pastures land.	Not taken.		Only opened last week (early in day) (20th January), and (intended to give 2 or 3 more daily.	Two-year-old calves.	Ensilage is better and cheaper than hay. I prefer good hay to ensilage, but always make the latter in broken weather.
One to 10 days.	Good old meadow grass.	Do not know.		As much as cattle will eat once a day.	Two-year-old calves.	—
Five days, with an interval of a week.	Grass.	Not ascertained.		Not ascertained.	To all kinds of cattle, but not to horses.	I also make a stack every year, about 10 first crops, 10 first high. I make this as soon as I can. My cattle the following summer (before or quickly, if not more so, than if they were wintered on hay).
10 days.	Old meadow grass, weeds and rye.	Not taken.		10 tons, on average.	Cattle of all ages, not so good for horses.	This year's silage is excellent, very uniform in colour. Rare and needs not green and mixed with meadow grass, very good, and practically no waste on sides or top.
One to two weeks.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.		Not known, varies with weather, &c.	To only young store cattle on the farm.	Last season was essentially an ensilage year. With the constant broken weather and heavy crop of soft green I should have found it impossible, without using silage, to save all the land kept up for meadow.

Name and Residence.	No. of Stacks.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Stacks—length, breadth, depth.	Materials of Sides.			Whether Dressed or not.	Height of Stacks—Feet, or Above Surface.	How the Stacks were made, whether a shed, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY—continued.									
W. Adams, Esq., Tallamore.	2	1	(5) 44 feet by 14 feet, 18 feet deep; (2) 12 feet by 14 feet, 18 feet deep.	Concrete. Do.	Concrete. Do.	Galvanized iron. Do.	Not. Not.	4 feet under, 8 feet above, 12 feet under, 4 feet over.	In a hay barn 10 feet long, 14 feet wide, 20 feet high. For this is 40 loads of fresh hay, and 20 loads of second day old straw; in 2 days afterwards covered with a spruce of hay, in 4 days were laid on 15 tons of straw.
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
Michael Martin, Esq., Loughlin, Longford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	By horse stack in field, 20 feet by 40 feet, 4 feet deep, where most of the grass was given.
Do.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	This second stack, 10 feet by 14 feet, 4 feet deep, divided, was made in angle of yard, having within 2000 tons which is not a good place as the stack would not from the walls, spreading on a sloping waste, but it would be in favour of building walls, 10 feet wide, which would save a deal of labour and work. In a second stack.
Gen. M. Davis, Esq., Castlemary, Longford.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Thomas Carrigan, Esq., Wexfordham.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a hay shed, 10 feet by 12 feet, with 10 loads of mud on top.
MEATH COUNTY.									
Richard Brady, Esq., Newmangrove, Kells.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, built in round stack 10 feet in diameter and covered with straw on top and also in the field at about 2 feet.
F. R. Battersby, Esq., A.R., Battersby, Kells.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W. P. Battersby, Esq., A.R., Battersby, Kells.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stacks in every row, round, 10 feet broad, 4 feet in 14 feet deep. The straw was from 12 to 15 in diameter and 10 in.
J. L. Mayer, Esq., A.R., Longtown, Galway.	1	-	40 feet by 40 feet, 18 feet deep.	Top half brick, bottom stone.	Harwood bottom.	Wood and straw, set on wood pillars, 4 feet long, on top of wall.	Not.	12 feet below, 4 feet above surface.	None this year.
W. A. Brown, Esq., Wexford, Kells.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	It was made in a shed, 12 feet in diameter and about 12 feet high when finished. The grass was piled on to the stack on an inclined plane of grass, which was afterwards placed on top of stack, 10 being covered by about 12 inches of hay.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days elapsed in siling silo or making stack.	Material put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if so, horses, cattle, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest.	Average for first 10 days.			
—	In silo, oats, vetches, and bone, sown second day and rolled with roller, then put on straw, weight of silage to square foot, given second, so waste.	—	—	10 lbs. each.	Alfred 51 lbs. each per day to 100 lbs. each with 100 lbs. of vetches and bone, and rolled, and then about 100 lbs. to 100 lbs. per day and nothing else, and also doing well, give bone to horses.	—
10 days.	Old meadow grass with cuttings from headlands, also brins and thistles from pastures.	Tested only with my own nose which became too heated to close my mouth on it.	With my own nose and with my mouth.	Half feed night and morning with sufficient hay.	Cows in house, 2-year-old weanling calves, 20 lbs. quantity night and morning, also with sufficient hay.	This stock was too long in hands, the other, which is not opened yet, was made in 14 days and expect it will be better and less waste, there was 24 hours heavy rain when making the first stock, there are 2 feet on top which got the heavy rain and so good, (inspiration) really good, and then coloured and very sweet, is proved excellent (feeding during this hard season of frost and snow) the cattle, both making and eating, keeping in good condition and healthy.
14 days.	Grass.	Tested only by an iron fork, and when that was too hot to hold in the hand.	—	Half feed morning and evening.	All sorts of cattle, both in milk and in grass, also young horses on grass.	This stock was made from pasture grass of good quality which had been sown on 100 lbs. of lime, silage made in 100 lbs. of lime, the silage is really good and sweet, more coloured, the cattle are always better eating the top of hay so both are given on the grass at same time. Weighted with layer of heavy straw and finished with a few tons of hay.
18 days.	Coarse grass.	Cannot say.	—	Have not given any this year or season yet.	I gave only to burned cattle.	—
24 days.	Vetches and oats.	—	—	at the with vetches and straw.	Swallows, and to horses, as much as they would eat with oats, milk cows and calves.	I find that once the material put in to horses was should get to it, as it makes it a dark colour.
30 days.	—	Temperature not taken.	—	Cannot say.	Cattle (feeding in stall).	The cattle thrive well on the ensilage.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I have kept no return or account of the ensilage I make for the last three years. I have made about 100 tons per year from alfalfa, and I find it gives as good as silage for the keeping up during on cattle from October to December. I do not consider it of much use for more cattle, which are to be fed on grass in the next spring. I make the silage in the open field, about 100 lbs. of lime, and I have no bad experience about the silage (about 100 lbs. of lime) deep waste, which are usually about 4 feet high.
Now over a week.	Grass and second crop clover.	I never mind it, don't want it to get hot.	As much as they are able to eat, I don't weigh it.	Put cattle and sheep, also sheep.	Put cattle and sheep, also sheep.	In my opinion I can't make the stacks too much, and when all the grass should be allowed to get matured, have it turned up as soon as possible with the machine and tramping machine, and draw it as soon as possible; don't get more in the morning than you are able to draw during the day, 2 feet of silage is sufficient.
—	—	—	—	—	It is given to sheep and calves, not dairy cows; were to sleep on straw.	—
10 days.	1 crop clover and progress.	Heat not mentioned, stockage was a mass between street and road.	—	1 stone.	Two cattle, which cows, and calves.	I prefer to give silage to horses and cattle with hay, straw, or other fodder, as I find cattle thrive better what it is made than that which given to feed. I have not tried it with horses, but have done so with sheep. These I never could get to eat it, but have heard from others that they have succeeded in doing so.

Name and Residence.	No. of Stacks.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Stacks—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Stacks.			Whether Destroyed or not.	Situation—Below "Fifty Yards" or above "Surface."	Has the stack been made within a mile, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KEATH COUNTY —continued.									
Clard Chaloner, Esq., Jr., King's Park, Morayshire.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Round stacks covered with clay.
E. F. Farrell, Esq., J.P., Morayshire.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, weighted with clay. I never made one in a silo, but for the past 5 or 10 years I have made a few and covered it with clay. During the time we are cutting the straw we keep the silos well pressed by rollers with a metal plate roller on planks, 10 inches. The men round according as the building. When the stack gets too high to roll the grass on to it I have done it for a few days to some, and put more on it, until we find that it will be as high as the straw can stand the day on to it. During the day of rain it has by 10 feet; 20 feet deep.
W. Kewenau Walker, Esq., D.D., Almon- town, Kells.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a round stack, 20 feet in diameter, made exactly as you can make it. I put a lot of straw, after harvest of a few days, and covered it 10 feet in height. Then after it had been, covering it with 10 feet of straw, a round stack 20 feet in diameter.
E. J. Foster, Esq., J.P., Stardfordstown, Down.	1	-	40 feet by 12 feet; 17 feet deep in two divisions, 26 feet stack.	Double-plastered with cement.	Gravel.	Bricks.	Destroyed.	Half below half above.	No.
Thomas Boylan, Esq., Bilbawa, Drogheda.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a stack of the grass, trampled down, about 10 feet high with pipe in centre and covered it with straw, to prevent the earth, which is afterwards put on it, getting mixed with the grass. I then put all the pressure I could, such as blocks of wood, heavy soil, &c.
Thomas M. Carey, Esq., Rathfriland, Kildare.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	I ample to garden that in every year I made my silos in hollows, on the soil. One stack I put in a gravel pit, fully 10 feet deep, and I covered it in putting the produce of 10 acres into it.
Mr. Peter Fennel, Steward by J. R. Nicholson, Esq., J.P., Lager House, Kinnegad, Co. Wick.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; stack was made in a hollow in side of hill and was carried to it with every second day, and pressed by feet of earth, when finished. Dimensions at foot by 14 feet, 12 feet deep. Fully below surface.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days required to ensilage or make silage.	Materials put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage or silage given to cattle per diem.	To what description of cattle, if to horses, swine, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for 20 or 25 days.			
30 days.	Grass and clover.	Not taken.	—	From 1 to 2 stone.	Milk cows, store cattle, and horses.	Cattle should not get free access to silo when opened out, as it should be forced round it in the field where they are fed. The feed of such a silage will have little effect, as cows should not be fed with it while being made, nor should it be in the cow-house at that time.
40 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.	—	10 to 12 lbs. per diem.	2-year old bullocks principally.	The season (1886) being a bad one for hay, a good deal of meadow was made into ensilage. As far as I see it is turning out very well.
40 to 50 days.	Good old meadow grass.	I insert the thermometer.	—	10 lbs. . .	2-year old bullocks.	I feed from 10 to 12 lbs. of silage every whole, giving them two loads of ensilage and hay twice every day, and find they do well as a rule, and are always in good healthy condition. The ensilage is a dark green colour, and the cattle much prefer it to the best of hay.
—	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Bullocks, heifers, and young stock.	I have just using a stack made in this. The cattle have eaten it greedily, although it had not its best, and perhaps less nutritive than when freshly made.
—	Grass.	—	—	—	Half-fed store and dairy cows.	—
—	—	About 120° degrees.	—	From 12 to 15 lbs. according to the bulk.	Half-fed cattle and milch cows.	The ensilage made in this way has turned out very satisfactory, and a sample of it can be had if required.
—	Excellent meadow grass.	Had no means of ascertaining temperature, nor do I consider it necessary.	—	—	At present I have 4 stacks opened, and am feeding off them since the end of December. All classes of black cattle are being fed on the ensilage, from the following beasts in the stall down to the calf on the pail. During the recent hard weather I put sheep on the fields that cattle were being fed on and after a couple of days they took to eat it with the cattle. Horses are easily trained to eat it, and I have very good milk.	Last year I put the produce of about 10 Irish acres of meadow into five stacks. Began on 1st July, and finished the last stack towards the end of August. While the stack was low I worked away day by day for three or four days. Then I began on the second one, allowing the first to rest for the above period. Later on when they got high, I laid a third down at purpose to give them time to enrich. For this reason I was able to cut or draw up the whole of stuff on to the stack. When finished covered the stacks with the end of field to a depth of about 10 inches.
10 days.	Coarse grass and weeds.	Not taken.	—	10 lbs. . .	Two and three year old bullocks.	On the 11th February I opened the stack, and commenced feeding it bullocks in rows of 10. The above head of stock weighed as it entered, 11, 12, 13, and 14 lbs. and did far better than the same class of stock fed on good hay. There is a great advantage in making ensilage, as the work can be carried on continuously, so that off two bad weather. The farmer, without him, can retain his workmen until the whole of the produce is cut and saved. I am a great believer in ensilage when properly made, and prefer it to hay.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Site—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Site.			Whether Drained or Not.	Situation: "Below" "Level" "Above" Surface.	The Drainage being made with the Site, and how?
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
Mr. J. Hay, for the Bally Don, Fawcett Co. Yacht, Black, and Queen's Hotel, Athlone.	2	2	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Excavations, lined cement.	Cement.	Iron.	Not.	Partly below, partly above.	Slugs has been made over stack, where pressure is put as when pressed, only a little more made.
William Young, Esq., D.L., Brockley Park, Stroudsburg, Queen's County.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made in stack, as usual, with straw, not a press and with ropes. Dimensions of stack, 10 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet when pressed.
Robert H. J. Dwyer, Esq., J.P., Ballina, County Wick.	1	-	10 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, cemented inside.	Earth.	Galvanized iron.	Not.	1 foot over ground; 4 feet under.	No.
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
Mark O. Russell, Esq., Keshmone, Meath.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	I have this week opened up made by me, and find I never had a better or with less work. I give the middle of the morning and evening about 6 o'clock, afternoon.
Thomas Maher, Esq., J.P., Moyneigh, Meath, Westmeath.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In circular stack of 4 feet in diameter at surface or at foot of small hill of about 20 acres of old pasture ground made in September, from 1 September with house and cow and horses at top of it will be put the high, and I give a good day to enable the horses to continue having up the stack as I consider the condensing of it when the top has gone up the stack of making it. I always have a horse ridden on the stack from the first level of making. When finished it was 12 feet high, now 12 feet, with about 6 feet of clay over it 12 feet.
Thomas B. Wakefield, Esq., Meath.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made in round made in the field by a gallop being made and the ground up by the horse and cart.
Edward Wakefield, Esq., Farnagh, Meath.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, I made it in a stack, in made by 4 yards, 12 feet deep, simply piling up the grass like a stack.
George A. O. Adamson, Esq., J.P., Ardara, County Wick.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	On 10 September stack, at foot by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. On 10 second stack, 10 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. Both a broken about surface.
W. Lockhart, Esq., for the Right Hon. Lord Chalmers, D.L., Moyrath Castle, Athlone.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	One round and one square stack. Round one, 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. Round one, 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. It has been built with mud and straw every alternate day until finished, never allowing the heat to come upon it. The top, when finished, it was covered with straw, grass and roots, with clay on top.
WEXFORD COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, B.L., Corstown House, County Wick.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Cement.	Slates.	Not.	Half below and half above an old farm. Part of farm-yard.	-

WINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling the silage stack.	Materials put in the silage stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in the stack given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle: if to be used as stock, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
From 1 to 10 days.	Ordinary grass.	14° . . .	13° . . .	As much as a cow will eat.	Feeding cows, steers, calves, and small dogs.	I have made ensilage in a great many ways and find this method to be the best as I can do it in a short time and I can make it as well without any special pressing as with pressure. My advice is to turn it to stacks at such ensilage as you possibly can every year.
1 month.	Grass from the down and plains, also the hills, also the down, and the hills.	Not taken.	Not taken.	As much as they can eat each day.	Feeding cattle, steers, calves, and small dogs.	The grass is cut as tight as possible, and the ensilage is medium between sweet and sour; the down grass ensilage, I may mention that I had some ensilage over from last winter, made in the summer of last, in stacks as above, and it came out this winter quite good, and the cattle ate it greedily.
1 day.	Grass from plains and down.	Not taken.	Not taken.	As much as the cattle will eat.	—	My ensilage was particularly good this season. Cattle did well on it. I should very much during the long frost and snow.
And 1 day.	Two acres of good upland meadow.	—	—	As much as they will eat.	Store cattle.	I make the stack 1 yard across at the bottom of the hill, with a gang-way about 1 yard wide, for the cattle to work, which we keep on level with the stack, and cover it with the same time with hay about 2 feet deep. I consider the quicker it is weighed the better.
1 day before the cattle eat.	—	No hay used.	—	1 to a stone of 14 lbs. in the stack.	Cow, three, and four year old cows.	I am at present and during the snow feeding 180 cows on ensilage, being made of the old meadow hay and, and well made up stack are doing well and look well. I think I write you a better report last year and the year before I have not to change that favorable report. I consider ensilage better than most hay when well made.
From 4 to 7 days.	Old meadow grass.	No register kept.	No register kept.	About 10 lbs.	Store cattle.	I feed the ensilage as far as the same amount of hay last year, and that the cattle get fat more than those hay fed. I give it to them as long as they would eat it. They need it till the second week in May.
And on 10 days.	Grass.	Don't know; pasture.	Don't know; pasture.	Don't know; a good deal.	Store cattle.	I think ensilage a very good thing for cattle in dry weather towards the end of March when weather gets warm, and they are fatter of it than of hay.
On 11 about 8. (The 10 days at).	Old meadow grass.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	High cows and all kinds of store cattle.	—
From 10 days and 11 days making 21 days.	Grass from the down and plains, also the hills, also the down, and the hills.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	About 10 lbs. each day.	Two year old store cattle; not given to beaten.	Both stacks were quite satisfactory, the cattle eating it with relish.
None.	Old meadow grass.	The heat never tried; had been down as much as possible by adding weight.	—	10 lbs.	Killed.	The silo was being filled to the top; weighted each time; now stands at 1 ton high.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below" "Level" "Above" Surface.	The Stacks have been made within the Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
WEXFORD COUNTY—continued.									
Mr. William Martin, for the Hon. Mrs. Susan Martin, Ashmolestown, Wexford.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a stack, 10 feet high by 10 feet in diameter, covered with a few strawy quarts put on a wooden frame.
Captain Thomas J. Walton, D.L. Tytilloo, Wexford.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 11 feet by 1 foot. It was raised 10 feet, each side to 1 foot, built on the bottom of a wall and covered with 11 feet of sods, grass, hay, and straw, built up with sods on top of straw, on which is covered day 20 feet more put on, which is available straw put on; left down there and covered with straw, all decayed.
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., D.L., Powerscourt, Enniskerry, co. Wicklow.	2	-	20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 20 feet by 12 feet; 5 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Slates.	Not.	Partly below.	No.
R. J. Donaghy, Esq., J.P., Valentia, Valentia.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, 21 feet by 14 feet; 7 feet deep each stack; and weighted with stones every evening after work afterwards weighted with earth over a foot deep, day 2000 a week around stack.
—	1	-	20 feet by 21 feet; 20 feet deep. 20 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, cemented inside.	Concrete.	Galvanized corrugated iron.	Not, but 1/2 of liquid, pure iron; 1/2 straw the side is thicker 10 1/2 deep and the pressure 100 tons.	Partly below.	Not this year.
Robert C. Dixon, Esq., Milawa, Dunlavin.	-	1	—	—	—	—	Not.	Above; artificial ramp for carts up to 12 feet.	In a circular stack, 10 feet in diameter, covered with straw.

CLARE COUNTY.									
James Beasley, Esq., Clonsilla, Clonsilla.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet in diameter, covered with straw, the roof.
Adam White, Esq., Clonsilla, Clonsilla.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a stack, 14 feet long by 8 wide, built on a wall, 17 feet and covered with 12 inches of straw, topped with straw to keep the water out.
Major-General Edward A. Goffe, Derrymore, O'Donoghue's Mills.	2	-	Substances not so hard.	Stone.	Cemented.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Above.	No.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days required to fill up or putting stock.	Materials put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of ensilage in silo, given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if to horses, state age and how made.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4 days.	Grass cut off piece after piece.	No temperature taken.	No temperature taken.	24 lbs. each.	One and a half-year old Jersey bull, no horse.	
5 with 3 days between each.	Coarse grass cut off hay and under root, cut into bags and racks.	No record previous.	Judged by experience.	About 15 lbs.	On the grass to 10 and 11-year-old bullocks.	I had earlier the cheapest crop I ever grew, but I make it of rubbish otherwise unsuitable for fodder though good beefers feed with it on grass, but without thrump. Cattle purchase for it, and don't leave a morsel. It is a great feeder for young horses. Mine was very late this year, not finished till middle October. It should be cut now.
10 days.	Old meadow grass and clover mixed.	100 degrees.	70 degrees.	Mixing and evening all they could eat of it.	Dairy cows, young cattle, and sheep.	We had both silos filled this year. Small one with clover and grass mixed. Large one with old meadow grass, and all bank crops besides sweetens, and all refuse grass that could be got at. Both have turned out well. They have stood well to us during this bad weather.
4 days each each.	The grass cut and mixed with it.	No temperature taken.	No temperature taken.	24 lbs. on average.	To bullocks and heifers from 1 to 4 years old. Horses like some of it.	Have made one or two stacks the last four years the same way as above, and the cattle will leave hay when the ensilage starts come into the field, and eat it all up and do well on it.
10 and 15 days.	Old meadow grass.	Never trouble previous.	check now.	Not weighed; all they will clear up.	All classes of cattle. Not in horses or sheep; the latter won't eat it.	I make all the hay I can make well. I much prefer silage to feed my. I fed silage green much further than hay, but cattle won't do on it alone. It is the horse they require some hard feeding, if in the open they require old grass to be left on the land for them.
10 or 12 days.	Fences (green) and meadow.	No record.	No record.	24 to 30 lbs.	Half-feeders.	I made the stack earlier than usual this year (first fortnight in July), and I never had it such a success. There was no waste on top and very little on the sides compared with other years when the grass was sicker when put in.

MUNSTER.

About 5 days.	Old meadowing.	I did not take.	temperatures.	I gave them as much as they could eat once a day.	Dairy cows.	I do not hesitate to say the same complement of meadowing made into ensilage is able to feed one and a half as much cattle as it served into hay, but I do approve of giving them hay once a day.
About 10 days off and on.	Old meadow grass.	No record.	kept.	I did not weigh, but gave as much as they would eat once a day.	To milk cows and young cattle.	I have nothing further to add to last year's report. Cattle which is very much and thrive well. I only feed it to them once a day, but the other time. The making of ensilage is of great advantage in a wet season, but if the weather be dry it is easier to make hay.
Not recorded.	Meadow grass.	No record.	No record.	No record.	Young cattle and horses.	Up to date silage has not been opened as I propose to finish off with it.

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Site—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sides.			Whether Drained or not.	Elevation: "Below," "Parity," "Above," or "Above" Surface.	Has Brillage been made within 3 m. and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CORK COUNTY.									
Charles Arthur Webb, Esq., J.P., White, Keshmura.	9	1	14 feet by 12 feet; 3 feet deep, inside of above dimensions, &c.	Stone work.	Paral.	Slated.	No.	Above.	In a stack on Johnson's estate; about 15 tons of straw rotting of cover slatted in September.
Thomas W. Griffin, Esq., Donohoe, Co. Cork.	1	-	12 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Under a hay shed.	No.	Below.	No.
KERRY COUNTY.									
Mr. John C. K. O'Sullivan, Esq., M.A., J.L., Dromochina, Keshmura.	1	-	17 feet by 16 feet; 12 feet deep.	Ordinary masonry; internal surfaces smoothed with cement.	Concrete.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Parity below.	No.
Stephen Edward O'Sullivan, Esq., J.P., Donohoe, Keshmura, Keshmura.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
Michael M. Sheehy, Esq., Keshmura Grove, Keshmura.	1	-	22 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and masonry walls 12 inches thick plastered with cement.	Concrete.	Corrugated iron.	Drained.	Above surface.	Brillage made in 1894 weighed with guano and stones, about 10 cwt. in square foot.
J. E. Ross, Esq., for the Count de Sella, Keshmura, Keshmura, Keshmura.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Built on open field as a hayrick, 22 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet high; straw on second; not weighted; not covered with oil; lay; allowed 8 days to rot down, and roped down.
H. E. O'Sullivan, Esq., J.L., Keshmura, Keshmura.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Without. The two-rows grass being down in 1894, and put on stack dry for 100; when weather was hot, and at harvest of 1894 more than 1000 cwt. of straw were stacked.
J. V. Davis, Esq., J.P., O'Sullivan, Keshmura.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ten by stack to feet by 14 feet; 2 feet high. Not drained.
J. H. Walker, Esq., J.P., Ash-hill, Keshmura, Keshmura.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ten by simply stacking the grass on a 2-masonry stack—(1) 10 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet high; (2) 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet high; (3) 14 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet high.
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
W. T. French, Esq., J.L., Redwood, Keshmura.	2	2	24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Masonry. Hand with cement. Do.	Clay. Do.	Galvanized iron, covered with oil. Do.	No. Do.	Parity below. Do.	In stack of 1894 the grass on a 2-masonry stack—(1) 10 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet high; (2) 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet high; (3) 14 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet high.
Mr. Thomas Robinson, Esq., J.P., Keshmura, Keshmura.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ten two small stacks. No. 1 made with 1000 cwt. of straw; No. 2 weighed with each.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Sites.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Sites—Length, breadth, depth.	Materials of Sites.			Whether Drained or Not.	Stratification—Fully Below, or Above Surface.	Has Drainage been made within a mile, and how?
				Walls.	Floors.	Roofs.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY—continued.									
Orpha W. H. Cayrol, J.P., Llanos Hall, Nobejo.	2	—	42 feet by 30 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete.	Earth.	Shale.	Not.	Above.	No.
George Evans, Esq., Nye, Nye, George Jordan.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, 14 feet high on 1st September, 1894, which fell to 7 feet on 1st January, 1895. Floor, clay and gravel; roof, 10 to 12 inches of water from ridge into the ; no drainage required. Situated in the open field with a foundation 1 foot above the surrounding level. From never made any it is a ruin, but made the first stack in 1894 and each year since (except 1895) when the drainage crop of oatmeal and clover was sown, grass, being short of seed.
John Nelson Meyer, Esq., J.P., Ballyvaughan, Tipperary.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Each stack warranted the first day loaded 2 feet, and every second day in some cases were added until the stack reached 20 feet; then it was moderately weighted with timber and stones (then stacked off with hay, and stacked like a hayrick).
J. B. Butler, Esq., J.P., Tipperary, Rockville, Tipperary.	2	—	(1) 20 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep. (2) 20 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone, 12 feet high. Shale.	Clay. Paved.	Shale. Do.	Not. Do.	On surface. Do.	In the barn, made by putting in hay and only making it down by the wind, and no drainage made the drainage is very poor; it has been made here for 100 years past.
WATERFORD COUNTY.									
Mr. William J. Ryan, Esq., J.P., Llanos Hall, Nobejo.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A stone stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, made on surface, 10 feet high, covered and roofed with straw.

PROVINCE OF

ASTORIA COUNTY.									
John S. Alexander, Esq., J.P., Portland, Ore.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	One stack 12 feet square.
William Young, Esq., J.P., Fanny, Oakley, Nobejo.	1	—	20 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, and plastered with cement inside.	Concrete.	Timber.	Not.	Partly below.	No.
C. George MacIntyre, Esq., J.P., Llanos Hall, Nobejo.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Drainage has been made with pipes in 20 stacks above, 20 feet by 12 feet, covered with boards, timbered, with a drain all round it. It has now made in about 2 feet in the side.
Robert Maynard Esq., Ballyvaughan.	1	—	20 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone walls.	Concrete.	Shale.	Not.	Above surface.	—

MUNSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in silaging the or making stock.	Materials put in the or stock.	Temperature.		Quantity of silage in the given to cattle per day.	To what descriptions of cattle— if to cattle state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
14 days.	Old meadow grass.	112 degrees.	80 degrees.	1 lb.	Effect. 100 lbs. 10 lbs. to 100 lbs.	
2 days.	2) some (half) of water, and sprayed with water, and sowing; 3) some half of both from the same.	Heat scarcely at the end of 10 days, and averaged about 100°.	112°	20 lbs. per day.	To young cows only.	The stack was raised to a height of 16 feet on five occasions, and each time pressure was applied, and on intervals of a week or more allowed for settling. The operation of silaging commenced on June 15th to the middle of August 1891. The silage was the best crop in my opinion, and cattle do remarkably well on it. Johnson's press is used.
Could not tell.	Bestish meadow grass.	Could not tell.		As much as they chose to eat.	All kinds of cattle; some give hay to horses.	The stacks were made 12 feet by 10. I have only opened a stack as yet, and am giving it to 17 head of cattle. It is the best silage I ever made, as there is hardly any waste on it, which I attribute to the stack being regularly made every second day. The weather was very wet while the stacks were making.
Free to July mid-October.	Woods of all kinds and grass.	Do not know.		Did not weigh it; give as much as they care to eat twice a day.	Sherry cows, all kinds of young stock, and horses.	The calves from cows fed on ensilage are stock straighter when born than those fed hay. I have had no disease amongst stock since I commenced using ensilage. I think, taking the same area of hay and ensilage, the latter would winter feed 50 per cent. more cattle than hay. They would also digest quicker. Ensilage costs very little to make; no extra hands required.
14 days, etc. horses.	Old meadow grass 12 for hay.	Not taken.		Not weighed.	Three-year-olds, two-year-olds, and yearlings.	Two to six three-year-olds, and 12 two-year-olds fed twice a day on silage during the severe weather; at yarding time a day with ensilage and once a day with hay. Two horses eat the ensilage well.

ULSTER.

1 day.	Clover mixed with rough grass.	Did not take at all.	About 2 stone.	Stones, two year olds, and yearlings; also to horses.	Cattle eat with great avidity and are thriving well; they get one small feed of turnips in the day and a light foddering of hay at night.
1 day.	Red clover grass.	Not kept.	Could not say.	Cattle and two year olds horses.	Considering the bad grass used (it would not have made hay at all) I think the feeding very good.
1 day.	Meadow grass.	Temperature very hot.	not taken, but	I do not know the quantity, but never saw in the ordinary horns.	I also give ensilage to sheep, and they are very fond of it.
About 2 days.	Grass.	—	—	About 14 lbs.	To milk milks only; we never gave any to horses.
					The only feed or less I had with the cows as was right round the wall. There was about a foot right round the wall damaged.

PROVINCE OF _____

Name and Residence.	No. of Sides.	No. of Sacks.	Dimensions of Sides—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Sides.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Partly Below" or "Above" Surface.	How Sewage from Main is disposed of, and how?	
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.				
DOWN COUNTY.										
Thomas D. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Farnham, Ireland.	2	—	12 feet by 7 feet; 2 feet deep.	Concrete, six inches, with outside cement over all.	Concrete, with skin of cement.	Movable, palisaded, brick, two-feet wide, curved sheets.	No.	All below ground, with wood frame three feet above ground to allow air to escape, and be covered by roof.	No.	
James Oswald A. Thompson, Esq., J.P., Farnham, Ireland.	2	—	12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Walls.	Concrete.	Slates.	Not.	Surface.	No.	
J. C. Collins, Esq., Farnham, Newmarket.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 24 feet, 4 feet high, on the ground in the field, where grown, but no air allowed, allowing time for heating, and lay each sack upon its top.	
FERNAMOUGH COUNTY.										
The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, Esq., M.P., Castle Arold, Ireland.	2	—	20 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet by 14 feet; 20 feet by 14 feet.	Walls.	Do.	Do.	No.	Do.	No.	
Mr. Frank Pirell, Esq., M.P., Castle Arold, Ireland.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	I make none as we would put up with of low wall topped with water, and covered with earth.	
The Right Hon. the Earl of Spens, Esq., M.P., Glen Clova, Newmarket, Esq., W. Dunlop.	2	—	(No. 1.) 20 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep. (No. 2.) 24 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Concrete.	Felt.	Drained.	Above ground, road on one side, 4 feet under level of road.	Not for some years.	
				Do.	Clay.	Slates.	Not drained.	Above surface.		
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.										
Wm. Rankin, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Coleraine.	1	—	12 feet by 14 feet; 2 feet deep.	Stone and lime, covered inside with cement.	Gravel.	None.	Not.	Above.	—	
Edmond S. F. Brown, Esq., J.P., Llandow, Esq., Agnew, Esq., Derry.	2	—	Each 12 feet 8 inches by 12 feet 8 inches, 20 feet 4 inches deep.	Stone and brick, lined with Portland cement.	Cemented floor.	Slates.	No.	The end of a leading pipe continued off and divided above surface.	No.	
J. E. Brown, Esq., J.P., New Park, Llandow.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	I always make openings in places where water is required.	
Mr. George S. Mundy, Esq., J.P., Llandow, Esq., Agnew, Esq., Derry.	1	—	12 feet by 12 feet; 2 feet deep.	Hole in ground, which is a fine soil, with thin layers of clay through it, and this forms sides and floor.	Hard taken out of hole.	Not.	Below surface.	—		
Michael Egan, Esq., Esq., J.P., Llandow, Esq., Agnew, Esq., Derry.	1	—	20 feet deep, 20 feet square at floor, then slopes off to 12 feet square, with 12 feet high, upper 4 feet plain.	Brick and earth, cement.	None.	None.	Not.	Partly below.	No.	
Michael Egan, Esq., Esq., J.P., Llandow, Esq., Agnew, Esq., Derry.	1	—	12 feet by 12 feet; 20 feet deep.	Brick.	Clay.	Slates.	Not drained.	On level with surface on lower side.	No.	

ULSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in making the ensilage.	Materials put in pile or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in the given or cattle per acre.	To what description of cattle it is given, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Ground level.	Average heat for five or six days.			
About 100 days at 18° to 20° F.	Grass.	Not taken.	—	41 lbs.	Large cattle only.	Ensilage very good this year—almost as good. The summer was very wet, which, I think, is always an advantage when making ensilage.
3 days each.	Old meadow grass.	Did not take.	temperatures.	As much as could carry.	Dairy cows, also calves.	I consider ensilage indispensable when you have a large dairy, and when you have the material to make it. I use trucks, dissolved in water, on every layer, as thick as will pour out of a watering can.
About 20 days.	Meadow grass only.	Wetted till from the head end to the foot end, for a second or two.	temperatures were taken at the head end, but no record for a second or two.	Not used this year, probably about 10 lbs. per head per day.	Milk cows.	Farm sold in the autumn; neighbours not understanding ensilage would not buy, but it will have to be made this autumn. Only made this year, 1894, in autumn, and of very wet weather as I had a stock of 1000 animals on hand.
By degrees.	Grass.	—	—	—	Covered stores.	The silos are buildings in the silos. Two silos to be near the roof as possible. The third only partially. The roof may be 12 or 14 feet from the ground. The ensilage generally makes in 8 feet in a full house.
3 weeks, then one week to give it time to settle, and then 3 weeks.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 days.	Natural grass.	Not tested. One was used to keep the heat from reaching the top.	temperatures.	About 12 lbs. per head, given in the morning.	Went to any country cattle.	My humble opinion is, that rough grass (what one would put in a silo) made into hay would be far better fodder than the best ensilage; but there are times, and we know, when we cannot save all the hay, then a silo may be made. There is a lot of different opinions as to the subject, by different men, and I don't like to say much; but I would never make good grass make up ensilage if I had the weather to make some grass into hay.
10 days.	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 days.	Low and silencing grass.	Not tested.	—	Not weighed.	Slack and milk cows.	Weighted with stones, as other men. Rather more waste on the top than last year. Following slack will, however, be less, but other cattle will be good. Some of the horses eat a little of it, but the others won't touch it.
Two weeks.	Good meadow grass (1st cut) hay made in it.	Not tested.	—	Two loads of 10 lbs. each, with three loads of turnips in each basket; three loads of 10 lbs. each when the turnips were given.	Slack cattle.	Both silos were filled in very wet weather; each in one day, one man turning, then covered with boards, and heavily weighted. At the end of a week grass had sunk 100 lbs.; the silos were again filled up, and more heavily weighted; they sunk three feet, and were opened about the first of May, and was in both. One silo had above a foot of hay left between the two silos, and so had stuff at bottom. While the other was good throughout, except a foot at the bottom. There was about two inches of hay stuff on the sides of both silos, being much less than our previous experience. This was attributed to the lighter turning and heavier weighting.
—	Second cut clover and rough grass.	Not tested.	—	Measured by the feeder's discretion.	Slack cattle and horses.	I have made ensilage for seven years always in slack. It is a great value for stock by its frosty weather and an old animal. It is not used to make ensilage in the autumn, but most of these who have tried it would use it now.
About 3 days, in 10 days.	Orchard grass.	Not tested (1st year); 1st year.	Not tested.	About 7 lbs. to carrying cattle and 1 lb. to cows.	Cattle, and ewes, and before leaving.	—
—	Young grass along river banks and in plantations.	Not tested.	—	10 lbs. to horse.	Horse to horse and calves.	Cattle and young horses will eat according to state of weather; in rough weather as much as they could eat, 3000 lbs. horse eat it very easily. The material used in the world can be used in any other way, at least, 10 per cent. of it; and when it was pressed it weighed 10 lbs. per cubic foot. The great cost in silage (10 lbs. sil) was owing to the difficulty in getting it out of the plantation, along banks, and other awkward places.
10 days.	Second cutting of clover.	100 degrees.	85 to 100 degrees.	About 10 lbs.	To stall-fed cattle and calves.	The ensilage made last year is excellent, and of very superior quality.

ULSTER—continued.

Number of days required in making silage or ensilage.	Material put in silo or stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Forage in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle or to horses, cattle, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Generally about 4 days, but I think the quicker the better; the interval between silaging I regulate by the temperature, which is to be great enough to insure the material and the state of the crops. When the thermometer shows that the last silaging is at 100° 44° F. I put more silage in; and when it is to 100° the temperature between 100 and 110°.	Meadow hay.	118 degrees.	10 degrees.	Twelve days as much as they desired.	To store cattle in snow sheds and to farm horses.	I put 10 acres of good meadow into ensilage. Three of my silos were excellent. Two did not turn out so well, this was I think, because I did not cut soon enough, the grass being too hard. But I was not dissatisfied with the result, and intend putting quite as much in ensilage this year.
Three days.	Grass, and 6 cowboys.	—	—	Not much used yet; about 2 stons per day.	Milk cows and store cattle.	—
—	Grass.	Not recorded.	—	Between . . .	Cows and store cattle.	Ensilage was made from time to time with Pearson's roller; only forty-day large loads of grass was put into it in 1894, not half my usual capacity, as the weather in August was so favourable for hay; the silo was only opened in February 1895; the ensilage is of very good quality.
—	—	—	—	—	Boned cattle of all sorts.	Dairy cattle have done well.

CONNAUGHT.

—	Vetolans, oats, rye, peas, beans.	118 degrees.	About 110 to 121 degrees.	See remarks.	Ensilage given to cattle, cows, horses, calves, and store cattle.	I did not wintered on silage and hay—about 11 lbs. silage dropped along with last hay and some brood sows do very well, but better than with hay only. Cows horses who received one-third silage and two-thirds hay have done very well on it. Much corn have received two parts silage one part hay, instead of one hay along with oats, etc., and have given a good flow of milk. I think ensilage made with above materials far superior to turnips and more economical.
—	Grass in silo and two stacks, rye in one stack.	Not taken.	—	About 110 lbs. to each cow, and 10 to one-third cattle.	Given to all classes of cattle, also to young horses.	Stack of rye was made in May, 1894, and used in January, 1895. Cattle eat it fairly well although it had a strong smell. Rye was dried and one stack made at intervals and allowed to heat between each silaging.
Two days to 11.	Old meadow.	—	—	2 stons and a half.	Cattle, cows, and brood sows.	Am more and more convinced of the advantage of making ensilage, especially to stock in the field, and in such a season as we had last year for making hay.
Full of 4 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not known.	—	12 lbs.	Store cattle.	This ensilage was made in a natural pit about 2 feet deep. It was carried over the side, then cut off, and put on top. It was then weighted with stables, and topped with hay in the form of a hay rack.

DONNAUGHT—continued.

Number of days occupied in feeding the stock.	Materials put in this or stock.	Temperature.		Quantity of Stocking in lbs. given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if so known state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Corned Meat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 8 days working in stock, and 10 in stock.	All grass.	Clean, dry, and no other.	and no other.	About 10 lbs. per 100 of hay in full grass, and about half amount to stock.	No horses fed, only cows.	I fed a little hay mixed with the clover, improved, and gave some extra getting some. Cattle and calves fed in the open, and not housed.
10 days for such, and proportionally.	1 and 2, meadow grass, and mountain grass.	Not taken.	Not taken.	When, by the according to the.	and 4-year-old cattle, and dairy cows.	Stock 1 and 2 were made in July, and early in August, and during wet and showery weather. No 3 was not finished till 10 October, the grass in this being coarse, mountainous, and being rather dry. I put a quantity of hay in one end of the stock to try the effect, but this part has not yet been cracked.
10 days.	2 courses of cal-low meadow.	Not taken.	Not taken.	About 10 lbs.	Milk cows.	Very little waste if stock is well managed, except the edges when making. Means to increase quantity of milk, more than roots, and do not lose the milk, like turnips. Was 11 or 12 high before weighed in about a few, some worse, and about 1 ton of hay on top when stock had settled.
10 days.	Grass of inferior quality - most of it.	I cannot answer these questions.	I cannot answer these questions.	Not taken.	Turnish cattle not to horses.	The top and sides of my stock were covered with heavy soil growing top grass and heather, and some with logs of wood placed on the top. There was a considerable top, but the interior of the stock was dry.
10 days.	Good grass.	Not taken.	Not taken.	Not weighed.	Milk cows and calves.	
10 days or 10 weeks.	Meadow grass.	Not taken.	Not taken.	One single lot.	Cattle of different ages and sexes.	In outside this year I had some grass cattle shorn and ready to be put up, and some heavy cattle shorn, and being ready, I bought thoroughly soaked. I depended of ever making good hay of it, and so turned it into a compost of manure in the stock. I think my it made good use as the stock grass, but stock said it is preferable to hay, whereas the portion of some field was very hard, and when they dry and trampled, was destroyed and had food, though only partly wet before being put in the stock. The party visited my records before much rain had fallen, but was very damp, and as soon as the drying weather, unimpaired again from Saturday till Tuesday, and then improved, I did not make so good food for the stock as that converted into hay, and put in on Monday into the stock, and I tried it for future practice, and at a stage I had grass nearly dry enough to be trampled, which got much rain, I would again make it into hay, good food, and as far as I can see, then to attempt to dry it again for hay. I continued making hay for three or four weeks, but being about five days thoroughly dried, I have 10 feet thick wall. I refilled a bag of it, and I had up and have it for a week or ten days, and then began, and it is high, and some work, and doing the best of the horse from, and weighing it double, and then eat each full, and weight up again. After two days I repeat this, and then, and it fully weight up. By keeping the bag in a little cutting, and the walls, there is little or no loss, and the grass is quite good to the very wall side.
10 days.	Low, hay, and inferior parts of meadow.	Not taken.	Not taken.	Not taken.	More cattle and calves.	I have had low waste in the stock than great this year, which I consider arises from the fact that most of the grass was put in very wet.
10 days.	Especially meadow grass and heather.	Did not feed it.	Did not feed it.	I never weight it.	11-year-old and horses or sheep.	I commenced filling the stock in the 10th of July, and finished it on the 10th, weighing heavily on the 10th. Second filling commenced 1st August. Put last weights on the 10th, and it is with boards first, and makers' work over all. No hay is given. The stage is constant, even by the weather.
10 days.	Old meadow and low grass.	—	—	About 10 lbs. per head to cattle.	Principally fed to milking cattle.	I find that cattle fed on what is in better condition and fatter than those fed on an equivalent of hay.

[illegible]

CONNAUGHT—continued.

Number of days elapsed in silage making.	Material put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Forage in ton, given to cattle per day.	To what description of cattle, if in hay or straw, and how used.	Remarks.
		Onset of Heat.	Average Heat for 20 days.			
Over 100 days, as it was made previously.	Grass and weeds of all kinds.	Did not take the temperature.	—	18 lbs.	Milk cows; horses and it, and half the stock very often.	I am sorry I cannot give you more particulars, as I need say I have made it in a most excellent style. The height, 1 foot, it is it stands now, quite solid.
Subsidence, 10 to 15 days.	Grass for horses, and weeds of all kinds (mostly).	100 degrees.	About 100 degrees.	About 30 lbs. with shelled hay and straw, and pulped cabbage.	All kinds of cattle and horses.	I find weeds and earth much the best weight. My wife says that weeds did not answer, I find ensilage made over from rain is much the best.
Actual days worked, 1 week, every second day to clear the stock.	Grass, young calves, and all sorts of weeds.	Temperature not taken.	—	18 lbs.	Three-year-old store cattle.	—
Actual work.	The best of grass.	Stew took an account of heat, but piled on much more on the roof and could not get it, and while being made drew several horses over it.	—	—	Milk cows and young calves; always gave them as much as they could eat; horses and sheep will eat it, the poorer hay.	A sort of fern was put on bottom and round the edges to save good grass. Turned inside the ensilage better than hay. In bad weather it is a saving of expense and anxiety to make ensilage; in good weather it is useless to make hay. I never had better ensilage than this year; it is running every day while my stock was being made, I put about 12 acres in the stock.
Actual days.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.	—	As much as they will eat.	Yearlings and two-year-olds.	—
Not known, as it was done on side and ends of broken up and various.	Cuttings of plantations, green grass, and meadow grass.	Temperature not taken.	—	About 1 lb. per head.	Cows and store stock of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 years old.	—
10 days.	—	—	—	—	Two-year-old bullocks and cows.	I think two weeks, say 10 feet long, 16 feet apart, open at both ends, 1 foot high, would make a good silo, the walls to be cemented. I can then cut across for some time by leaving both ends closed. This is how I do it. It is very good this year.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I have not so much silage made this year as in previous years, owing to the fact that the weather happened to be very dry at the time I usually make the stacks, and I consequently turned the grass into hay. The silage and stacks I have are similar to those described in former years.
10 days.	4 acres meadow.	—	—	18 lbs.	Put and store.	To let, as old-day had, in fire of off color; it is open 18 ft. They did immensely well, better than those fed on hay, and given barley.
14 days.	Grass, and weeds and anything that will grow on a white soil.	Took no observations.	—	18 lbs.	Milk cows, stall - feeders and yearlings.	The Steward has used ensilage here for the last three years and found it most satisfactory for feeding cattle.
Actual work.	Old meadow grass.	100 degrees.	101 degrees.	About 18 lbs.	Milk cows.	Swiss silage is now an old established winter food for cattle and horses, and it increases the quantity, and certainly the quality of the milk.

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Oshkosh Army Office (Chicago) during the Sun rising Early, March 2nd, 1934, during the year 1934.—

The barometer stood highest to 30.4 on the 17th December at 8 a.m. and 11.7, when a low frost today it was lowest at 29.4 on 10th October, when it was 29.4 today. The highest temperature of the day today the 17th was 74° degrees of Fahrenheit in the city, and the lowest 15° degrees in the January. The greatest quantity of rain (1.00 in.) is a day (the heavy) was 1.00 inches on 10th July, with wind N. The great flow with the wind today provided was the 17th, a low flow that direction on 10th July, at 8 a.m. The average wind was from the S.W. on the 10th December, when the pressure was 30.4 in. per square foot.

No.	Observations				Observations			
	Barometer		Air Temperature		Wind		Direction	
	Time	Pressure	Time	Pressure	Time	Pressure	Time	Pressure
1	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4
2	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4
3	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4
4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4
5	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4
6	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4
7	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4
8	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4
9	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4
10	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4
11	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4
12	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4
13	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4
14	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4
15	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4
16	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4
17	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4
18	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4
19	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4
20	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4
21	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4
22	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4
23	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4
24	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4
25	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4
26	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4
27	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4
28	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4
29	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4
30	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4
31	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4
32	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4
33	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4
34	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4
35	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4
36	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4
37	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4
38	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4
39	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4
40	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4
41	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4
42	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4
43	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4
44	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4
45	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4
46	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4
47	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4
48	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4
49	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4
50	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4
51	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4
52	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4
53	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4
54	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4
55	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4
56	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4
57	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4
58	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4
59	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4
60	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4
61	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4
62	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4
63	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4
64	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4
65	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4
66	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4
67	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4
68	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4
69	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4
70	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4
71	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4
72	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4
73	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4
74	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4
75	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4
76	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4
77	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4	12.00 P.M.	30.4
78	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4	1.00 P.M.	30.4
79	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4	2.00 P.M.	30.4
80	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4	3.00 P.M.	30.4
81	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4	4.00 P.M.	30.4
82	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4	5.00 P.M.	30.4
83	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4	6.00 P.M.	30.4
84	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4	7.00 P.M.	30.4
85	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4	8.00 P.M.	30.4
86	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4	9.00 P.M.	30.4
87	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4	10.00 P.M.	30.4
88	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4	11.00 P.M.	30.4
89	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4	12.00 A.M.	30.4
90	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4	1.00 A.M.	30.4
91	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4	2.00 A.M.	30.4
92	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4	3.00 A.M.	30.4
93	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4	4.00 A.M.	30.4
94	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4	5.00 A.M.	30.4
95	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4	6.00 A.M.	30.4
96	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4	7.00 A.M.	30.4
97	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4	8.00 A.M.	30.4
98	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4	9.00 A.M.	30.4
99	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4	10.00 A.M.	30.4
100	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4	11.00 A.M.	30.4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1894.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.L., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.)

JANUARY.—Opening with a spell of easterly winds and intensely cold weather, this month ultimately proved wet, open, and stormy, with an almost uninterrupted prevalence of south-westerly and westerly winds. The cold of the first few days of the month was produced in connection with an anticyclone which formed over Central Europe towards the close of December, aided by a down-rush of polar air in the rear of a deep cyclonic system which travelled eastwards across the extreme north of Russia on the 1st and 2nd. The intensity of the frost on the night of the 5th was very great in the inland parts of both England and Ireland. Even at Valentia Island the thermometer sank to 20° in the screen.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (41·0°) was slightly below the average (41·4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40·1°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 32·2°), and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46·8°). In 1867 the M. T. was 35·7°, and in 1888 it was 37·8°. In 1871 and in 1896 the M. T. was 37·3°; in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 35·3°. In 1888 the M. T. was 42·1°; in 1889, 42·4°; in 1890, 44·6°; in 1891, 40·1°; in 1892, 38·8°; and in 1893, 40·8°. As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the northward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1894, proved an exception to this rule, the M. T. being 2·6° below that of December, 1893 (43·5°).

The mean height of the barometer was 29·715 inches, or 0·158 inch below the corrected average value for January—namely, 29·874 inches. The mercury rose to 30·619 inches at 9 a.m. of the 3rd, and fell to 29·140 inches at 2 p.m. of the 31st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·479 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·1°, or 2·7° below the value for December, 1893. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = Min. + (max.—min. × 52)*, the M. T. becomes 41·5°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·6°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 41·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·4°. On the 11th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54·7°—wind, S.; on the 7th the temperature fell to 18·6°—wind, S.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 15·6° on the 6th.

The rainfall was 2·438 inches, distributed over 23 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·200 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·3. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were both above the average. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4·322 inches on 25 days; in 1869, also, 4·258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1878, only ·496 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1890 the rainfall was only ·363 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1888, 3·244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 28 days; in 1887 ("the dry year"), 1·618 inches fell on 18 days; in 1883, 1·247 inches on 9 days; in 1889, 2·213 inches on 16 days; in 1890, 2·975 inches on 21 days; in 1891, only ·672 of an inch on 14 days; in 1892, 1·698 inches on 20 days; and in 1893, 2·239 inches on 19 days.

Lunar coronæ were seen on the 16th and 17th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 8th, 7th, and 14th. High winds were noted on no less than 21 days, reaching the force of a gale on 9 days—the 4th, 5th, 8th, 12th, 20th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. Hail fell on the 2nd, 4th, 22nd, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, and snow or sleet on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 23th, 30th, and 31st. Temperature exceeded 80° in the screen on 13 days, compared with 7 days in 1893, 6 days in 1892, only 5 days in 1891, 17 days in 1890, and 8 days in 1889; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 7 nights, compared with 4 nights in 1893, 15 nights in 1892, 7 nights in 1891, 1 night in 1890, and 3 nights in 1889. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 17 nights, compared with 18 nights in 1893, 25 nights in 1892, 21 nights in 1891, 15 nights in 1890, and 16 nights in 1889. Lightning was seen on the evening of the 7th.

As in 1893, weather of unusual severity held over the greater part of Europe throughout the opening period of the year, January 1–6. Rough easterly winds, low temperatures, and frost and snow took the place of the stormy south-westerly winds, rains, and mild temperatures which characterised all but the closing days of December, 1893. Sunday (December 31) was a damp, foggy, very cold day in Dublin. Open weather prevailed in the N., severe cold in the S. An anticyclone had its centre over the southern half of Ireland, the barometer reading 30·63 inches at 8 a.m. at Parsonstown. A deep depression was at the same moment travelling eastwards across the north of Russia, the barometer being as low as 28·60 inches in that region. In the rear of the depression over Northern Russia the barometer rose with great rapidity, so that at 8 a.m. of Wednesday, the 3rd, the reading at Færdar, near Christiania in Norway, is stated to have been 31·07 inches. At this time atmospheric pressure was low in the Mediterranean basin (29·60 inches at Nice): consequently a strong and bitterly cold easterly wind began to blow over Germany, France, and the southern part of the British Islands. The result was a spell of truly Siberian cold. At 8 a.m. of Friday the thermometer read 14° in London. In Dublin a strong easterly gale had prevailed during

the previous night, and at 11 a.m. a heavy snowstorm set in, with a temperature of 27° . This was removed in the evening, and Saturday broke with an intense frost, 20° being the temperature at 9 a.m. The thermometer had fallen to $8^{\circ}6'$ at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, during the previous night. A fine snow or frozen aqueous vapour fell lightly for several hours on this day, while the clouds came from S. and S.W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 30.233 inches, pressure ranging from 30.619 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday, the 3rd (wind, E.), to 29.543 inches at 3 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was $34^{\circ}9'$. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $32^{\circ}7'$. On Monday the thermometers rose to $48^{\circ}6'$ in the screen; on Saturday they fell to $19^{\circ}6'$. The rainfall was 1.79 inch on three days, 1.51 inch falling as snow on Friday. Easterly winds prevailed. At 11 p.m. of Saturday the thermometer fell to $18^{\circ}6'$ in the screen. On Friday night the lowest minima were 5° at Loughborough, 6° at Parsonstown and Armagh, and 10° at York. At Workop, in Notts, a minimum of $-4^{\circ}4'$ was recorded.

Remarkable changes in the weather were experienced in Western Europe in the course of the week ended Saturday, the 13th, warmth and rain taking the place of bitter cold and snow. On the other hand, continuous frost held in Germany, Austria, and Russia, where also the distribution of atmospheric pressure remained anticyclonic throughout, the barometer ranging from 30.69 to 30.80 inches and upwards over Russia. At the beginning of the week gradients for S.W. and S. winds were already forming over the British Islands. On Monday these became steep, and during the remainder of the period depression after depression passed in quick succession northwards outside our western coasts, causing gales in the west and north of the United Kingdom, with heavy rains from time to time in all districts. At the same time, many fine, bright intervals were enjoyed. But the most striking feature in the week's weather was the extraordinary rise of temperature which accompanied the establishment of the S. and S.W. winds. On Sunday morning severe frost prevailed everywhere, except at the west-coast stations both in Great Britain and in Ireland. At Aberdeen the temperature at 8 a.m. was only 14° . By Monday morning the thaw had become general in Ireland, but hard frost still held in the centre and east of Great Britain. At 9 a.m. the thermometer read 17° at Shields. On Tuesday morning no frost was reported from any British station. The temperature now rose day by day until Thursday, when maxima of 57° at Loughborough, 55° at Nairn and in Dublin, and 54° at Oxford, were recorded. Thunder and lightning occurred on Sunday at Valentia Island in Kerry, and lightning was seen at Prawle Point and Holyhead as well as from Dublin. In this city the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.600 inches, the barometer rising to 29.890 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.), and falling to 29.385 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind also S.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was $43^{\circ}6'$. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were $43^{\circ}4'$. On Sunday the thermometers in the screen fell to $18^{\circ}6'$; on Thursday they rose to $44^{\circ}7'$. The rainfall was 1.035 inches on six days, .334 inch being measured on Friday. Southerly (S.E. to S.W.) winds prevailed throughout. In Dublin the thermometer stood 30° higher on Saturday morning than it had stood that day week.

Except on Sunday, which was a fine, quiet, bright day in Ireland, but very wet in England, the weather during the week ended Saturday, the 20th, was very disturbed—open, squally, and rainy, but with bright intervals. Even in Germany the frost broke up on Monday, and considerable falls of rain occurred from time to time. The fine weather in Ireland was brought about by the presence of small subsidiary areas of low pressure (secondary depressions) over Wales, England, and Brittany. The effect of these was to equalise pressure over Ireland, so that the wind fell light and the sky cleared. On Monday these systems had passed away, and a new primary depression approached Ireland from S.W., causing fresh southerly winds and rain. Several areas of low pressure subsequently passed northeastwards along the western shores of the British Islands, keeping the weather unsettled, with frequent rain and squally S.W., W., and N.W. winds. On Wednesday night the barometer sank below 29 inches over the North of Scotland, and on Saturday morning pressure was as low as 28.72 inches at Wick. A moderate W.S.W. gale prevailed for some hours on this day, and rain fell in plentiful showers. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure during the week was only 29.569 inches, the barometer being observed to range between 29.887 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.), and 29.186 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was $45^{\circ}9'$. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $44^{\circ}4'$. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to $53^{\circ}5'$; on Monday they fell to $30^{\circ}3'$. Rain was measured on five days to the amount of .533 inch, the maximal fall in 24 hours being 1.63 inch on Friday. The prevalent wind was W.S.W.

The westerly type of weather still held over Western Europe throughout the week ended Saturday, the 27th. Several deep depressions passed northeastwards across the Norwegian Sea, while their secondaries traversed the British Islands and the adjoining seas. In consequence of this unsettled state of atmospheric pressure, the weather remained in an exceedingly broken, rough, and rainy condition, and changes of temperature were both sudden and extreme. At 8 a.m. of Sunday the barometer was down to 28.67 inches at Bodø in the north-west of Norway, but as high as 30.32 inches at Biarritz, and 30.40 inches at Lisbon. Strong W.S.W. winds, cloudy skies, and open weather prevailed, and in the afternoon rain fell heavily for a time in Ireland. Monday was colder and brighter, with showers of cold rain and hail. Tuesday was fair and frosty, but at night a new break in the weather began in Ireland, whereas the frost became sharp in England. On this night the screened thermometer fell to 23° at Loughborough and Cambridge, and to 24° in London. This frost was of short duration, for within 24 hours temperature had risen 20° over the centre and S.E. of England, and warm S.W. winds were again sweeping all over the country. A sudden chill on Thursday evening covered the Dublin mountains with snow, but this had all disappeared by Friday afternoon. A fresh strong gale from W.S.W. followed, and rain fell heavily at times on Saturday. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.670 inches, the barometer ranging between 30.121 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.W.) and 29.300 inches at 2 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.).

The corrected mean temperature was 42° . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41° . On Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 52° ; on Tuesday they fell to 31° . Rainfall was measured on five days, the total amount being 330 inch, of which 280 inch fell on Saturday. The prevalent wind was once more W.S.W.

During the last four days of the month the weather remained in the unsettled, stormy condition which proved so characteristic of January, 1894. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 28th, the barometer was down to 28.11 inches at Bodø, in Norway, while it stood as high as 30.40 inches at Lisbon. Gradients for westerly winds were very steep over the British Islands. Needless to say, the weather was rough and inclement. Snow showers fell in the morning, and sleet and rain in the evening in Dublin. On Monday, the 29th, another large depression came in from the Atlantic, reaching the Shetlands on Tuesday morning. On the evening of the 30th a heavy fall of wet snow occurred in Dublin, and the last day of the month was very severe—snow-showers at midday being followed by a thaw in the afternoon.

In Dublin the rainfall up to January 31, 1894, amounted to 2.638 inches on 23 days, compared with a twenty-five years' average (1865-1889) of 2.209 inches on 17.5 days.

At Knockdolan, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 4.399 inches of rain fell on 24 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were .630 inch on the 8th, and again on the 10th, and .460 inch on the 15th.

At Fassaroo, Bray, Co. Wicklow, 5.075 inches fell on 22 days.

At Clonsavin, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, the rainfall was 3.390 inches on 23 days, 650 inch being measured on the 12th. This was the highest rainfall recorded at this station in January during the past 10 years. The average fall for the preceding 9 years was 1.830 inches on 15 days.

FEBRUARY.—This was an open, windy, showery month. Until the 14th and after the 22nd, deep depressions passed in rapid succession north-eastwards across the Norwegian Sea, causing strong S.W. and W. gales and frequent falls of rain, hail, and sleet. At 8 a.m. of the 13th the barometer read only 27.93 inches at Færder on the Christiania Fjord. Conditions were for the most part anticyclonic from the 14th to the 22nd, so that fog and frost were prevalent in that central period of the month. Some very sharp but transitory frosts were felt in Great Britain from time to time. On the 15th the thermometer fell to 3° at Lairg and 4° at Braemar in Scotland. On the 21st a minimum of 10° was recorded at Loughborough. In Ireland the air was much milder.

In Dublin the mean temperature (44.6°) was 21° above the average (42.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.7° . In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, February was coldest in 1873 (M.T. = 37.9°), and warmest in 1869 (M.T. = 46.7°). In 1866 the M.T. was 39.7° . In the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 40.1° . In 1888 it was as low as 38.6° ; in 1889 it was 40.3° ; in 1890 41.5° ; in 1891 44.7° ; in 1892 41.3° ; and in 1893 42.7° .

The mean height of the barometer was 29.906 inches, or 0.051 inch above the average value for February—namely, 29.855 inches. The mercury rose to 30.448 inches at 9 a.m. of the 20th, and fell to 28.867 inches at 8 p.m. of the 11th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.581 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.7° , or 36° above the value for January, 1894. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = Min. + (max. - min. $\times .50$), the M.T. is 44.9° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42.5° . On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 58.6° —wind, W.S.W.; on the 1st the temperature fell to 31.6° —wind, S.W. The minimum on the grass was 28.5° , also on the 1st.

The rainfall was 1.903 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall, therefore, was below the average, while the rainy days were also below it. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3.752 inches on 17 days; in 1878, also, 3.706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only .925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; in 1890, only .802 of an inch fell on but 7 days; and in 1887 only .341 of an inch fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest which had been recorded in February for very many years. But the record for 1891 is probably unparalleled—.042 inch on 2 days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1865, when only .056 of an inch of rain was measured on but 3 days. In 1892, the rainfall was 2.119 inches on 19 days; and in 1893, 2.669 inches fell on 22 days.

Snow or sleet fell on 2 days—the 12th and 24th; while hail was observed on 4 days—the 11th, 12th, 24th, and 27th.

The atmosphere was foggy on 8 days—namely, the 5th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 26th. The amount of cloud—57.2 per cent.—was considerably in defect of the average—66 per cent. High winds were noted on 17 days, reaching the force of a gale on 8 occasions—namely, the 1st, 8th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 23rd, 24th, and 26th.

The temperature reached or exceeded 50° in the screen on 15 days, compared with 13 days in 1893, 6 days in 1892, and 14 days in 1891; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 2 nights, compared with 5 nights in both 1893 and 1892, and with 2 nights in 1891. The minima on the grass were 32° , or less, on 10 nights, compared with 13 nights in 1893, 16 nights in 1892, and 17 nights in 1891. The thermometer never failed to rise to or above 40° in the screen during the daytime.

Lightning was seen on the night of the 11th. There was an aurora on the nights of the 23rd and 24th. Solar halos were seen on the 21st and lunar halos on the evenings of the 13th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd.

During the first three days of the month open but changeable, stormy, and often rainy weather prevailed in the British Islands, and in Western Europe generally. On Thursday, the 1st, a rapid rise of temperature took place. It amounted to 30° in a few hours, and caused all traces of the snow which had fallen on January 30 quickly to disappear. After many hours of squally, blustering

weather, a fine, bright day brought this very unsettled period to a close. Brilliant aurora was seen from Wick and Aberdeen on the night of the 2nd, when also lightning was reported from those stations as well as from Roche's Point.

At the beginning of the week ended Saturday, the 10th, conditions were quieter than of late, and mild, tolerably fine weather prevailed. Monday broke dull and foggy, but afterwards proved mild and bright. At this time an area of high pressure, in which readings exceeded 30.60 inches, lay over the west of France, and the barometer was low (29.20 inches) only in the North-west of Norway. On Tuesday, however, a new and deep depression had advanced to the Hebrides, Caithness, and the Orkneys and Shetlands, causing a rapid rise of temperature and fresh or strong gales from S.W., W.S.W., or W. in most parts of the British Islands. At 8 a.m. of Wednesday, the barometer ranged from 30.56 inches at Lyons, to 28.88 inches at Bodø, in Norway. This great difference of 2.68 inches in atmospheric pressure accounted for the strong S.W. to W. winds and gales which swept over Western Europe at this time. Temperature ruled very high on Wednesday, the screened thermometer rising to 59° at Loughborough and in Dublin (58.6°), 57° in London (Westminster), and at Shields, Cambridge, and Yarmouth; and 56° or 55° at many other stations. The last three days of the week were cooler, but just as unsettled, and changeable—equally S.W. to W.N.W. winds, passing showers or heavy rains, and fine, bright intervals prevailing in rapid succession. Hail and lightning were reported from several Scottish stations on Wednesday and Thursday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.901 inches, pressure rising to 30.262 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.S.W.), and falling to 29.338 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 47.9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47.3°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers rose to 58.6°, having fallen to 40.0° on Monday. No frost occurred even on the grass. The rainfall was .751 inch, .262 inch falling on Thursday, and .360 inch on Saturday. S.W. and W. winds again prevailed, as in many past weeks of the present winter. At 8 a.m. of Saturday the barometer read only 29.24 inches at Bodø, in Norway.

Opening with the same tempestuous weather which had prevailed for so long, the week ended Saturday, the 17th, closed with a more than half-fulfilled promise of finer and quieter conditions. After Monday the wind moderated, and the rainfall almost ceased for a time, while the period ended with a dry, bright, and spring-like day—at least in Ireland. Some very remarkable incidents have to be recorded in connection with the weather of this week. For example, on Sunday and Monday a storm-centre of exceptional intensity passed eastwards across Scotland and the southern half of Scandinavia. By 8 a.m. of Monday, the barometer fell to 27.93 inches at Færder, on the Christiania Fjord, while it stood as high as 30.91 inches at Lichen. Very violent S.W. to W.N.W. gales accordingly swept over the British Islands, Holland, and Germany, accompanied by hail, thunder, and lightning in several places—notably over central Ireland on Sunday night. A great dip in temperature followed in Great Britain, the thermometer falling on Wednesday night to 10° at Nairn, 20° at Aberdeen, and 26° in the Lowlands and North of England. An anticyclone, or rather a ridge of high pressure, passed on to Scandinavia from Great Britain on Thursday, and at 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer read 30.43 inches at Færder, or 2.50 inches higher than at the same hour four days previously. Such a vast range of pressure is very unusual in so short a time. By 8 a.m. of Saturday the barometer had risen to 30.59 inches at Færder. On Friday and Saturday a V-shaped shallow depression brought heavy rains to Great Britain. In Dublin the mean reading of the barometer was 29.932 inches, the observed extremes being—highest, 30.294 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.); lowest, 28.887 inches, at 8 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.0. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.3°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 54.9; on Tuesday they sank to 32.7°. Rain fell on four days to the amount of .198 inch, .189 inch being measured on Sunday. At 12.30 p.m. of Monday a severe squall of snow and hail passed over Dublin. Vivid flashes of lightning were seen on Sunday evening. The prevailing winds were W. and S.

For the first time for many weeks the weather was of an anticyclonic type during several consecutive days of the week ended Saturday, the 24th. On Friday, however, a large depression encroached on the Irish and Scotch coasts, causing a gale from S. and S.W. and a heavy fall of rain. At the beginning an anticyclone, in which the barometer exceeded 30.60 inches, lay over the Christiania Fjord, where six days previously pressure was below 28 inches (27.93 inches at Færder). A heavy rainfall had occurred in Great Britain, but the weather was rainless though dull and foggy in Ireland. As the hours passed by, the anticyclone spread out westwards and southwards, so that on Monday morning it covered England, Ireland, and France. Very sharp frost prevailed for a succession of nights in England, but it was by no means so severe in either Scotland or Ireland. At Loughborough, in Leicestershire, the minima were 30°, 18°, 18°, 18°, 17°, 23°, and 30°. At Parsonstown, a central Irish station, the corresponding values were 29°, 30°, 33°, 33°, 34°, 35°, and 35°. A great deal of fog prevailed at night and in the mornings during the anticyclonic period, but this all cleared away with the coming of Friday's S.W. gale. On Friday night, bright aurora borealis was seen for many hours, waves of auroral light sweeping up to the zenith from the northern sky in rapid succession and with extreme velocity. Saturday was a bright, breezy, changeable day, with an occasional shower of steady rain and hail. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29.163 inches, the barometer rising to 30.448 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind calm), and falling to 29.358 inches at 4 p.m. of Friday (wind S.W.). The mean temperature was 40.7°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38.9°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers fell to 31.6°, on Friday they rose to 51.6°. Rain fell on two days to the amount of .271 inch, .160 inch being measured on Friday. The wind was generally calm at first, but finally became fresh to strong from S.W. and W.

The weather remained very unsettled and stormy during the last four days of the month. A

succession of very deep atmospheric depressions travelled across Scotland and the Norwegian Sea, while their secondaries passed over Ireland and England. Rain fell plentifully, and thunder, lightning, and hail or sleet prevailed over the more northern parts of the United Kingdom.

In Dublin the rainfall up to February 28, 1894, amounted to 4.741 inches on 39 days, compared with 4.908 inches on 41 days in the same period in 1893, 3.817 inches on 39 days in 1892, 7.14 inch on 16 days in 1891, and a twenty-five years' (1868-1892) average of 4.350 inches on 34.5 days.

At Knockdoon, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 2,390 inches of rain fell in February on 15 days; the heaviest fall in 24 hours was 6.30 inch on the 11th. The total fall to February 28th inclusive was 8.780 inches on 39 days.

The rainfall in February at Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, amounted to 1.19 inches on 18 days. The average rainfall for February during 9 years at this station is 1.660 inches, on 12 days. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was 1.7 of an inch on the 8th. Since January 1, the rainfall was 4.45 inches, on 41 days.

MARCH, 1894, was a month of surprises. Until the 15th the weather was unsettled, stormy, and showery; after that date absolute drought occurred, lasting until the close of the month. During this period the sky was for the most part unusually free from cloud, hot sunshine prevailed by day, while the nights were clear and sharp, and, indeed, often frosty. The mean amount of cloud throughout amounted to only 32 per cent.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43.4°) was considerably above the average (43.1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.8°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T. = 39.0°), and warmest in 1893 (M. T. = 48.1°) and in 1868 (M. T. = 47.3°). In 1876 the M. T. was 41.1°, in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 42.5°, in 1888 it was as low as 39.8°, in 1889 it was 44.0°, and in 1890 it was as high as 45.1°. In 1891 it was only 41.7°; and in 1892 it was as low as 39.1°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclones usually embrace the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In 1892 February was actually 2.2° warmer than March, and in the present year March was only 0.5° warmer than February.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.898 inches, or 0.020 inch below the corrected average value for March—namely, 29.918 inches. The mercury rose to 30.434 inches at 9 a.m. of the 23rd, having fallen to 29.696 inches at 7 a.m. of the 13th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1.338 inches—that is, more than an inch and three-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.6°, or only 0.1° above the value for February, 1894. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = $\frac{\text{Mx.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .485)}{2}$, the M.T. becomes 45.1°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 45.4°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 43.1°. On the 29th the thermometer in the screen rose to 63.8°—wind, E.; on the 17th the temperature fell to 31.6°—wind, E.S.E. The minimum on the grass was 28.1°, also on the 17th.

The rainfall was 1.287 inches, distributed over 14 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-five years, 1868-92, inclusive, was 3.061 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16.5. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were also to a less extent below it. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4.972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3.753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1866 also 3.629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only .815 of an inch was measured on 12 days, and in 1874 only .953 of an inch fell on 12 days. In 1897 (the "dry year"), 1.485 inches of rain fell on 15 days; in 1889, 1.078 inches fell on, however, as many as 17 days; in 1890 the fall was as much as 3.633 inches on 17 days; but in 1891 only .936 of an inch fell on 18 days, and in 1892 only .991 of an inch on but 9 days. The smallest March rainfall was .288 inch on 8 days in 1893.

The atmosphere was more or less foggy in the city on 10 days—viz., the 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 29th, and 31st. High winds were noted on 12 days, reaching the force of a gale on four occasions—the 1st, 5th, 10th, and 11th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 11th, 12th, and 15th; and hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 11th, 13th, and 15th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on as many as 22 days, compared with 26 days in 1893, only 7 days in 1892, 9 days in 1891, and 19 days in 1890, while it twice fell to 32° in the screen. In March, 1892, frost had occurred in the shade on as many as 18 nights; but no shade frost occurred in March, 1893. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 12 nights, compared with the same number of nights in 1893, 23 nights in 1892, 20 nights in 1891, and 16 nights in 1890. On 2 days the thermometer rose above 80° in the screen while (as in 1893) it never failed to reach 40°. In March, 1892, the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen on 9 days. Solar halos were seen on the 13th and 16th. Brilliant aurora borealis occurred on the night of the 30th.

The first three days of the month were changeable, with frequent showers and strong, chiefly westerly, winds. A fresh gale sprang up in the course of Wednesday night, February 28, and was followed by a downpour of rain and afterwards by sharp hail showers on Thursday afternoon, the 1st. By 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer had fallen to 29.57 inches at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. A rapid increase of atmospherical pressure ensued on this day, and a brief spell of fair, spring-like weather was enjoyed. On Saturday the wind backed to S.W. and freshened with renewed showers.

The weather remained of the "westerly type" throughout the week ended Saturday, the 10th. Strong or squally S.W. to W.N.W. winds, most unstable temperature, frequent rains or passing showers, and fine, bright intervals make up the record of the period. On Sunday a depression lay off the north of Scotland, while another was found over the eastern part of that country. N.W. winds and cool, showery weather prevailed in Ireland. On Monday a new and much more extensive depression came in from the Atlantic. Its centre lay between the Shetlands and Norway at 8 a.m. of Tuesday, when pressure ranged from 30.34 inches at Biarritz to 29.90 at Sumburgh Head (Shetland).

Mainland). The cyclonic circulation of winds round this low pressure system was well marked—N. in the Shetlands, N.W. in Scotland and Ireland, W. in England, S.W. in Belgium and Holland, S. in Denmark, and S.E. in Norway. Hardly had this system moved away in a south-easterly direction, when another depression appeared off the west of Scotland, bringing with it more rain or showers. After Wednesday a tendency to anticyclonic conditions existed over the Baltic, so that the wind became south-easterly in Sweden and Norway. In the British Islands, however, S.W. and W. winds persisted. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.678 inches, pressure ranging between 30.517 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.), and 29.296 inches about 3 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44.8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 44.5°. On Friday the thermometers in the screen rose to 54.7°, having fallen to 35.9° on Wednesday. Rain fell on every day of the week to the total amount of .616 inch, .200 inch being measured on Monday, and .192 inch on Thursday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W., and W.S.W.

Opening amid storm and rain, the week ended Saturday, the 17th, witnessed a change to quieter, finer, though colder weather, and closed with a spring-like day. At 8 a.m. of Sunday the barometer read 30.10 inches at Lyons, but the centre of a very large and deep depression lay between the Orkneys and Shetlands—near the centre the barometer read only 28.10 inches or less; at Sumburgh Head the reading was 28.19 inches, at Wick it was 28.17 inches. The difference of 2 inches in atmospheric pressure between Central France and the North of Scotland caused strong westerly (S.W. to N.W.) gales on the British coasts, and the weather was very rough and unsettled. Temperature was particularly unsteady—in Dublin the thermometer had risen to 52.7° during the night, but fell to 35.9° in the course of the day, when heavy showers of hail, sleet, and snow passed over. At Cambridge, the maximum on Sunday was 50°. On Monday night a deep secondary system travelled north-eastwards across England, causing heavy rains or falls of wet snow in many places, and gales of considerable violence on the English and Welsh coasts. Again on Wednesday night did a depression cross England, but on this occasion in a south-easterly direction. Hail and sleet showers were very prevalent until Friday, when the weather became dry, fine, and quiet, with fog and frost at night and bright sunshine by day. On Saturday, after a frosty night, temperature rose fast. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.605 inches, the barometer ranging between 29.996 inches at 7 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.), and 30.220 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 41.5°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 39.6°. The extremes of temperature were both recorded on Saturday—they were, highest, 52.8°; lowest, 31.8°. Rain fell on five days to the amount of .555 inch, .208 inch being registered on Monday. The prevailing winds were W. and W.N.W.

Conditions were anticyclonic throughout the week ended Saturday, the 24th, and fine, quiet weather prevailed in the British Islands and Central Europe. In the far North and also in the Mediterranean basin the weather was less settled, but nowhere was it very unfavourable. At first the wind was westerly, but this soon gave place to calms and finally to freshening easterly winds, particularly in the south. Owing to radiation at night and to unclouded sunshine by day the diurnal range of temperature was large. Some very high readings were recorded at Aberdeen, viz. 63° on Sunday and 62° on Wednesday. On the other hand, the screened thermometer fell to 28° on Sunday night at Loughborough and in London. In Dublin, the sky was cloudy from Sunday afternoon to Tuesday afternoon, but with this exception the amount of cloud was small. Heavy dew, haze, and fog prevailed at night and in the mornings, but brilliant sunshine held during the daytime. The mean height of the barometer was 30.324 inches, atmospheric pressure ranging between 30.434 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.S.E.), and 30.246 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind calm). It will be observed that the extreme range of atmospheric pressure at this station did not amount to two-tenths of an inch. The corrected mean temperature was 40.2°. The mean value of the dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.1°. On Wednesday the shade temperature reached 57.7°; on Friday it fell to 31.9°. There was no measurable rainfall, although a very light drizzle was observed for a few moments about 12.30 p.m. of Monday. The prevalent winds were S.E. and E.N.E.

During nearly the whole of the week ended the 31st, anticyclonic conditions were again prevalent over western Europe, the central portion of the high pressure system being located for the most part over Denmark, North Germany, and the South of Scandinavia. The prevailing winds were therefore easterly over France and the southern parts of the United Kingdom, but variable or southerly in the north of our Islands, and south-westerly or westerly in Scandinavia. The weather was generally fair and dry, but a good deal of haze or fog was reported over our Islands during the night and early morning hours, and at some of the eastern stations the weather at times remained thick all day. Owing to the prevalence of fog, temperature varied considerably in different places, but in the day time the thermometer was usually high, the maxima occasionally exceeding 65° in the more central and southern parts of the Kingdom. At night the weather was cold, especially in the inland districts, where frosts occurred rather frequently not only on the surface of the ground, but also in the screen. The daily range was, therefore, very large, the mean value for the entire week being as high as 35.6° both at Loughborough and Cambridge. Towards the close of the period the anticyclone receded slowly to the eastwards, and a shallow low pressure system spread over our Islands from the Atlantic. With the exception, however, of a few local showers, the weather remained fine in nearly all districts. On the night of the 30th brilliant aurora was seen over the greater part of the United Kingdom. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.002 inches, atmospheric pressure ranging between 30.200 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.S.E.), and 29.600 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 48.6°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.9°. The highest shade temperature was 63.0° on Thursday. The lowest shade temperature was 37.0° on Sunday. The only rainfall was in the form of very slight showers on Saturday. The general direction of wind was easterly. This week was remarkable for unusually fine and cloudless weather. On Friday night there was a brilliant play of auroral light in the northern sky.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st amounted to 6.028 inches on 53 days, compared with 5.196 inches on 49 days in 1893, 4.908 inches on 45 days in 1892, only 1.650 inches on but 32 days in 1891, 7.470 inches on 45 days in 1890, 5.738 inches on 53 days in 1889, 6.997 inches on 41 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 6.411 inches on 51.0 days (1865-1889, inclusive).

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 1.505 inches of rain fell on 14 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1894, equals 9.285 inches on 53 days. The corresponding figures for 1893 are .205 inch on 6 days, the total rainfall since January 1 having been 7.475 inches on 49 days.

The rainfall in March at Clonsilla, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, was 1.11 inches on 14 days, as against .26 inch on 9 days in 1893, .98 inch on 10 days in 1892, and a nine years' average of 1.79 inches on 140 days. The maximum in the 9 years was 3.59 inches in 1888, the minimum was .28 inch in 1893. At this station the total rainfall since January was 5.56 inches on 55 days, compared with a fall of 5.79 inches on 51 days in the first quarter of 1893.

APRIL.—Like April, 1893, this was a mild month, and led to a forward spring. Unlike that month, however, the amount of cloud was large, particularly in the mornings, and rain fell frequently (on 20 days) and heavily (to the total amount of 3.123 inches). The prevalent winds were from S.E. and S. Under these several circumstances vegetation made rapid progress, and by the end of the month most of the forest trees were in full foliage, and the hawthorn, haw, and laburnum were fast coming into blossom.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (49.9°) was 2.2° above the average (47.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 49.7°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, April was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year"), (M. T.—44.5°) and warmest in 1893 (M. T.—51.4°). In 1896, the M. T. was 46.3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45.1°, in 1888 it was (as also in 1891) only 45.7°, in 1889, 46.1°; in 1890, 47.8°; and in 1892, 46.2°. The month of April, 1893, was the warmest for at least 30 years.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.801 inches, or 0.049 inch below the average value for April—namely, 29.850 inches. The mercury rose to 30.427 inches at 9 p.m. of the 30th, having fallen to 29.261 inches at 9 a.m. of the 24th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.166 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and two-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48.7°, or 4.9° above the value for March, 1894. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = $\frac{\text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .476)}{2}$, the value becomes 49.5°, or 2.2° above the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (47.4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 49.0°, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865-1889 inclusive) average of 47.7°. On the 8th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 62.7°—wind, S.E.; on the 1st the temperature fell to 38.6°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 30.0° on the 2nd.

The rainfall was 3.123 inches, distributed over as many as 30 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.055 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably above the average, while the rainy days were also much in excess. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4.707 inches on 21 days; in 1892, also 3.526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only .406 of an inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1870, only .338 of an inch fell, also on 9 days. The fall in 1890 was 1.375 inches on 14 days; in 1891, 1.553 inches fell on 14 days; in 1892, 1.114 inches on 13 days; and in 1893, 1.046 inches on seven days.

There were lunar halos on the 15th and 17th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 20th. High winds were noted on only 5 days, but reached the force of a gale on two occasions—namely, the 22nd and 24th. No snow or sleet was seen, but hail fell on the 13th and 24th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on every day, except the 6th, compared with every day in 1893, only 24 days in April, 1892, and only 18 days in April, 1891. It rose to or above 60° on only 3 days, but never fell to 32° in the screen. The minimum on the grass was 32°, or less, on only one night, the 2nd, compared with five nights in April, 1893. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 40.0°, compared with 38.2° in 1893, 32.4° in 1892, 34.1° in 1891 and 1890, 34.4° in 1889, 34.6° in 1888, and 31.6° in 1887. There was an *aureora borealis* on the evening of the 5th.

Although the distribution of pressure, and the winds over Northwestern Europe (including the British Islands), during the week ended Saturday the 7th were mainly anticyclonic, the system was of a somewhat complex character, and at times shallow depressions advanced from the southward over Spain, the Bay of Biscay, and France, but on reaching the southern parts of the United Kingdom they either filled up or moved away again in a northwesterly direction. Thus, while the wind was chiefly easterly in direction, and the weather fine and dry, there were occasional showers over our southern and western districts, sometimes accompanied by thunder and lightning, and over the southwestern parts of the Iberian Peninsula the fall of rain was heavy. Temperature varied a good deal—as a rule the nights were cold and hazy or foggy, the days bright and warm, and the winds light; on Friday, however, the easterly wind blew very freshly over the southern parts of the kingdom, a good deal of cloud was experienced, and the day-maxima of temperature were lower by many degrees than those of the earlier days. On Saturday, however, there was a recovery, the day being fine and warm. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.995 inches, atmospheric pressure ranging between 30.174 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, calm), and 29.607 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 47.1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.4°. The highest shade temperature was 55.6° on Thursday, the lowest 38.0° on Sunday. The rainfall was .219 inch on 4 days; the

general direction of the wind was E.N.E. In contrast to the bright, dry weather of the preceding week, clouds and fog were prevalent, with rain on most days.

The week ended Saturday, the 14th, witnessed the establishment of cyclonic conditions and changeable, rainy weather in Ireland and in many parts of Great Britain also. On the Continent, however, quiet, fair weather held until almost the close of the period, leading to complaints of drought from certain districts in Italy, Germany, France, and Scandinavia. From the beginning of the week a tendency was observed for shallow depressions to advance over the British Islands from the southwestward. These were subsidiary to a larger area of low barometer over the Atlantic, and on Wednesday they produced sharp thunderstorms in England and Wales as well as over the west of Scotland. On this day rain fell heavily in central Ireland also—30 inch being measured at Parsonstown in the King's County. The changeable character of the weather became still more decided towards the close of the week, and on Saturday morning an extensive and deep depression moved northwards along the west coast of Ireland. At 8 a.m. the barometer was down to 29.128 inches at Valentia Island (Kerry) and to 29.18 inches at Belmullet (Mayo). Southerly to easterly gales were felt at some exposed coast stations, and rain fell abundantly in several places. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.750 inches, pressure ranging from 29.884 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, calm) to 29.384 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 51.8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 50.1°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 62.7°, on Friday they fell to 43.9°. The rainfall amounted to 1.066 inches on six days, .461 inch being measured on Friday. The prevailing direction of the wind was S.S.E. Hail fell on Friday. The atmosphere was damp and thick or foggy on Monday and the two following days.

The weather during the week ended Saturday, the 21st, was at first very broken and rainy in Ireland, but it took up on Wednesday and remained fair and for the most part bright until the end. In the earlier part of the week, atmospheric pressure was low in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, high over the extreme north of Europe, and subsequently over the Iberian Peninsula as well. Both on Monday and Tuesday at least two areas of low pressure were found lying over the United Kingdom, where the weather was consequently broken and wet or showery. The showers were very heavy in places and were sometimes (especially on Wednesday) accompanied by thunder and lightning. In London hail fell on Tuesday. During the night of this day one of the depressions just spoken of moved southeastwards from St. George's Channel to France, the result being a N. wind and clearing weather in Ireland, but a continuance of cloud, gloom, and rainy conditions in the S. and S.E. of England. On Friday the barometer fell decidedly in Ireland, and the wind became southerly with a rising temperature and increasing cloud. Meanwhile the fair weather spread more and more over England, where temperature had failed to reach 50° in the southeastern counties on Thursday owing to a northerly air current and a densely clouded sky. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.774 inches, pressure ranging between 29.902 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, calm), and 30.178 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 49.0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48.4°. The extreme temperatures were 59.4° and 38.8° respectively, and were recorded on the same day, namely, Friday. Rain fell on the first three days to the total amount of .431 inch, .319 inch being registered on Sunday. The prevailing wind was S.S.E.

The weather was in a very unsettled state until nearly the close of the week ended Saturday, the 28th, when it became fine and bright in Ireland. On Sunday and again on Tuesday gales of considerable force swept over this country from S.E. and S. The storms were accompanied by heavy rains, or showers of cold rain and hail, as well as lightning. In England the gales were not much felt, but severe thunder and hail storms occurred in many places on Wednesday and following days. In the course of Sunday gradients for southerly winds became very steep over Ireland, where the wind accordingly freshened to a gale as the day advanced. By 6 p.m. the barometer fell to 29.15 inches at Valentia Island in Kerry. At night heavy rain occurred in the S. and S.E. of Ireland, while the depression moved away towards N.W. At the same time, however, a series of secondary areas of low pressure developed over St. George's and the English Channels, causing the broken weather to spread out in all directions. On Tuesday morning a large and deep depression was again found off the S.W. of Ireland, the barometer reading only 28.81 inches at Valentia Island at 8 a.m. Like its predecessor, this system passed off towards N.N.W. and broke up, sending several secondaries eastwards across the United Kingdom on Thursday and Friday to carry rain to nearly all districts. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.577 inches, pressure ranging from 29.261 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.) to 30.095 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 49.8°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.3°. The extreme temperatures in the shade were both recorded on Saturday—highest, 60.0°; lowest, 42.0°. Rain fell on six days to the total amount of .977 inch, .421 inch being registered on Monday. The prevalent winds were S.S.E. and S.

Sunday, the 29th, was at first dull, afterwards very rainy owing to the advance of a shallow depression from the northwestward. On Monday, the 30th, the weather became bright and bracing with a crisp northerly wind after a dull morning.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th amounted to 9.151 inches on 73 days, compared with 6.242 inches on 55 days in 1893, 5.922 inches on 61 days during the same period in 1892, only 3.203 inches on 46 days in 1891, 9.045 inches on 59 days in 1890, 8.345 inches on 74 days in 1889, 8.090 inches on 58 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' average of 8.466 inches on 86.2 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall during April, 1894, amounted to as much as 4.171 inches on 17 days. The heaviest rainfalls in 24 hours were 7.26 inch on the 29th, 7.10 inch on the 15th, and .560 inch on the 22nd. In 1893 only 1.055 inches of rain fell at this

station on 5 days. The total rainfall in 1894 up to April 30 was 12.456 inches on 70 days. The corresponding figures in 1893 were 8.530 inches on 54 days.

The rainfall in April, 1894, at Clonevin, Killybeg, Co. Dublin, was 3.53 inches on 10 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .52 inch on the 15th. The average rainfall in April for nine years was 1.51 inches on 12 days. Since January 1, 1894, 9.06 inches of rain fell at this station on 74 days. The corresponding values of 1893 were 6.94 inches on 57 days.

MAY.—This was a cold, changeable month, more like an ordinary March than May. Very heavy rainfalls occurred in nearly all parts of the British Islands at one time or another—in the week ending Saturday, the 19th, as much as 2.617 inches fell in Dublin and 3.210 inches at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. On the other hand, there was no measurable rainfall in Dublin during the following week, whereas 1.03 inches fell at the North Foreland, in Kent, this large fall being followed by a downpour of 1.19 inches on Sunday, the 27th. In Dublin the mean temperature of the month was actually lower than that of April by nearly one degree, and it was 7.6° below that of May, 1893—49.2° compared with 56.7°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were, no doubt, half a degree above the corresponding value for April, but this was due to a rapid rise of temperature in the early morning caused by bright sunshine after clear, frosty nights. May, 1894, ranks fourth in order of coldness within the past thirty years.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (49.2°) was decidedly below the average (52.0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were also 49.2°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48.2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48.7°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 48.8°). It was warmest in 1893 (M. T. = 56.7°), 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55.6°), and 1875 (M. T. = 54.9°). In 1886 the M. T. was 50.6°; in 1887, 51.6°; in 1888, 52.5°; in 1889, 54.6°; in 1890, 53.2°; in 1891, only 49.6°; and in 1892, 53.8°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.970 inches, or 0.019 inch below the corrected average value for May—namely, 29.989 inches. The mercury rose to 30.491 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st, and fell to 29.543 inches at 9 p.m. of the 9th and also at 9 a.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.948 of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.2°, or only half a degree above the value for April, 1894 (48.7°). Using the formula, Mean Temp. = Min. + (max.—min. × .47), the value was 48.8°, or 2.6° below the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1868–92, inclusive (51.4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 49.2°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52.0°. On the 25th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54.6°—wind, N.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 35.0°—wind, also N. The minimum on the grass was 26.2°, also on the 21st.

The rainfall amounted to 3.555 inches, distributed over 17 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1868–92, inclusive, was 2.600 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were much above the average. More than one-third of the rainfall (1.330 inches) fell on one day—the 15th. In 1866 the rainfall in May was very large—5.472 inches on 21 days; in 1869 also 5.414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only .378 inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876 only .793 inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only .682 inch on 10 days; and in 1888 only .978 inch on 11 days. In 1890, 2.438 inches fell on 17 days. In 1891 May was the first month in which the rainfall exceeded the average. It amounted to 2.792 inches on 17 days. In 1892 the large amount of 4.177 inches fell on 19 days. In 1893, the fall was 1.666 inches on 10 days.

A solar halo was seen on the 6th. High winds were noted on as many as 11 days, attaining the force of a gale on the 16th only. Thunder was heard on the 15th, 29th, and 30th. Hail fell on the 7th, 20th, and 23rd. Snow and sleet were seen on the 10th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 16th, 17th, and 23rd.

During the month the thermometer did not fall below 33° in the screen, but it indicated frost on the grass on the nights of the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 30th. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 37.6°, compared with 46.6° in May, 1893, 41.5° in 1892, 37.7° in 1891, 43.4° in 1890, 42.4° in 1889, 37.5° in 1888, and 37.9° in 1887.

The period ended Saturday, the 6th, was changeable, rather cold, and cloudy. A complete reversal of the wind directions prevalent during the three preceding weeks occurred, N. and N.W. winds taking the place of the S.E. winds previously experienced. At times the barometer was very high off the W. and S.W. of Ireland, while a large area of low pressure hung over the Norwegian Sea, whence secondary depressions passed southeastwards across Great Britain and the North Sea. Hence arose the strong and squally N. and N.W. winds of the period and the cold showers which accompanied them. In the rear of a small secondary depression, which travelled southwards and was found over Devon and Cornwall on Monday morning, April 30, the barometer rose fast, reaching 30.68 inches at Belmullet and 30.35 inches at Portsoy and Valentia Island at 8 a.m. of Tuesday, May 1. The weather subsequently again became unsettled, and on Friday morning snow and sleet fell heavily over Scotland in connection with a deep depression lying between that country and the S.W. of Norway. At 8 a.m. of the day named the barometer read only 29.12 inches at the Norwegian station, Skodenes. On Saturday a new depression advanced upon our N.W. coast, causing much cloud, with a backing of the wind to S.W. In Dublin the barometer ranged between 30.491 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.) and 29.723 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The thermometers in the screen rose to 57.6° on Thursday and fell to 41.3° on Tuesday. The rainfall was .111 inch on three days, .070 inch being registered on Wednesday. The prevalent winds were N. and N.W.

The weather remained in an unsettled, showery, equally, chilly condition throughout the week ended Saturday, the 12th. In the British Islands the distribution of atmospheric pressure was of the cyclonic type from beginning to end of the period; but well-marked anticyclones were noticed

over France on Tuesday and over the Baltic and Scandinavia on and after Thursday. The deepest of the depressions was found off the North of Ireland on Thursday morning, when the barometer read only 29.21 inches at Malin Head. On Friday a shallow secondary depression crossed Ireland, where it caused rain and a circulation of light but very variable winds—in Dublin on the morning of this day the wind shifted to E.; it then backed to N. and finally to N.W. with a clearing sky and fast-falling temperature. Rain fell in the form of heavy showers in all parts of the kingdom, although the downpour did not reach the neighbourhood of London until Wednesday. Hail fell in several places—in Dublin on Monday—and thunder occurred at Aberdeen on Sunday, at Sperrin Head on Monday and Thursday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.781 inches; the minimal reading was 29.543 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.W.) and at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W. by S.), the maximal reading was 30.225 inches, at 11 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 50.8°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50.1°. The thermometers in the screen fell to 40.4° on Saturday, having risen to 58.6° on Wednesday. The rainfall was .338 inch on six days, .158 inch being registered on Monday. The prevailing winds were W. and N.W.

The earlier part of the week ended Saturday, the 19th, was remarkable for the severity and persistence of a rainstorm which visited Wales, the east coast of Ireland, and to a less extent the east coast of Scotland. On the Continent and over the greater part of southern and eastern England the weather was comparatively fine, bright, and warm at the time of this rainstorm. On and after Thursday dry weather prevailed generally, with N.E. winds. Rain fell again on Saturday night. The inclement weather of the first few days was brought about by the advance over Ireland from the westward of a shallow depression on Sunday, on which day rain fell to the amount of .50 inch at Belmullet, .52 inch in Dublin, .76 inch at Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, .84 inch in the Phoenix Park, and .61 inch at Donaghadee. At 8 a.m. of Monday the centre of this depression lay over the S.E. counties, and a complete cyclonic circulation of winds was reported from the Irish stations—N.E. at Malin Head, N. at Belmullet, N.N.W. at Valentia, W.N.W. at Roche's Point, S.S.E. in Dublin, and S.E. at Donaghadee. On this day (Whit-Monday) the weather held up in Dublin, but large quantities of rain fell in Wales—1.07 inches at Pembroke and 1.15 inches at Holyhead. The downpour extended to the east coasts of Ireland and Scotland later, the measurements on Wednesday morning being .45 inch at Aberdeen, .73 inch at Nairn, .78 at Wick, .133 inches in Dublin, .158 inches at Glasnevin, and 1.46 inches in the Phoenix Park. Thunder and hail occurred at Valentia on Wednesday. At this time a large anticyclone was forming in the N. and repelling the depression southwards, with the result that on Thursday the rain ceased, and until almost the end of the week fine and dry but cold weather was established throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Snow fell in Scotland on Saturday. A downpour of rain often occurs in the middle of May, and—as on this occasion—is induced by the chilling of a warm, moist, southerly air-current by a cold polar current encroaching upon its left border. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.033 inches, pressure varying from 29.740 inches, at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.E.) to 30.332 inches, at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 49.7°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.3°. On Sunday the screened thermometers fell to 41.0°, on Monday they rose to 57.8°. The rainfall was 2.617 inches on six days, the maximal daily fall was 1.330 inches on Tuesday. The rainfall lasted for about 63 hours, but not continuously. The prevailing winds were S.S.E. at first, afterwards E.N.E.

The week ended Saturday, the 26th, will be memorable for its exceeding coldness and for the destructive frosts which occurred during its first three nights. At the beginning showers of hail, soft hail (Graupel), and sleet or snow, fell in many places and snow lay on the higher summits of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. Generally speaking, however, the weather was very dry and chiefly bright, except in the east and south-east of England, where a dull, cloudy period with cold rain or passing showers prevailed throughout Tuesday and Wednesday. Depressions over Italy and in the Mediterranean Basin caused heavy rainfalls in the S. of France—at Lyons 3.65 inches fell in the seven days ending with 8 a.m. of Saturday. In Ireland and the centre of Great Britain the distribution of atmospheric pressure was for the most part anticyclonic—at 8 a.m. of Thursday the barometer read as high as 30.51 inches at Shields. At both the beginning and the close of the week, however, depressions were found over the North Sea and southern France. Hence the fresh to strong polar winds, which caused the low temperatures of the period. On Sunday night, the thermometer in the screen fell to 33° at Nairn, Aberdeen, and Dublin 32°; at Wick, Leith, and Shields, 31°; at Oxford, 30°; at Painsdown, 29°; at Stornoway, York and Cambridge, and 25° at Loughborough. On Monday night, the minima were 25° at Wick, and 26° at Nairn and Loughborough. Much damage was done to vegetation by this untimely and unseasonable severity of frost. In Dublin the mean temperature on the grass during the week was only 31.4°, and on Monday a reading of 26.9° was recorded. The mean height of the barometer was 30.195 inches, pressure rising to 30.459 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.N.E.) and falling to 29.988 inches at 3 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 49.3°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 38.0°, on Friday they rose to 64.3°. This latter reading was the first maximum above 60° which had been recorded in this month of May. The prevalent winds were N. and N.E. There was no measurable rainfall. The mean temperature—46.2°—was 2.4° below that of the last week in March, 1894 (48.6°), and 4.6° below that of the week ending May 5, 1894—viz., 50.8°.

Throughout the closing period of the month—from Sunday, the 27th, to Tuesday, the 31st, inclusive—the weather remained unsettled and in a cold, showery condition. An irregularly-shaped depression, with several minima within its area, moved slowly westwards, and finally north-westwards, from North Germany across the British Islands. As this system approached, copious rains fell in the east of Great Britain, but particularly in the extreme south-east of England. At the North Foreland the rainfall for the 48 hours ending with 8 a.m. of Monday, the 28th, was .90

less than 2.57 inches. At the Helder, in Holland, the corresponding measurement was still greater—namely, 3.08 inches. Very sharp nights were succeeded by showery days. Hail fell in many places, and thunder and lightning occurred on the 23d and three following days—the storms of the 30th and 31st being especially severe in several places both in Ireland and in England. In Dublin drenching showers of rain and hail fell on the afternoon of the 28th, and thunder was heard in the vicinity of the city. On the 29th, also, thunder and lightning occurred to the north-east of Dublin, where thunder was again heard on the 30th.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st amounted to 12.709 inches on 90 days, compared with 7.008 inches on 86 days in 1893, 10.069 inches on 80 days in 1892, only 5.995 inches on 63 days in 1891, 11.483 inches on 76 days in 1890, 10.476 inches on 91 days in 1889, 9.068 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6.489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 10.496 inches on 81.6 days.

It may be remembered that on Saturday, May 23d, 1892, 2.056 inches of rain were measured at this station, 1.900 inches having fallen within 6 hours, or at the rate of 7.5 inches in 24 hours. No such measurement had been recorded in Dublin since October 27, 1880, when 2.736 inches of rain fell. May 23, 1892, was only the third occasion within the past twenty-nine years on which the rainfall exceeded 2 inches within 24 hours in Dublin. On May 15th, in the present year, the rainfall was 1.330 inches at this station, 1.460 inches at the Ordnance Survey, Phoenix Park, and 1.380 inches at the Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

At Knockdolian, Graystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1894, was 3.240 inches, distributed over 15 days. Of this quantity 900 inch fell on the 13th, and 710 inch on the 16th. The total fall since January 1st, 1894, equals 15.896 inches on 85 days, compared with 9.565 inches on 85 days in 1893.

At Clonsievin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in May was 5.47 inches on 17 days, compared with a nine years' average of 3.343 inches on 15.0 days. The total fall since January 1 at this station has been 12.556 inches on 91 days. The maximal fall on any one day in May was 1.21 inches on the 15th. In 1893 only 1.12 inches fell on 10 days, but in 1892 the fall was 4.68 inches on 17 days.

JUNE.—Although somewhat cloudy and rather cool, this proved a favourable month, and its closing days were exceptionally warm and brilliant. The rainfall was frequent but not heavy, and a decided advance in the night-temperatures was perceptible as compared with the frosty May of 1894. No electrical disturbances took place near Dublin. Thunder was heard at Malin Head on the 21st, and lightning was seen at Valentia Island on the 3rd.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (57.0°) was below the average (57.8°) by 0.8° , the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 56.4° . In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T. = 55.8°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 55.9°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 62.5°), in 1865 (M. T. = 61.9°), and in 1888 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 60.3°). In 1866 the M. T. was 57.3° ; in 1888, 56.2° ; in 1883, 59.5° ; in 1890, 58.1° ; in 1891, 59.0° ; in 1892, 58.7° , and in 1893, 59.9° .

The mean height of the barometer was 29.992 inches, or 0.075 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 29.917 inches. The mercury rose to 30.358 inches at 8 a.m. of the 29th, and fell to 29.493 inches at 9 a.m. of the 2nd. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.875 inch—that is, less than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58.4° , or 7.2° above the value for May, 1894. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .463)$, the value was 56.5° , or 0.7° below the average mean temperatures for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57.2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 57.0° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57.8° . On the 30th the thermometer in the screen rose to 72.8° —wind, E.N.E.; on the 6th the temperature fell to 43.1° —wind, N.E. The minimum on the grass was 36.0° also on the 6th.

The rainfall amounted to 1.652 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1.817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 13.8. The rainfall was, therefore, slightly below, while the rainy days were considerably above the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5.058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4.046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1880, only .100 inch was measured on 6 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only .252 inch, distributed over only 5 days; in 1874 only .405 inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only .677 inch fell on but 6 days. In 1888 the rainfall was as much as 3.045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days. In 1890 it was 1.930 inches on 18 days, in 1891 2.733 inches on 14 days, and in 1892 1.671 inches on 17 days, and in 1893 1.716 inches on 12 days.

High winds were noted on 6 days, but the force of a gale was attained on only one occasion—the 23rd. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only 2 days; compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, 10 days in 1889, only 2 days in 1890, 6 days in 1891, 4 days in 1892, and 5 days in 1893. Hail fell on the 10th and 18th. Fog was observed on the 3rd, 4th, and 9th.

The first two days were changeable. Friday, the 1st, opened with a very low temperature, and was then fair to cloudy and again fair. On the morning of Saturday, the 2nd, the barometer was below 29.5 inches in a depression lying over the south of Ireland, and the weather was dull and rainy though afterwards fair.

Although the weather remained unsettled, cloudy, and showery or rainy, the week ended Saturday, the 9th, witnessed a decided advance in temperature. No high day maxima indeed were recorded, but the nights were much less cold, and there was a pleasant softness in the air. Very heavy rains were experienced at one time or another in most parts of the British Islands. On Sunday much sea fog was prevalent round our coasts, and great heat was felt in France, the thermometer rising to 97° at Biarritz, 88° at Rochefort, 83° at Lyons, and 76° in Paris. At night thunderstorms and heavy rain

prevailed in the S. and S.W. of England and S. Wales. The rainfall at Roche's Point, Co. Cork, was 1.10 inches; at Pembroke it was 1.09 inches. On Monday 2.26 inches fell at Donaghadee, and .99 inch at both York and Oxford. On Wednesday a depression travelled in a curve from the Bay of Biscay up the English Channel, reaching North Germany by Thursday morning when a violent thunder and hail storm swept across Austria. This system again caused heavy rains, .85 inch being registered at Prawle Point, Devon, .83 inch at Dungeness, .80 inch at the North Foreland, and 1.05 inch at Sittingbourne, in Kent. Showery conditions held to the end of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.856 inches, pressure ranging from 29.663 inches at 8 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.N.W.) to 29.969 inches at 8 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W. by N.). The corrected mean temperature was 53.8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.3°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers sank to 43.1°, on Thursday they rose to 63.0°. The rainfall was .370 inch on six days, .384 inch being measured on Monday. The wind was variable in direction, E.N.E. being the most prevalent point.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 16th, it is to be noted that although at first cold, changeable, and showery as in past weeks, the weather became much warmer and finer on Wednesday, and Saturday proved a perfect summer's day. A very striking feature of the period was the prevalence of great heat in the extreme North of Europe until after Wednesday—at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the daily maxima were—Sunday, 78°; Monday, 78°; Tuesday, 77°; and Wednesday, 75°. The corresponding figures at Munich, 15° further south, were 66°, 61°, 55°, and 57°. This anomalous distribution of temperature was brought about by a tendency to the formation of areas of high atmospheric pressure (anticyclones) both in the far North of Europe and over the Bay of Biscay and the Peninsula. Between these high pressure systems numerous areas of low pressure moved slowly eastwards across Scotland, the North Sea, and the southern portion of the Baltic, causing clouds, variable winds, and frequent showers within the limits of their influence. In Dublin heavy local showers fell on the first three days, and hail was observed shortly after noon on Sunday. On Wednesday a brisk rise of temperature took place, continuing to the close of the week, with the exception of a few hours on Friday night, when a short cold spell occurred under a clear sky and with a calm atmosphere. The mean height of the barometer was 30.009 inches, pressure ranging between 29.749 inches at 3 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.W.) and 30.177 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55.5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55.7°. On Saturday the shade thermometer rose to 69.2°. On Wednesday they fell to 44.2°. The rainfall was .342 inch on five days, .111 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing wind was N.W. Rain fell heavily in the S.E. of England on Friday evening.

Although changeable and far from settled, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 26th, was favourable to both health and vegetation. There was again a distinct advance in temperature, but no excessive summer heat was felt—at least in the British Islands. The sky was often clouded, and rain fell at times—copiously in Ireland on Monday, in Scotland on Tuesday, and in many parts of England on Wednesday. A fine, warm spell followed, so that on Friday the shade temperature reached 71° in Dublin, 72° in London and at York and Loughborough, and 74° at Cambridge. Saturday was not so fine, owing to the advance of an atmospheric depression over Ireland from S.W. In the evening a moderate westerly gale prevailed for a short time. The prevalence of remarkable heat in the extreme north of Europe has once more to be chronicled—the maxima at Haparanda (Lat. 65° 50' N.) were—73°, 73°, 82°, 77°, 75°, 79°, and 75°. The general arrangement of atmospheric pressure was anticyclonic over the Peninsula, France, and—at times—Germany; cyclonic over the British Isles and Scandinavia. On Monday morning a large secondary depression was found over Leinster, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. Its presence was accompanied by low temperatures and a heavy rainfall. On Wednesday a series of V-shaped depressions passed across Great Britain, causing a good deal of rain in many parts of that island. Summer heat was enjoyed on Friday and Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.934 inches, pressure varying between 29.127 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.) and 29.690 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 57.1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56.5°. On Friday the thermometer rose to 70.7°, and on Tuesday it fell to 44.2° in the screen. The rainfall was .593 inch on four days, .408 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing wind was W.S.W.

During the week ended Saturday, the 30th, the weather, while cloudy and dull, with fresh westerly winds, at first, improved daily, and after Wednesday cloudless skies, moderate and cool easterly breezes and brilliant sunshine were enjoyed. At the beginning of the week a depression of some importance—its minimal pressure being at first below 29.40 inches—was crossing Scandinavia in a south-easterly direction. Some secondary areas of low pressure at the same time passed over the British Isles from west to east, with the result that the wind was strong and gusty from westerly points, the sky was densely clouded, and showers fell more or less heavily at many stations in Ireland, Scotland, and the northern half of England. By Tuesday morning an anti-cyclone had formed over Ireland and England in the rear of the disturbances. This system developed and spread northwards over Scotland and the Norwegian Sea, so that light to moderate easterly winds became general, while the sky cleared, although the atmosphere remained hazy until Saturday. On this day the fine weather culminated in brilliant sunshine and great heat. In London the shade temperature touched 80° on Thursday and also on Friday, and reached 82° on Saturday. In Dublin a refreshing sea-breeze subdued the sun's heat, but nevertheless the maximum on Saturday was 72.6°. The mean height of the barometer was 30.253 inches, pressure ranging from 29.667 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30.368 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 60.4°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 61.1°. On Saturday the thermometer rose to 72.6° in the shade; on Sunday it fell to 49.0°. The rainfall was 0.016 inch on two days, .008 inch being measured on both Sunday and Monday. The prevalent winds were first W., then E.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th amounted to 14.381 inches on 109 days, compared with 9.634 inches on 78 days in 1893, 11.770 inches on 97 days in 1892, 9.748 inches on 77 days in 1891, 13.413 inches on 94 days in 1890, 10.576 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12.113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 6.741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 12.313 inches on 94.4 days.

At Knockdoon, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1894, was 1.685 inches, distributed over 11 days. Of this quantity 560 inch fell on the 17th, and 350 on the 4th. The total fall since January 1 has been 17.331 inches on 96 days, compared with 11.778 inches on 75 days during the corresponding period in 1893.

The rainfall at Clonsilla, KILLINEY, Co. Dublin, amounted to 1.58 inches on 14 days. The greatest fall in 24 hours was 42 inch on the 4th. The average rainfall for June in 9 years was 1.448 inches on 11.4 days. Since January 1, 1894, 14.12 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 105 days, the average rainfall for the six months ending June 30 having been in nine years 10.581 inches on 79 days.

JULY.—A very changeable, showery, and thundery, but tolerably warm month, of average mean temperature but considerable rainfall, with a decided prevalence of winds from westerly points—W., N.W., and S.W.; but easterly winds towards the close.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (60.3°) was slightly below the average (60.6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59.1°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M.T. = 57.2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M.T. = 63.7°), and in 1888 (the "warm year") (M.T. = 63.5°). In 1886 the M.T. was 61.0°; in 1888 it was as low as 57.3°; in 1880 it was 58.7°; in 1890, 58.1°; in 1891, 59.0°; and in 1892, 57.9°. and in 1893, 61.0°. From this, July, 1887, proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1879, was the coldest. In only 2 years since 1864 was July colder than in 1892.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.853 inches, or 0.062 inch below the corrected average value for July—namely, 29.915 inches. The mercury marked 30.211 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st and fell to 29.309 inches at 9 p.m. of the 11th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 0.902 inch—that is, a little more than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59.1°, or 27° above the value for June, 1894. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \frac{\text{Max.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .465)}{2}$, the value was 59.8°, or 0.4° below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (60.2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 60.3°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 60.6°. On the 1st the thermometer in the screen rose to 75.7°—wind, S.E.; on the 22nd the temperature fell to 48.3°—wind, N. The minimum on the grass was 43.4° on the 22nd.

The rainfall was 3.772 inches, distributed over 21 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 3.420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably above the average, while the rainy days were also much above it. In 1890 the rainfall in July was very large—6.087 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4.391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only .539 inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only .739 inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only .741 inch fell on but 5 days. In 1892, 1.952 inches fell on 13 days, and in 1893, 2.042 inches on 14 days.

High winds were noted on 7 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion.—the 18th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only 3 days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was only 88.7°. In July, 1891, maxima of 70° were reached on only 5 days, and in July, 1892, on only 2 days; but in 1893, 70° was reached on 8 days. Electrical disturbances were frequent. A severe thunderstorm occurred on the night of the 25th-26th, when also hail fell. Thunder was also heard on the 1st, 7th, 20th, and 24th, while lightning was seen on the 1st, 24th, and 25th. A pashion appeared on the evening of the 25th.

The weather of the week ended Saturday, the 7th, while generally warm and summerlike, was unsettled, particularly in Ireland and Scotland, where rain fell heavily at times. Sunday was an unusually hot day—the thermometer in the shade rose to 87° at Cambridge, 82° at Oxford, Loughborough and even Holyhead, 82° in London, 81° at Liverpool, 80° at York, Hurst Castle, and Belmullet, 79° at Portmarnock, 78° at Ardrossan, and 78° in Dublin. In the evening thunderstorms prevailed in St. George's Channel and over the Irish Sea, as well as at Jersey, where 1.10 inches of rain fell. Off the coasts of Wicklow and Dublin thunder was frequently heard between 6 and 8 p.m., and lightning flashed from splendid storm-clouds after dusk. After a dull spell on Monday, the weather again became fair for a time, but on Wednesday a considerable fall of rain occurred in the S., W., and N. of Ireland—the measurement at Valentia Island was 1.42 inches. At that station 1.43 inches again fell on Thursday, a total fall of 2.85 inches in 48 hours. On Friday the rainfall was renewed in Ireland and a thunderstorm depression passed over England. At 8 a.m. of this day the thermometer stood as high as 74° in London, where the maximum proved to be 85°. Saturday was much cooler, but very changeable, with heavy local thunderstorms. Thunder was heard to the eastward of Dublin at 2 and again at 3 p.m. The evening proved fair, but cold. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure during the week was 30.036 inches, the barometer being seen to range from 30.211 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 29.791 inches at 8 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 82.1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61.0°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 75.7°. On Saturday they fell to 50.7°. The rainfall was 4.17 inch on five days, .392 inch being measured on Friday. The prevailing wind was S.W. Thunder was heard on Sunday and Saturday.

The weather remained in a very unsettled, showery state throughout the week ended Saturday, the 14th. The type of distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic, and at one time—on Thursday morning—the barometer was as low as 29.00 inches off the S.W. coast of Norway. Owing to frequent rain and the clouded state of the sky no very high temperatures were recorded at any British or Irish station. On the Continent, however, it was very hot at times—at Perpignan the thermometer rose to 91° on Monday and to 90° on Tuesday. The most striking episode in the history of the week's weather was the erratic course pursued by an extensive and deep depression, which lay near the Scilly Isles at 8 a.m. of Tuesday. This disturbance first travelled southeastwards to Brittany, thence northeastwards to the North Sea off the Dutch coast, reaching this position by 8 a.m. of Wednesday after causing a downpour of rain on both sides of the English Channel—1.64 inches were measured at Jersey, 1.46 inches in London, and 1.22 inches at Cap Gris Nez on Wednesday morning. By 6 p.m. of this day the centre of the depression, which had become much deeper, touched the Danish coast near Fano. Next morning it was off the extreme southwestern part of Norway, having again changed its course. Twenty-four hours later it was found over Caithness, torrents of rain having fallen in the North of Scotland as it approached. On Saturday this curious system was rapidly filling up. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29.584 inches, or as much as .452 inch below the corresponding value for the previous week. The highest recorded pressure was 29.974 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W. by S.), the lowest was 29.309 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 58.2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57.3°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 67.7°, on Thursday they fell to 59.9°. Rain fell daily to the total amount of 7.45 inch, .309 inch being measured on Wednesday, when .610 inch fell at Greystones—560 inch in one or two heavy showers. The prevalent wind was westerly.

Unsettled, showery, squally, cool—such was the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 21st. A tongue of relatively high pressure was found on most days stretching across France and Germany in an east-north-easterly direction, but a series of depressions—some of considerable size—continued to pass over the northern half of the British Isles, the North Sea, and Scandinavia from W. to E., or from W.S.W. to E.N.E. Hence the changeable weather of the period. Sunday was tolerably fine after a showery morning; but at night a new depression caused a considerable rainfall, which on Monday extended to Great Britain. On Tuesday gradients for westerly winds were steep over Ireland and England, and the wind became strong to a moderate gale at exposed stations. In Scotland neither was the barometric gradient steep nor was the wind high, but a heavy downpour of rain occurred—1.08 inches being registered at Aberdeen, 1 inch at Stornoway, and .99 inch at Wick on Wednesday morning. On Friday heavy thunderstorms occurred to the southward of Dublin, but both on that day and again on Saturday intervals of hot sunshine were enjoyed in the city itself. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.770 inches, pressure ranging between 29.922 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.) and 29.643 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.W. by W.). The corrected mean temperature was 59.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57.8°. On Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 68.6°. The minimum was 52.0° on Wednesday and Saturday. Rain measured .341 inch on five days—118 inch falling on both Sunday and Wednesday. The prevailing wind was W.N.W.

During the week ended Saturday, the 28th, the weather was in an unsettled, thundery state until Thursday, when a fine, summerlike spell set in, lasting to the close of the week. All through the period an area of high atmospheric pressure—at first feeble, afterwards of greater intensity—lay over Norway and the adjoining Norwegian Sea. But in the British Islands the distribution of pressure conformed to the cyclonic rather than the anticyclonic type. On Sunday an irregular depression passed eastwards across the south of Ireland to the south of England, over which district it caused heavy rains on Sunday night and Monday morning—.68 inch at Cambridge, .77 inch at Oxford, .85 inch in the Scilly Islands, and .98 inch at Prawle Point, in Devon. Near Dublin, beautiful weather prevailed at this time, but rainclouds were seen on the far southern horizon. During the following three days a large, and irregular though shallow depression travelled slowly northwestwards from the Bay of Biscay to Ireland, being still perceptible off the coasts of Cork and Kerry on Saturday morning. This system caused downpours of rain and severe thunderstorms in many places. On Tuesday night 1.27 inches of rain fell at Greystones, Co. Wicklow; 1.56 inches in Dublin; 1.67 inches at Glanavin, North Dublin, and 1.85 inches at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. On Wednesday night and early on Thursday morning a violent thunderstorm passed over the Counties of Dublin and Wicklow from S.E. towards N.W. Rain and hail fell in large quantities, and the lightning was frequent and most vivid. On Thursday forenoon the weather cleared, remaining bright and warm, with S.E. winds, to the end of the week. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.967 inches, the barometer oscillating between 29.874 inches, at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind E.S.E.) and 30.125 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 59.2°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59.0°. On Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 68.7°, having fallen to 48.3° on Monday. The rainfall was as much as 2.145 inches on three days—1.560 inches being recorded on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were N.E. and S.E. On Tuesday the thermometer rose to 95° in the shade at Berlin.

The last three days of the month were in unison with the prevailing characters of July, 1894—changeable, but fairly warm and summerlike. On Sunday, the 29th, a thunderstorm depression lay over the English Channel, the South of England, and South Wales. In Dublin, gloomy, damp weather held, but there were severe thunderstorms along the shores of the English Channel. Monday was warm and brilliant. On Tuesday, the 31st, a new area of low pressure advanced over Ireland from the Atlantic, causing clouds and heavy rain at times.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st amounted to 18.183 inches on 139 days compared with 11.686 inches on 92 days in the corresponding period of 1893, 13.722

inches on 109 days in 1892, 10·935 inches on 92 days in 1891, 15·587 inches on 118 days in 1890, 19·146 inches on 113 days in 1889, 15·994 inches on 169 days in 1888, 7·935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a twenty-five years' average of 14·733 inches on 112·6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 3·305 inches on 19 days, compared with 1·290 inches on 15 days in 1893, 2·925 inches on only 10 days in 1892, 1·325 inches on 18 days in 1891, and 1·489 inches, distributed over 18 days, in 1890. Of the total rainfall 1·270 inches fell on the 24th, and ·640 inch on the 25th. The total fall since January 1 has been 21·188 inches on 115 days, compared with 13·066 inches on 90 days in 1893, and 16·705 inches on 90 days in 1892.

At Clonsievin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in July was 4·06 inches on 23 days, compared with a nine years' average of 1·807 inches on 15 days. On the 24th the rainfall was 1·17 inches. Since January 1, 1894, 18·30 inches of rain have fallen on 128 days at this station (Clonsievin).

The July rainfall now recorded has been exceeded at Clonsievin only in 1888, when it was 4·09 inches on 22 days.

AUGUST.—A month of singularly cloudy skies, low mean temperature, north-westerly winds, and a heavy rainfall. August, 1893, had proved a record month as regards high temperature. On no fewer than 14 days did the thermometer exceed 70° in the shade during that month, and the arithmetical mean temperature was 83·0°, or 3·2° above the average, and 1·0° above that of August, 1891, when it reached 82·0°. In marked contrast to these temperature values, we find that not once in August, 1894, did the thermometer reach 70° in the shade, while it failed to reach even 60° on as many as six out of the last seven days of the month. Again, the arithmetical mean temperature fell 1·8° short of the average—57·9° compared with 59·7°. The nights were, however, not cold. It was owing to the clouded state of the sky and a consequent failure of solar radiation that the month proved so cool. The percentage of cloudiness was 73·6—at 9 a.m., 80·6; at 9 p.m., 70·1.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (57·9°) was much below the average (59·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59·9°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, August was coldest in 1881 (M.T.=57·6°), and warmest in 1893 (M.T.=63·0°). In 1885, the M.T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887, 60·5°; in 1888, 58·2°; in 1890, 58·6°; in 1891, only 57·2°; in 1891, 58·1°; in 1892, 60·0°; and in 1893, 63·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·916 inches, or 0·019 inch above the corrected average value for August—namely, 29·897 inches. The mercury marked 30·304 inches at 9 a.m. and also at 9 p.m. of the 29th, and fell to 29·432 inches at 9 a.m. of the 15th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, ·872 inch—that is, a little less than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·6°, or 4° below the value in August, 1893. It was also 2·2° below the value for July, 1894. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = Min. + (max.—min. × .47), the mean temperature was 57·6°, or 1·7° below the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (59·3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 57·9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59·7°. On the 8th the thermometer in the screen rose to 67·6°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 20th and again on the 22nd the temperature fell to 67·1°—wind, northerly and north-westerly. The minimum on the grass was 48·8° on the 22nd.

The rainfall was 3·725 inches, distributed over 18 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, and also the rainy days were considerably in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4·945 inches on 18 days; and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 5·747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only 7·77 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days; in 1890, 2·799 inches on 19 days; in 1891, 4·963 inches on 25 days; in 1892, 3·537 inches on 22 days; and in 1893, 2·713 inches on 16 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 18 days, and attained the force of a gale on two occasions—namely, the 10th and 14th. Thunder was heard on the 2nd. Temperature failed to reach 70° in the screen on any day. Hail fell on the 8th. A lunar halo was seen on the 21st.

The weather remained changeable and showery, with fresh westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds, throughout the period ended Saturday, the 6th. On Tuesday, July 31st, a new area of low pressure advanced over Ireland from the Atlantic, causing clouds and heavy rain at times. This system gradually developed into a well-marked cyclone, which was found off the coast of Yorkshire at 8 a.m. of Friday, the 3rd, and in the centre of which the barometer was apparently at the time named slightly below 29·80 inches. Heavy showers attended the passage of this depression, and thunder occurred at times in various places. In front of the centre, gradients were slight, and the wind was only light or moderate in force—in its rear, however, the steepness of gradient was much more decided, and the north-westerly winds were correspondingly strong. Indeed, on Friday morning moderate gales from W. to N.W. were reported from Liverpool and Holyhead. Connected with this disturbance, a rainfall of 1·44 inches was measured at Aberdeen (where the direction of the wind was N.E.) on Friday, at 8 a.m. A secondary low pressure system caused a renewal of showers and fresh westerly winds on Saturday. In Dublin the barometer fell to 29·525 inches at 4·20 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.W.). On Wednesday the shade thermometers rose to 67·6°, on Friday they fell to 49·9°. The rainfall was 1·68 inch on three days, 100 inch being measured on Thursday. The wind was westerly (between S.W. and N.W.). Thunder was heard near Dublin on Thursday afternoon.

All through the period ended Saturday, the 11th, as in past weeks, the weather over North-western Europe was in a changeable, showery, and windy condition. There were, no doubt, frequent intervals of bright sunshine and genial warmth, but these were rudely broken in upon by squalls and drenching thunderstorms of very local distribution. Two such showers fell over Dublin on

Sunday afternoon, yielding more than a quarter of an inch of rain. In the course of the following night a shallow secondary depression appeared at the mouth of English Channel, whence it travelled eastward to the Straits of Dover. This system caused beautiful weather in Ireland on Monday—"Bank Holiday"—but a considerable fall of rain over the greater part of England. On Tuesday a new primary depression advanced over Ireland and Scotland from W.S.W. At 8 a.m. of Wednesday the barometer was down to 29.41 inches at Stornoway, and by 1 p.m. it receded to 29.62 inches even in Dublin, where torrents of rain with hail fell at 5 p.m. On Thursday also there were very heavy showers in places, and thunder and lightning occurred about 6 p.m. off the coast of Wicklow. At night the wind veered and rose to a moderate gale from N.N.W. On Friday a ridge of high pressure lay over Ireland, the barometer rising to 30.30 inches at Valentia Island, but next day the barometer gave way again, and the wind backed towards W., with dull cool weather. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.830 inches. Pressure ranged between 29.520 inches at 1 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.) and 30.190 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 58.4°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57.5°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers rose to 67.9°; on Friday they fell to 50.2°. The rainfall was .906 inch on four days, .344 inch being registered on Wednesday. The prevalent winds were westerly (between S.W. and N.W.).

Cyclonic conditions prevailed over North-western Europe throughout the week ended Saturday, the 18th. The weather was consequently unsettled, with rather low temperature, clouded skies, strong westerly and north-westerly winds, and frequent showers. In Ireland, however, the rainfall was happily not so heavy or persistent as in previous weeks. At the beginning of the period the centre of a depression was found near the Shetlands, where the barometer read 29.56 inches, while it stood as high as 30.32 inches at Lorient in Brittany. Fresh to strong westerly winds and showers prevailed. At 5 a.m. of Monday the depression was off the extreme south of Norway. It had grown deeper—the minimum now being 29.30 inches. This system was quickly followed by another depression, which lay directly over Scotland on Wednesday morning, the barometer being down to 29.13 inches at both Aberdeen and Leith at 5 a.m. This disturbance caused moderate to fresh gales at exposed stations—first from S.W., afterwards from N.W., and large quantities of rain fell in Scotland and the Shetlands. During the two days following, the depression moved away slowly towards N.E., and finally northwards, but the strong cold N.W. winds belonging to it continued to blow until the end of the week. Indeed, the very decided rise of the barometer in the S.W. maintained steep gradients for N.W. winds all over the British Islands. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29.822 inches, the barometer ranging between 29.432 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.), and 30.178 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind also W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 57.5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57.0°. On Monday, the screened thermometers rose to 65.7°; on Thursday they fell to 48.1°. The rainfall was .340 inch on six days, .150 inch being measured on Monday. The prevailing winds were W. and N.W.

During the week ended Saturday, the 25th, atmospheric pressure was in an extremely unstable condition over North-western Europe, and the weather was consequently most changeable. At the beginning, an area of high pressure lay over the Bay of Biscay and Western France; at the close, an irregular depression was found almost in this same position. Until Wednesday, gradients for N.W. and W. winds existed in the British Isles—afterwards, a number of shallow depressions off the South of Ireland and in the neighbourhood of the English Channel produced easterly winds and downpours of rain over the southern half of the United Kingdom. On Sunday from six to eight-tenths of an inch of rain fell over the North of Scotland, in connection with a depression which travelled south-eastwards to Holland. Fresh, cool N.W. winds blew in Ireland, where very little rain fell at this time. On Tuesday the barometer gave way unsteadily, and a shallow secondary depression formed over St. George's Channel. The immediate effect of the equalisation of pressure thus caused was a spell of fair, though cool, weather in Ireland. A lunar halo at night was followed by unusual visibility and looming on Wednesday. This, in turn, ushered in a rainstorm of considerable violence—.06 inch falling in London, .96 inch in Dublin, and 1.15 inches at Greystones, Co. Wicklow. Dull weather, with freshening easterly winds, then held to the close of the week. On Saturday night there was a still more violent rain storm. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.935 inches, pressure ranging between 29.752 inches at 5.45 p.m. of Tuesday (wind W.N.W.) and 30.139 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 56.8°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 56.5°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 68.0°. On Monday and also on Wednesday they fell to, 47.1°. The rainfall was 2.324 inches on four days, .499 inch being measured on Thursday and .451 inch on Wednesday, but no less than 1.369 inches as the result of the rain storm of Saturday night, when 2.190 inches were measured at Greystones. The prevailing winds were—first, N.W., then E.N.E.

The weather underwent a complete change at the beginning of the week ended Saturday, September 1. Rain ceased to fall and conditions became very quiet, with dull, leaden skies, and light to moderate winds—at first from N., afterwards from N.W. or W. There was but a small diurnal range of temperature over an overcast sky in Ireland and many parts of Great Britain. This very decided change was brought about by the formation of an anticyclone over Ireland, where the barometer readings reached or slightly exceeded 30.80 inches on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the latter day the high pressure area spread out as a long, broad ridge to Central Europe. Within this area of dense air much cloud, or haze and fog, prevailed, and the winds were light and variable. To the northward of it, there were freshening westerly winds and some rain; to the southward, the wind was easterly, with bright skies and a wide diurnal range of temperature. On Thursday the thermometer is reported to have risen in the shade to 100° at Rochefort, on the west coast of France, and to 90° at Perpignan, Pyrénées Orientales. At this time, hot sunshine was at intervals enjoyed in the centre and south-east of England, but scarcely a break in the cloud canopy over Ireland was

observed. At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin, the total registration of bright sunshine during the week amounted to only 0·8 of an hour. On Sunday night much lightning had been seen in the south of England, and it was at this time that the only rainfall of the week in Dublin occurred. In this city the mean atmospheric pressure of the week (including Saturday, September 1) was 30·186 inches, the barometer rising from a minimum of 29·931 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind E.) to a maximum of 30·304 inches at both 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, N. by W. and N.W., respectively). The corrected mean temperature was 56·5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·9°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers rose to 61·7°. On Tuesday they fell to 50·7°. The rainfall was 0·68 inch on Sunday. The prevailing winds were—first N., then N.W. and W.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st amounted to 21·859 inches on 148 days compared with 9·455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17·264 inches on 121 days in 1888, 18·693 inches on 134 days in 1889, 18·386 inches on 137 days in 1890, 15·888 inches on 117 days in 1891, 17·279 inches on 131 days in 1892, 14·379 inches on 108 days in 1893, and a twenty-five years' average of 17·558 inches on 128½ days.

At Knockdolian, Graystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1894, was 4·029 inches distributed over 16 days. Of this quantity 2·130 inches fell on the 25th, in addition to 7·60 inch on the 23rd, and 5·50 inch on the 22nd. The total fall since January 1 amounts to 25·208 inches on 131 days, compared with 18·341 inches on 105 days in 1893, and 21·296 inches on 108 days in 1892.

SEPTEMBER.—As in 1893, so in 1894, September proved a favourable month throughout. The most remarkable feature in the month was the tendency to the formation of anticyclones over Ireland. These high pressure systems produced quiet, cool weather, with an overwhelming prevalence of northerly to easterly winds, and a very scanty and infrequent rainfall. In England, as usually happens with N., N.E., and E. winds, the precipitation was much greater, and heavy rainfalls occurred locally—for example, at Hereford, where 2½ inches fell between the 23rd and 25th, and at High Wycombe, Bucks, where 2½ inches fell in an hour and a half on the 23rd. The amount of cloud was very large for September, which is often characterised by clear skies. For this reason the day temperatures were low, while no very low night temperatures were recorded—the lowest of all was 36° at Loughborough on the 28th and 29th.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (53·6°) was exactly 2° below the average (55·6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 52·9°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, September was coldest in 1888 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53·0°), and warmest in 1888 (M. T. = 61·4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58·6°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54·3°; in 1887, 54·0°; in 1888, 54·4°; in 1889, 55·8°, or exactly the average; in 1890, it was as high as 59·6°; in 1891, it was 57·6°; in 1892, 54·6°, and in 1893, 55·9°. So warm a September as that of 1890 had not occurred for a quarter of a century.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·218 inches, or 0·033 inch above the corrected average value for September—namely, 29·910 inches. The mercury rose to 30·569 inches at 9 a.m. of the 30th, and fell to 29·788 inches at midnight of the 22nd–23rd. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 7·41 inch—that is, a little less than three quarters of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52·9°, or exactly 4° below the value for August, 1894. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = $\frac{\text{Max.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times 4/5)}{2}$, the mean temperature was 53·5°, or exactly 2° below the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (55·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 53·6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 55·6°. On the 10th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 63·9°—wind, W.; on the 28th the temperature fell to 39·6°—wind, E. The minimum on the grass was 33·2° also on the 28th.

The rainfall was only 4·42 inch, distributed over 8 days—the rainfall and rainy days were thus considerably below the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·7. In 1871, the rainfall was very large—4·048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1855, only 0·56 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1888, the rainfall was only 7·28 inch on 10 days; in 1889, 1·043 inches fell on 13 days; in 1890, 2·469 inches on 14 days; in 1891, 2·182 inches on 15 days; in 1892, 2·681 inches on 19 days; and in 1893, 7·29 inch on 14 days.

High winds were noted on only two days, but attained the force of a gale on no occasion in Dublin. Lightning was seen on the 4th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 29th, and 30th.

The month opened with an irregularly-shaped area of high atmospheric pressure lying over Great Britain and Ireland, where the weather was mild and fine, although rather cloudy. Light variable winds were prevalent in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom.

During the week ended Saturday, the 8th, favourable autumnal weather prevailed in Ireland, but in England conditions were less settled and heavy thunder and hail showers by day succeeded a series of clear, cold, almost frosty nights. On parts of the east coast of Ireland similar conditions in a minor degree were experienced on some days. Sunday found an anticyclone off the north of Ireland and to the westward of Scotland, while a shallow but deepening depression was advancing from the Bay of Biscay to the English Channel. This system caused thunderstorms and heavy rains in the South of England—7½ inch of rain falling at Hurst Castle. In Dublin this day proved fine with the lower clouds and wind coming from N.E., while lofty cirrus cleared off from W.N.W. During the next four days an area of high pressure lay over Ireland, accompanied by northerly winds, cold nights, and fair to showery days. But the showers were local, and much bright sunshine

was enjoyed. On Thursday, a singularly heavy but very partial shower fell over the south-eastern district of Dublin. At this station, .075 inch of rain fell in a few minutes. On Friday, a depression, secondary to a more extensive and serious disturbance over Scandinavia, advanced over Ireland, causing a considerable rainfall at night. At Eastbourne 2 inches fell in 7 hours, including .5 inch in 5 minutes at 7.30 a.m. of Saturday. As the depression passed south-eastwards, the wind drew again into N., with a clearing sky and dry bracing atmosphere. Inland very low temperatures were recorded this week—for example, the minima at Parsonstown were 53°, 39°, 38°, 38°, 37°, and 40° respectively. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.153 inches, the barometer ranging only from 30.235 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, N.) to 30.019 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 52.1°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 51.3°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 61.5°. On Thursday they fell to 42.0°. The rainfall was .241 inch on three days, .156 inch falling on Friday night. The prevailing winds were northerly (N.E. to N.W.). Hail fell on Tuesday and lightning was seen during the evening of the same day.

So far as Ireland is concerned, the week ended Saturday, the 15th, was a quiet, uneventful period, fine, dry weather being everywhere prevalent, except on the extreme N. and N.W. coasts, where rain fell in small quantities from time to time. An area of high pressure overlay this country throughout the week, causing the fine weather but at the same time much haze or fog and at times cloud. Atmospheric pressure was highest on Sunday evening, when the barometer read 30.53 inches at Parsonstown—at 8 a.m. next day, the value 30.51 inches was recorded at that station and also at Valentia Island and Roche's Point. In the south-east of England, the weather was disturbed on Sunday by a depression which was dispersing over Germany. At this time it was particularly fine in Ireland, where the previous night had been clear and very sharp—the screened thermometers having fallen to 34° at Parsonstown, 40° at Valentia, and 61° even in Dublin. On Tuesday and Wednesday a vast and deep depression swept across northern Europe in an easterly direction. This disturbance caused heavy rains and strong W. to N.W. gales at several Scandinavian stations. Unsettled weather also spread to Scotland in a less degree. To the extreme south-west of Europe also areas of low atmospheric pressure brought violent thunder and rainstorms in the course of the week. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer ranged from 30.44 inches in Cork and Kerry to 29.20 inches at Bodø (Norway) and 29.98 inches at Lisbon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.438 inches, the extremes being—highest, 30.483 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.), and lowest 30.374 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W. by N.). The corrected mean temperature was 54.0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.5°. On Sunday and Monday the lowest shade temperature was 41.0°, on Monday the screened thermometers rose to 63.3°. The prevailing wind was northerly, but the air was often calm, leading to the formation of fog. There was no measurable rainfall.

The week ended Saturday, the 22nd, was again a period of fine, quiet, dry, but cloudy, hazy weather. Towards the end of the week signs were not wanting of a break-up of the anticyclonic system which had so long been swaying to and fro over North-western Europe. Sunday was a beautiful day after a cloudy, hazy morning. The sun shone brightly throughout the afternoon, and calms or light variable airs completed the summerlike character of the day. A dull quiet period followed with light to moderate S.E. and E. winds. On Wednesday forenoon some rain fell in Dublin in frequent showers—the measurement was .039 inch. In the course of the following night .018 inch of rain fell at Greystones, Co. Wicklow. The barometer was at this time falling fitfully and uniformly, but on Friday the decrease of pressure became more rapid and more serious, as a rain-bearing somewhat complex area of low pressure pushed northwards from the Bay of Biscay. This system caused rain in the English Channel, the S.W. of England, and the S. of Ireland, thunder and lightning occurring at Jersey, and lightning being seen from the Scilly Islands and Pwll Point. On Saturday there was a further extension of broken weather, and the barometer had fallen to 29.60 inches in the Scilly Isles. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 30.142 inches, the barometer falling gradually from 30.332 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 29.784 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 56.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55.2°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 61.4°; on Thursday they fell to 49.8°. Easterly and northerly winds prevailed. The rainfall was .069 inch on two days, .039 inch being registered on Wednesday, and .030 inch on Saturday.

During the week ended Saturday, the 29th, the weather, although at first dull and damp, was generally favourable. In the S.W., S., and S.E. of England it was very broken until Thursday. These opposite results were due to the appearance of an atmospheric depression over the mouth of the English Channel at the beginning of the week. The system remained almost stationary until Tuesday, when it travelled up the English Channel, arriving at the mouth of the Elbe on Wednesday morning. As the disturbance pursued this east-north-easterly course, it brought E. and N.E. to N. winds, great gloom, and heavy rains to the English districts above mentioned, and also to Holland and North Germany. On Wednesday morning the rain-measurement was .66 inch at Yermouth, .96 inch at the Helder, and 1.05 inch at Cambridge. The primary depression was followed by one or two secondaries, which kept the weather in an unsettled, showery state in the neighbourhood of the English Channel until Thursday. In Ireland, after a gloomy, damp spell, the weather became beautiful—frosty, clear, calm nights giving place to sunny, autumnal days with moderate and bracing easterly winds. On Wednesday night the thermometer in the screen fell to 33° at Parsonstown, and to 34° at Loughborough (Leicestershire). At the latter station the minimum on Thursday night was 30°. Wet snow fell on the morning of this day at Haparanda on the Gulf of Bothnia. A sudden rise of temperature took place in the South of Ireland on Friday. Saturday was fair and bright, and in the evening calm and sharp, with fog in the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.085 inches, pressure ranging from 29.768 inches early on Sunday morning (wind, N.E.) to 30.470 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was

52.0°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 51.4°. On Tuesday the thermometer rose to 58.0° in the shade; on Friday it fell to 39.8°. The rainfall was 132 inch on three days, 108 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were N.E. and E.

Sunday, the 30th, was at first calm, with heavy dew and some smoke-fog in Dublin. The weather afterwards became brilliant.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th amounted to 22.301 inches on 156 days, compared with 10.948 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17.992 inches on 131 days in 1888, 19.936 inches on 147 days in 1889, 20.855 inches on 151 days in 1890, 18.020 inches on 135 days in 1891, 19.910 inches on 150 days in 1892, 15.108 inches on 122 days in 1893, and a twenty-five years' average of 19.734 inches on 142.6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1894, was .690 inch, distributed over 6 days. Of this quantity .300 inch fell on the 7th, and .230 inch on the 22nd. At that station the rainfall since January 1, 1894, has been 21.896 inches on 137 days, compared with 23.883 inches on 125 days in the same nine months of 1892, and 17.091 inches on 118 days in 1893.

At Clonsievin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in August, 1894, was 4.02 inches on 17 days (the maximal fall in 24 hours being 1.75 inches on the 25th), compared with a nine years' average of 2.794 inches on 157 days. In September, 1894, only .70 inch fell at Clonsievin on 5 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .34 inch on the 7th. On an average of nine years the September rainfall at this station has been 1.922 inches on 12.3 days. Since January 1, 1894, 22.92 inches of rain have fallen at Clonsievin on 150 days.

OCTOBER.—The first half of the month was quiet, fine, and, for the most part, dry. Some low night temperatures were recorded from time to time at inland stations. Until the 18th very little rain fell—only .231 inch in Dublin; but from that day onward to the close large quantities of rain were measured almost daily, the precipitation, owing to the prevalence of south-easterly to south-westerly winds, being greatest at the coast stations—Killiney, 8.31 inches; Greystones, 6.105 inches; and least at stations under the lee of the Dublin Mountains—Dublin City, 3.736 inches; Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, 3.355 inches. The rainfall for the month was 4.01 inches at Ballbrigan, 3.960 at Glonsievin Royal Botanic Gardens, and 5.70 inches at Carrickmines. On the 19th and 20th a heavy fall of snow occurred on the Dublin Mountains. On the evening of the latter day a sharp thunderstorm passed over Dublin City and County from the eastward.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (49.7°) was exactly the average (49.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 49.2°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, October was coldest in 1802 (M. T. = 44.5°), in 1890 (M. T. = 45.4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45.3°), and warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 53.1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52.0°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 49.7°; in 1887, it was as low as 47.3°; in 1888, it was 49.1°; in 1889, it was only 48.1°; in 1890, it was 51.7°; in 1891, it was 49.5°; and in 1893, 50.0°. October, 1892, beat the record for coldness.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.831 inches, or 0.041 inch above the corrected average-value for October—namely, 29.840 inches. The mercury rose to 30.454 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st, and fell to 28.591 inches at 4 p.m. of the 24th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, as much as 1.863 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and nine-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.2°, or 37° below the value for September. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 49.7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49.7°. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = Min. + (max. - min. × .455), the value was 49.5°, or exactly equal to the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1868-92, inclusive (49.5°). On the 31st, the thermometer in the screen rose to 62.8°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 22nd the temperature fell to 36.0°—wind, E. The minimum on the grass was 28.5°, also on the 22nd. On no night did the thermometer sink to or below 32° in the screen, but on four nights frost occurred on the grass.

The rainfall was 3.967 inches, distributed over 39 days—the rainfall and the rainy days were decidedly above the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1868-92, inclusive, was 3.106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.6. In 1890 the rainfall in October was very large—7.358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7.049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890 only .639 inch fell on but 11 days, in 1884 only .834 inch on but 14 days, and in 1868 only .856 inch on 15 days. In 1888, the rainfall was 1.227 inches on 16 days; in 1889, 4.853 inches fell on 22 days. In 1891, 3.590 inches fell on 13 days; in 1892, 2.335 inches on 17 days; and in 1893, 1.033 inches on 10 days. From these figures it will be seen that October, 1890, proved the driest on record for more than a quarter of a century at least.

There was a thunderstorm on the evening of the 20th. High winds were noted on 9 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion—the 24th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 27th. Hail fell on the 19th and 20th; sleet on the 20th.

Another period of fine, quiet, autumnal weather in Ireland has to be chronicled at the beginning of the month. In the eastern half of Great Britain conditions were less favourable, and slight rain fell upon most days. The weather was first cool and hazy or foggy, then brilliant. On Monday, the 1st, the barometer fell both on the Continent and slightly in Scotland and Ireland, while it rose over England. The weather remained fine and more or less bright until Thursday, when an area of low pressure was found over the south of Germany, whence it spread north-westwards towards England. The depression caused freshening easterly winds, cloudy skies, and finally slight rains in the N.E. and S.E. of England; while heavier rains were reported from the Continental Stations. On the east coast of Ireland also the sky became overcast and rain threatened at times—in Dublin,

however, only a few drops of rain were observed on Friday and a very slight drizzle on Saturday afternoon. In Dublin, the barometer fell gradually from 30.454 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.E.) to 29.968 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.N.E.). On Tuesday the screened thermometers fell to 40.2°. On Monday they rose to 58.8°. There was no measurable rainfall until the early morning of Sunday, October 7th, when 0.11 inch fell. The prevailing winds were S.E., E., and N.E.

Changeable, but warmer, damper and more foggy weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 13th. Atmospheric pressure was still high, but not so high as in the previous week. The central areas of highest barometer lay more to the eastward than before, and thus there was a growing tendency to the substitution of southerly and westerly winds for the easterly and northerly breezes of previous weeks. On Monday and Tuesday the first dense fog of the season settled down over London. The mornings of these days as well as of Wednesday were damp and foggy in Dublin also. On the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday rain fell in close showers. Until Tuesday the nights were cool, but then a rapid advance in temperature took place which was even more marked by night than by day. The minimum in the screen did not fall below 55.1° on the nights of Tuesday and Wednesday, whereas it had been 40.8° on Sunday night. On Wednesday the wind almost "boxed the compass" in Dublin, veering from W. to N., and then through N.E. and E. to S.E. Towards the close of the week, depressions began to pass across Northern Europe from the north-westward, and a return to the northerly weather-type was indicated. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.125 inches—the lowest reading was 29.997 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.S.W.); the highest reading was 30.252 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 54.1°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.6°. On Monday the screened thermometers fell to 40.8°; on Friday they rose to 62.7°—the highest reading recorded in Dublin since September 10th. The rainfall amounted to 2.10 inch on five days, 1.01 inch being measured on Tuesday. The wind was variable.

Cold throughout, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 20th, was at first fine and dry, but afterwards became dull, damp, and rainy. On Friday and early on Saturday morning large quantities of cold rain, hail, and sleet fell, so that on Saturday the Dublin and Wicklow mountains were snow-capped for the first time this season. On Saturday evening much lightning was seen to the eastward of Dublin, and a thunderstorm with heavy rain passed over the city between 7 and 8.30 p.m. Until Wednesday an anti-cyclone was found over Scotland and Ireland, while a primary depression with its usual secondaries was travelling slowly southwards from the south of Scandinavia to Germany. Polar winds were prevalent all over Western Europe, and the weather was correspondingly cold. At 8 a.m. of Monday the thermometer read 30° at Parsonstown, whereas it was 51° in the Shilly Islands and Jersey. On Wednesday a rather deep depression moved southwards down the Baltic from Lapland and the Gulf of Bothnia. Under its influence cold showers fell very generally along the eastern seaboard of Great Britain. Next day the distribution of pressure became very complex—the barometer began to rise briskly in the extreme north, but fell over Spain, France, and the United Kingdom. The result was the setting in of easterly winds and rain or sleet and hail, a rapid fall of temperature in the north of Europe—to 9° F. at Haparanda at 8 a.m. of Friday—and an equally rapid rise in France and Germany. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.011 inches, pressure ranging from 30.340 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, N.) to 29.528 inches at 2.30 p.m. of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 45.5°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.5°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 56.8°; on Friday they fell to 37.9°. The rainfall was 1.238 inches on the last four days, 7.29 inch being referred to Friday. This was the largest measurement of rain recorded in Dublin since August 25th, and was much in excess of the total rainfall for the month of September (4.42 inch). The prevailing winds were N.E. and N. Hail fell on Friday, sleet on Saturday, on which day also there was a sharp thunderstorm.

Weather of a cyclonic type was experienced in all parts of western Europe throughout the week ended Saturday, the 27th. Between Tuesday and Friday a barometric depression of the first importance travelled north-eastwards from the S.W. of Ireland across this country, Scotland, and the North Sea, to Sweden. In its passage, gales from various quarters prevailed, rain fell in torrents, and temperature became much higher than it had ruled for several weeks. On Sunday morning a depression, which had caused thunderstorms during the previous day and night in Ireland, the S.W. of England, and throughout France, was found with its centre over the Wash. Very fine, bright weather prevailed in Ireland on this day and on Monday. The evening of the last-named day was frosty at first, but temperature rose quickly after 9 p.m. in Dublin. In central England, however, sharp frost occurred, lasting until Tuesday morning. Even there the thermometer afterwards rose so quickly that the reading (53°) at 8 a.m. of Wednesday at Loughborough was 27° above that recorded at 8 a.m. of Tuesday (26°). This violent disturbance of temperature accompanied, or was caused by, the very deep atmospheric depression already mentioned, in which the barometer fell to 28.59 inches in Dublin. Scarcely had this system travelled away when another less deep depression advanced from S.W., causing a renewed rainfall and gloomy weather. Lightning was seen in the South of England nightly from Sunday to Friday. On the last day of the week the wind fell calm. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29.353 inches, the extreme readings being—highest, 29.847 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.); lowest, 28.981 inches at 4 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 48.8°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48.0°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers rose to 57.7°; on Monday they fell to 36.0°. The prevailing winds were—first, E.; then, W. Rain fell on six days to the total amount of 2.011 inches, 1.042 inches being measured on Tuesday.

Atmospheric pressure remained in a most unstable condition throughout the last four days, and copious rainfalls, strong, equally, southerly winds, high but unsteady temperatures, and on Sunday

and Monday electric disturbances made up the weather of the period. Most of the depressions observed passed northwards or north-eastwards across the Atlantic, skirting the western coasts of Ireland and Scotland. On Tuesday morning, however, three primary areas of low pressure existed—over Denmark, the North of Scotland, and off the S.W. of Ireland respectively. Connected with these disturbances thunderstorms had prevailed in Wales and the North of England, and in the course of Tuesday torrents of rain fell in the southern half of the British Isles, in Belgium, and the N.E. of France. The measurement at Brixton, in the S. of London, was 1.44 inches. On the same day (Tuesday) there was an extraordinary difference in temperature between Hagarunda on the Gulf of Botnia, where at 8 a.m. the thermometer read—7° Fahr., and Berlin and Valentia Island (Kerry), where the reading at the same time was 51°, or 58° higher. The barometer oscillated between 29.633 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.) and 29.743 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.E.). The screened thermometers rose to 62.8° on Wednesday, having fallen to 58.1° on Tuesday.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st amounted to 26.258 inches on 176 days, compared with 12.345 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887, 19.219 inches on 147 days in 1888, 24.739 inches on 169 days in 1889, 21.494 inches on 182 days in 1890, 21.610 inches on 148 days in 1891, 22.445 inches on 167 days in 1892, 19.141 inches on 128 days in 1893, and a twenty-five years' average of 22.840 inches on 150.4 days.

At Knockdolina, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October amounted to 6.325 inches on 17 days. Of this quantity 2.300 inches fell on the 23rd, and 1.060 inches on the 19th. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1889, was no less than 5.985 inches on 22 days, or more than 11 times as great as the fall in October, 1890, when only .600 inch fell on 18 days. In 1891, 5.122 inches fell on 14 days, in 1892, 3.340 inches on 15 days, and in 1893, .710 inch on 15 days. From January 1st, 1894, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdolina on 154 days to the total amount of 32.221 inches. In 1892, the rainfall of the corresponding ten months was 27.323 inches on 140 days; and in 1893, 17.801 inches on 133 days.

At Clonevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, the rainfall in October, was 6.460 inches on 17 days, compared with 3.040 inches on 17 days in 1892, .710 inch on 14 days in 1893, and a nine years' average of 2.924 inches on 15.9 days. The total fall during the first 18 days of October was only .13 inch. From the 17th to the 31st rain was recorded daily, except on the 22nd. On the 23rd, 1.91 inches fell—the heaviest downpour recorded in 10 years. Since January 1, 1894, 29.38 inches of rain have fallen at this station on 167 days.

NOVEMBER, 1894, proved an open, generally favourable month in the neighbourhood of Dublin. The first half was unsettled, squally, and showery, with a cyclonic type of weather predominant. The second half was mild, quiet, often cloudy and foggy—in a word, the anticyclonic type of weather ruled. The rainstorms of the 16th to the 17th were practically unfelt on the east coast of Ireland. Only once in the last thirty years has November been milder than in the present year—that was in 1881, when the mean temperature was as high as 50.3°, or 5.5° above the average, and 2.5 above that of the month now under review.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (47.8°) was decidedly above the average (44.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40.8°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, November was coldest in 1878 (M.T. = 35.2°), and in 1870 (M.T. = 42.2°), warmest in 1881 (M.T. = 50.3°). In 1888, the M.T. was as high as 46.4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 43.9°; in 1897, it was as low as 42.6°, in 1888, it was as high as 47.5°; in 1889, it was 45.4°; in 1890, 45.3°; in 1891, 43.4°; in 1892, as high as 45.9°; and in 1893, 43.5°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.850 inches, or 0.010 inch below the corrected average value for November—namely, 29.860 inches. The mercury rose to 30.581 inches at 9 a.m. of the 30th, having fallen to 28.904 inches at 2 p.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.687 inches—that is, slightly less than one inch and seven-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48.3°, or 2.4° below the value for October, and 8.1° below that for September, 1894. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 47.5°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44.7°. On the 1st the thermometer in the screen rose to 81.6°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 20th the temperature fell to 34.3°—wind, W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 27.7°, also on the 30th.

The rainfall was 1.482 inches, distributed over 15 days—the rainfall was considerably below, while the rainy days were also below the average. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1835-59, inclusive, was 2.452 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.6. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3.614 inches on 20 days; in 1872, also, 3.414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3.012 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888, 6.549 inches fell on 20 days; in 1890, 4.212 inches fell on no less than 27 days; in 1891, 2.911 inches fell on 15 days; in 1892, 2.904 inches on 19 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1889 was only .929 inch on 9 days; in 1870, only 1.218 inches were measured on but 11 days; in 1879, only 1.251 inches on but 10 days; and in 1893, 1.670 inches on 17 days.

High winds were noted on 15 days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions—the 5th, and 13th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 18th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, and 30th.

A solar halo was seen on the 4th; lunar halos were seen on the 5th and 11th. Lightning occurred on the night of the 15th, and an aurora borealis on the 23rd. Neither snow nor hail fell.

Atmospheric pressure remained in a shifting, unstable condition throughout the first three days of the month, and copious rains, strong squally southerly winds, and high but unsteady temperatures made up the weather of the period. On Thursday, the 1st, the thermometer rose to 65° in the shade in London, being the highest reading there recorded in November since 1847, when 67°

was reached. In Dublin the maximum on the 1st was 61·8°; that on the 2nd was 80·7°. On Saturday, the 3rd, a storm-centre passed swiftly northwards outside the west coast of Ireland.

The week ended Saturday, the 10th, witnessed a continuance of cyclonic conditions over North-western Europe, resulting in unsettled weather, with squally southerly to westerly winds, frequent rains or passing showers, high but unstable temperature, and fine, bright, dry intervals. Until Thursday, the barometer stood high over France and Germany—30·10 to 30·20 inches—so that gradients were sometimes steep over the British Isles. On the day named a V-shaped depression existed over the North Sea, and accordingly the wind drew into N.W. over great Britain, while it freshened from S. or S.E. in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. During the last two days atmospheric pressure became generally low, and was unevenly distributed. In the vicinity of Dublin, alternate cloudy and bright spells occurred, but the weather was not unfavourable save as to its variableness. On Wednesday rain fell heavily over the south of England and in Wales in connection with the V-shaped depression already mentioned. In Dublin a solar halo was seen at 9 a.m. of Sunday, a lunar halo at 9 p.m. of Monday, and a lunar corona at 9 p.m. of Saturday. Owing to clouds, the Transit of Mercury was not seen from Dublin on the afternoon of Saturday. The mean height of the barometer was 29·647 inches, pressure ranging between 30·038 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.W.) and 29·815 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49·6°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·1°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 57·7°, on Thursday they fell to 41·1°. The rainfall was ·419 inch on six days, 2·11 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing wind was S.W. Electrical disturbances occurred on Friday night and Saturday in several places.

Very disturbed conditions existed over North-western Europe throughout the week ended Saturday, the 17th, which will be especially memorable for a torrential rainfall in the S.W., S., and S.E. of England, and resulting in destructive floods in those districts. In Scotland, the N.E. of England, and the N. and E. of Ireland, the rainfall was moderate, and intervals of very fine, bright weather were enjoyed. On Sunday rather steep gradients for W. and S.W. winds existed. In the evening a lunar halo and corona of unusual beauty appeared. On Monday morning two atmospheric depressions were found with minima below 29 inches—of these, one was over Caithness, the other was near the Scilly Islands. Round the latter vortex the winds were strong to a gale, and torrents of rain were falling—at 8 a.m. the measurement at St. Mary's, Scilly, was 3·06 inches, and at Hurst Castle 2·02 inches. This system subsequently travelled up the English Channel and then across the North Sea to Denmark. Its passage was attended by violent gales, storms of rain, hail, thunder and lightning. The barometer fell to 28·75 inches at Hurst Castle. On Tuesday another even more extensive depression bore in upon the British Islands, causing a renewal of the rainstorm and gales. Its centre was near the Shetlands at 8 a.m. of Wednesday—the barometer reading at Sunburgh Head being only 28·59 inches. Again, the rainfall was immense over the southern half of England. In Ireland—except in the S. and S.W.—the weather now became very bright and cool, and so remained until Saturday, which was a cloudy, warm, squally day. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure was 29·365 inches, the barometer ranging from 29·904 inches at 2 p.m. of Wednesday (wind S.W.) to 29·881 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.). The mean temperature was 45·9°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers fell to 35·7°, on Saturday they rose to 56·9°. The rainfall was ·469 inch, 3·99 inch falling on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and S. The largest amounts of rain recorded at any individual stations during the week were 6·25 inches at Godmanstone (near Rochester), 5·51 inches at Scilly, 5·13 inches at Killybeg, 4·70 inches at Falmouth, and 4·60 inches (in six days) at Crowborough, Sussex.

"After a storm comes a calm"—this would be a pithy way of comparing the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 24th, with that of its predecessor. The gales and rain ceased, and a growing tendency to anticyclonic conditions showed itself as the period advanced. On Sunday a V-shaped depression lay over Ireland, where rainy but finally quiet weather prevailed. At night the sky was clear, and temperature fell fast, but only for a short time, for on Monday it again became extremely mild. This change was succeeded by a considerable rainfall, amounting to six-tenths of an inch or upwards in the extreme S.W. and N.W. of the country. Bright aurora were reported on Sunday night from Wick in Scotland, and Roche's Point in Cork. The display was again seen on Monday night at Wick; and on Friday night also a brilliant aurora was seen in Ireland, Scotland, and Sweden. On and after Wednesday an anticyclonic band stretched westwards from Central Europe to the northern parts of the British Islands. The wind fell light in consequence, having blown a fresh gale from S.W. in Ireland and the Irish Sea on Wednesday night. The atmosphere also became hazy and thick and fogs formed in many places. On Friday morning the distribution of temperature was most irregular—at 8 a.m. the thermometer read 51° at Holyhead, Penbroke, and Scilly; only 36° at Valentia Island, 34° at Donaghadee, and 33° at Portmarnock. Saturday was a fine day with an easterly breeze. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·174 inches, pressure ranging from 29·917 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.E.) to 30·387 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The mean temperature was 47·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 47·4°. On Thursday the screened thermometers rose to 58·8°, having fallen to 38·2° during Monday night. The rainfall was ·300 inch on four days, ·150 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevailing winds were S.S.E., S.S.W., and W.

The tendency to anticyclonic conditions observed in Western Europe during the previous week persisted throughout the period from the 24th to the 30th, inclusive, and except in the far North quiet, fine weather prevailed. Temperature was often above the average for the time of year, but local frosts were felt in different parts of the inland districts of our islands, while more decided and extensively distributed frosts occurred in France and Germany. Until Tuesday, the 27th, the area of highest pressure was found over the south of Scandinavia and of the Baltic, in which regions the barometer stood at between 30·70 and 30·80 inches. On the morning of the day named a separate centre of high pressure formed over Ireland, accompanied by a sharp frost inland—the thermometer

receding to 25° at Parsonstown, King's Co. At this time the barometer was falling in the extreme N.W. and N., as a large depression approached Norway from the westward. This disturbance caused a general rise of temperature in the British Islands on Wednesday afternoon, the atmosphere became soft and damp, and the wind freshened with light showers at many stations. As this low pressure area travelled eastwards, the barometer rose again, the wind fell light and drew into northerly points, and tempests gave way quickly. Fog and frost set in on Friday, but the amount of cloud checked radiation to a large extent and only local frosts under clear skies were recorded. In Dublin the extreme readings of the barometer were—highest, 30.591 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.); lowest, 30.297 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.). On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 52.3°. On Friday they fell to 34.8°. The prevailing wind was westerly. There was no measurable rainfall.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th amounted to 27.750 inches on 191 days, compared with 15.378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25.768 inches on 173 days in 1888, 25.718 inches on 178 days in 1889, 25.706 inches on 189 days in 1890, 24.621 inches on 163 days in 1891, 24.849 inches on 186 days in 1892, only 18.911 inches on but 155 days in 1893, and a twenty-five years' average of 26.292 inches on 177.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1894, was 3.495 inches distributed over 14 days. Of this quantity .725 of an inch fell on the 13th, and .795 of an inch on the 17th. From January 1st, 1894, up to November 30th, rain fell at that station on 163 days, and to the total amount of 35.716 inches. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 19.586 inches on 160 days.

At Clonsavin, Kildiney, Co. Dublin, 1.58 inches of rain fell on 13 days, compared with a nine years' average of 2.661 inches on 18.11 days. The maximal fall in 24 hours was .26 inch on the 13th. Since January 1, 1894, 39.90 inches of rain have fallen at this station.

DECEMBER.—The earlier part of the month was characterised by anticyclonic conditions, and was quiet, chiefly fine, with a good deal of fog. From the 9th onward, the distribution of atmospheric pressure was cyclonic. Gradients were, however, at first slight. Afterwards several depressions of remarkable depth and intensity passed across North-Western Europe—the systems observed on the 22nd and 24th being especially noticeable for the suddenness of their approach, the tempests which accompanied them, and the havoc which they wrought. As in 1893, the month closed with a cold spell, northerly gales bringing falls of sleet, hail and snow to most parts of Western Europe.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (43.9°) was decidedly above the average (41.9°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43.0°. In the twenty-nine years ending with 1893, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32.8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36.5°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46.2°). In 1886 the M. T. was as low as 37.9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37.9°. In 1887 the M. T. was 39.9°; in 1888 43.6°; in 1889 49.6°; in 1890 39.2°; in 1891, 43.0°; in 1892 39.4°; and in 1893, 43.5°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.950 inches, or 0.105 inch above the corrected average value for December—namely, 29.845 inches. The mercury rose to 30.595 inches at 4 p.m. of the 27th, and fell to 29.144 inches at 11.30 p.m. of the 21st. The observed range of atmospheric pressure was, therefore, 1.451 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and seven-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.0°, or 3.9° below the value for November, and 6.5° below that for October, 1894. Using the formula, Mean Temp. = Min. + (max.—min. × .52), the value was 44.0°, or 2.5° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (41.5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43.9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.3°. On the 13th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56.8°—wind, S.W.; on the 31st the temperature fell to 37.9°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the ground was 23.0° also on the 31st. There were only 3 days of frost in the screen and 16 days of frost on the ground.

The rainfall was 1.511 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, was 2.404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16.9. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below, while the rainy days were above, the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7.366 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4.932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1858 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year) 4.749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only .771 inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871 only .797 inch on 15 days. In 1888, only .742 inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3.348 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), the rainfall was 1.223 inches on 19 days; in 1883, 2.911 inches on 17 days; in 1889, 1.654 inches on 15 days; in 1890, 1.656 inches on 11 days; in 1891, 3.299 inches on 21 days; in 1892, only .795 inch on 10 days; and in 1893, 2.482 inches on 19 days.

Lunar halos appeared on the 6th, 8th, and 10th; solar halos on the 6th and 8th. High winds were noted on 12 days, and attained the force of a gale on eight occasions—the 9th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 28th, and 29th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 23rd. Snow or sleet fell in Dublin on the 29th and 30th. Hail fell on the 14th, 28th, 29th, and 30th. Lightning occurred on the 30th. Pale aurora was seen on the 22nd.

Saturday, the 1st, was a fine, quiet day—at first cloudy, afterwards foggy.

Although not so settled as in the previous week, the weather during the week ended Saturday, the 8th, was favourable and seasonable. At first an anticyclone still stretched westwards across the British Islands from Germany, but the barometer was, all the same, falling steadily. Light to moderate or fresh S.E. winds prevailed in Ireland, where the weather was fine and dry. Sunday

was a brilliant day in Dublin—a heavy dew fell in the evening. Monday broke overcast, but the sky afterwards cleared and fog and frost occurred at night. On Tuesday a shallow, irregular depression (29.70 inches and less) lay over Brittany and the English Channel. It caused dull misty cold weather, but scarcely any rain fell. On this day the maximal temperature in Dublin was only 38.6°. Wednesday was dull and foggy to fair. On Thursday, much cirrus overspread the sky, causing solar and lunar halos, and the barometer fell as a more decided depression approached from the S.W. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer was down to 29.48 inches at Malin Head, and rain was falling in many parts of England and Ireland. By Saturday morning this disturbance had reached the Shetlands and was filling up, while a long trough of low pressure existed over the North Sea. In Ireland the weather was cold, but fine. In England and Scotland, it was taking up after a somewhat heavy rainfall. A solar halo and a lunar halo were again visible on this day. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.930 inches, pressure ranging from 29.333 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.), to 29.608 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 40.2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 39.0°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 51.4°, having fallen to 28.6° on Tuesday. There was again no registrable rainfall—a sprinkling on Thursday yielding only 0.03 inch. The prevailing wind was westerly.

Throughout the week ended Saturday, the 15th, a cyclonic distribution of atmospheric pressure and the south-westerly type of weather held over the British Islands and all but the south-eastern part of Scandinavia. Over Central Europe the barometer until Friday stood high within the limits of an anticyclone, and the weather was calm, cold, frosty, and at times foggy—at Munich the 8 a.m. temperatures were—31°, 28°, 21°, 17°, 10°, 22°, and 44°. The corresponding values at Valentia Island (Kerry) were—51°, 54°, 51°, 52°, 55°, 51°, and 48°. During the earlier part of the week a succession of depressions skirted the western shores of Ireland and Scotland, causing equally S. and S.W. winds, much cloud, showers, and high temperatures. On Thursday morning a deep depression struck the N.W. of Scotland, where the barometer read only 29.19 inches (at Stornoway in the Hebrides), while it stood nearly an inch and a quarter higher in the S. of Germany (30.48 inches at Munich). Fresh to strong S.E.W. gales were felt in Ireland, Scotland, and West of Norway. Next morning the barometer read only 29.98 inches at Haparanda on the Gulf of Bothnia, having been down to 28.76 inches at Bodø in Norway the previous evening. On Friday afternoon heavy showers fell, followed by hail equals at 10 p.m. Saturday was a bright, cold day; but squalls and rain again set in during the course of the evening. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.976 inches, pressure ranging between 29.563 inches at 6 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.S.W.) and 30.168 inches at 5 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.8°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48.9°. On Sunday the thermometers fell to 34.9° in the screen; on Thursday they rose to 56.8°. Rain was measured daily, the total amount being 5.64 inch, of which 3.93 inch fell on Friday. The prevailing winds were south-westerly. A very heavy fall of rain occurred over the S.E. of England on Friday.

Atmospheric pressure was in a very unstable condition over Europe at large throughout the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, and the weather was therefore changeable and unsettled. On Sunday morning the barometer ranged from 29.90 inches at Bodø, in the N.W. of Norway, to 30.43 inches at Lyons. In the British Isles moderating north-westerly winds prevailed, and the weather was improving. Soon, however, a new depression appeared over the N. of Scotland, and this developed into a cyclonic disturbance, in the centre of which pressure decreased to less than 29.70 inches on Tuesday evening between the Shetlands and the S.W. of Norway. Gales, from S.W. to N.W., with passing showers of rain and hail, and in some districts, lightning, were reported. On Wednesday night this disturbance travelled south-eastwards to Germany and filled up. On Friday another serious reduction of pressure occurred over the Norwegian Sea and North Atlantic, and towards evening a tempest of wind and rain, with very high temperatures, was felt in Ireland and afterwards extended to all parts of Great Britain. At York the barometer fell from 29.99 inches at 8 a.m. of Friday to 28.72 inches at 8 a.m. of Saturday. From 6 p.m. of Friday to 8 a.m. of Saturday the decrease of pressure at that station amounted to 1.11 inches. At Leith the very low reading of 29.119 inches was recorded early on Saturday morning. As this system passed away, the wind drew into N.W., the air became exceedingly dry and crisp—the relative humidity falling to 60 per cent. in Dublin on Saturday, and temperature fell fast. In Dublin the mean atmospheric pressure of the week was 29.832 inches. The barometer rose to 30.238 inches about 3 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.), and fell to 29.144 inches at 11.30 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.1°; the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.2°. On Friday and also on Saturday the thermometers in the screen rose to 53.7°, having fallen to 37.0° on Thursday. The prevalent winds were W. and W.S.W. The rainfall was 4.14 inch on four days—1.87 inch being measured on Monday, and 1.59 inch on Friday. Faint aurora was seen on Saturday night.

During the week ended Saturday, the 29th, at first, dull, damp, and mild, the weather afterwards became stormy and colder, with bright intervals. Atmospheric pressure remained in most unstable equilibrium all over Europe, and strange contrasts of anticyclonic and cyclonic conditions presented themselves day after day. Speaking in general terms the barometer ruled low in the far North, high in the central European zone and over the Atlantic to the south-west of the British Islands. On Thursday, at noon, the unusual reading of 30.93 inches was recorded at Valentia Island (Kerry). At 8 a.m. of the same day 28.78 inches was the pressure at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Sunday proved wet in Ireland, owing to the passage eastwards across this country of a V-shaped depression, which filled up subsequently over the North Sea. As this system dispersed, very gloomy, damp, mild weather prevailed. On Christmas Day (Tuesday) the thermometer rose to 55° at Wick, 54° at Nairn and Frawle Point, 53° at Aherdeen, Dublin, Scilly, and Jersey, 52° at many stations, and 50° in London. So warm and dull a Christmas had not occurred for many years. On

Wednesday a large depression spread south-eastwards across Scandinavia, causing severe gales in that region, and strong N.W. winds in Scotland. On Thursday the barometer was exceptionally high in the W. of Ireland (above 30.9 inches), but at night pressure gave way quickly as a new storm-system advanced from the westward. A hard W.S.W. to N.W. gale ensued, followed by a brisk fall of temperature and showers of cold rain, hail, sleet, or snow. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.243 inches, pressure varying between 30.805 inches at 4 p.m. of Thursday (wind, W.) and 29.305 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W. by W.). The reading of the barometer at 4 p.m. of Thursday was the highest recorded in Dublin since January 14, 1891, at 9 p.m. of which day the reading was 30.675 inches. The corrected mean temperature was 44.7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49.7°. On Tuesday the screened thermometers rose to 52.6°; on Saturday they fell to 35.3°. The prevailing wind was westerly. Rainfall measured 4.89 inch, 3.17 inch being recorded on Sunday. Hail fell on Friday and Saturday; sleet on Saturday.

The last two days of the month were very cold, and snow lay on the ground to the depth of an inch in and around Dublin. Snow and hail fell on the afternoon of Sunday, the 30th, and lightning was seen in the evening.

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st amounted to 29.261 inches on 209 days, compared with only 20.493 inches on 174 days in 1893, 25.644 inches on 196 days in 1892, 27.620 inches on 184 days in 1891, 27.562 inches on 200 days in 1890, 27.272 inches on 193 days in 1889, 28.679 inches on 190 days in 1888, 16.601 inches on 169 days in 1887, and, a twenty-five years' average of 27.696 inches on 194.3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1894, was 3.080 inches, distributed over 16 days. Of this quantity .589 inch fell on the 9th, and .490 inch on the 11th. From January 1st to December 31st, 1894, rain fell at Knockdolian on 184 days, and to the total amount of 35.776 inches. The corresponding figures for 1893 were 22.525 inches on 170 days.

The rainfall at Clonsilla, Killiney, Co. Dublin, during December, 1894, was 1.68 inches on 16 days, compared with a nine years' average (1885-93) of 2.108 inches on 15.6 days. The maximum fall in 24 hours was .40 inch on the 9th. Mr. Robert O'Brien Farling, M.A., Univ. Dub., reports that the total fall for 1894 at Clonsilla was 32.64 inches on 196 days. This was 7.95 inches in excess of the 9 years' average—viz., 24.69 inches, and is the highest recorded for 19 years—1885-94. The next highest annual fall was 32.42 inches in 1886. In 1894 rain (including snow) fell on 196 days, the average being 175 days. In 1886 rain fell on 195 days.

The greatest fall in 24 hours was 1.91 inches on October 23rd. The greatest fall hitherto recorded was 1.84 inches on November 10th, 1891.

The rainfall of October was phenomenal. During the first 16 days the fall was only .12 inch on 3 days. From the 17th to the 31st rain fell every day except the 22nd.

Thunderstorms occurred on July 25 (12.30 a.m. to 3 a.m. on the 26th). Severe gales prevailed on December 21 (S.W. to N.W.) and October 24 (S.E. to S.W.).

Snow fell on 9 days—Jan. 5, 6, 27, 30, and 31; March 12 and 18; December 29 and 30.

RAINFALL IN 1894,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 in. Height of top—Above ground, 1 ft. 4 in.; above sea level, 59 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days on which ".001 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	Number of Days on which ".001 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.		Inches.	Depth.	Date.
January, . . .	3.210	.184	12th	August, . . .	3.728	1.903	20th
February, . . .	1.200	.107	10th	September, . . .	.402	.019	7th
March, . . .	1.297	.203	15th	October, . . .	3.967	1.948	22nd
April, . . .	0.520	.011	12th	November, . . .	1.489	.618	12th
May, . . .	0.710	.220	14th	December, . . .	1.611	.917	22nd
June, . . .	2.610	.489	17th				
July, . . .	0.712	1.560	24th	Total, . . .	29.261	-	-

The rainfall was 1.565 inches in excess of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive—viz., 27.696 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16.601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20.859 inches fell, in 1884, when the measurement was 20.467 inches, and in 1893 with its rainfall of 20.493 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 25 inches, and in 1885 it was 26.614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32.966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 230 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35.566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1890, when 34.512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

T

In 1894, there were 209 rainy days, or days upon which not less than .005 inch of rain (five thousandths of an inch) was measured. This was considerably in excess of the average number of rainy days, which was 194.3 in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive. In 1868 and 1887—the warm dry years of recent times—the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1888, however, the rainfall amounted to 24.835 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20.859 inches were recorded.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions in 1892—viz., May 28th (2.056 inches), and August 18th (1.310 inches). On no occasion in 1893 did one inch of rain fall on a given day in Dublin, the maximal daily measurements were .871 inch on July 12th, and .881 inch on November 16th. In 1894, falls of upwards of an inch of rain in 24 hours were recorded on four occasions, viz., May 15th (1.330 inches); July 24th (1.560 inches); August 25th (1.369 inches); and October 23rd (1.042 inches).

Included in the 209 rainy days in 1894 are 16 on which snow or sleet fell, and 32 on which there was hail. In January hail was observed on 7 days, in February on 4 days, in March on 5 days, in April, June, and October on 2 days, in May on 3 days, in July, August, and September on one day, and on 4 days in December. Snow or sleet fell on 7 days in January, on 2 days in February, on 3 days in March, on 1 day in May and in October, and on 2 days in December. Thunder occurred on 11 occasions during the year—three times in May, six times in July, and once in August and October. Lightning was also seen on three occasions in July, and once in January, February, September, November and December.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—6.928 inches fell on 53 days in the first quarter, 8.333 inches on 56 days in the second, 7.940 inches on 47 days in the third, and 6.960 inches on 53 days in the fourth and last quarter.

The rainfall in the first six months was 14.361 inches, on 109 days—that is, not quite one-half of the year's record. The rainfall exceeded 3 inches in April (3.123), May (3.658), July (3.772), August (3.726), and October (3.967). In September it was only .442 inch on 8 days.

Of the 6.960 inches which fell in the fourth quarter of the year, 3.967 inches were measured in October on 20 days, and 1.482 inches in November on 15 days, and 1.511 inches in December on 18 days.

Aurora borealis was observed on six occasions—namely, on February 23rd and 25th, March 30th, April 5th, November 23rd, and December 22nd. More or less fog prevailed on 64 occasions—3 in January, 8 in February, 10 in March, 8 in April, 3 in May and June, 5 in September, 9 in October, 6 in November, and 9 in December. High winds were noted on 131 days—21 in January, 17 in February, 12 in March, 5 in April, 11 in May, 8 in June, 7 in July, 13 in August, only 2 in September, 8 in October, 15 in November, and 12 in December. The high winds amounted to gales (force 7 or upwards according to the Beaufort scale) on 39 occasions—6 in January, 8 in February, 4 in March, 2 in April, 1 in May, June, and July, respectively; 2 in August, 1 in October, 2 in November, and 6 in December.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40 Finghiton-square, West), during the Year 1894.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Worm Glass Max.	Worm Glass Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure.	Date.	Prevailing Winds.
January.	40.7	12th	18.6	5th	44.3	38.0	2.680	28	30.719	30.913	2nd	30.140	21st	S.W., W.S.W., W.
February.	40.3	7th	32.4	1st	40.4	39.4	2.708	22	30.908	30.648	20th	30.787	21st	W., S.W.
March.	41.6	30th	37.9	17th	39.7	37.0	2.287	14	30.918	30.634	22nd	30.685	20th	W., S.W., E.
April.	38.7	8th	38.0	1st	38.4	34.4	3.123	20	30.901	30.637	8th	30.281	5th	S.
May.	40.3	24th	37.0	21st	38.4	37.0	2.880	17	30.923	30.621	1st	31.643	20th	W., S.W., N.E., W.
June.	42.8	29th	38.1	25th	38.3	37.3	1.733	12	30.935	30.768	25th	30.683	2nd	W., E.
July.	47.7	1st	40.9	21st	37.4	36.1	3.772	21	30.658	30.721	1st	30.909	21st	W., N.W., S.W., E.S.E., N.E., W.
August.	47.9	8th	47.1	28th	39.2	38.7	3.726	18	30.713	30.934	25th	30.642	18th	N.E., E.S.E., S.W., W.
September.	40.9	10th	31.9	28th	39.4	37.3	.442	8	30.713	30.938	30th	30.748	28th & 29th	N.E., E.S.E., S.W., W.
October.	47.0	25th	37.9	23rd	38.0	36.7	3.967	20	30.935	30.634	1st	30.951	24th	E., S.E., W.
November.	37.0	1st	31.3	30th	37.9	35.7	1.482	15	30.935	30.781	30th	30.956	18th	W., S.W., E.S.W., W., S.W.
December.	37.0	18th	27.3	23rd	36.7	35.3	2.311	18	30.938	30.783	27th	30.544	23rd	W., S.W.
Extremes of Year.	47.7	July 1st	18.6	Jan. 5th	44.3	34.4		Days 220	Max. 30.938	Min. 30.140	Dec. 27th	30.544	Oct. 24th	W., S.W.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1874 to 1894, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1874 to 1893.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1874, . . .	2.039	2.965	3.68	3.616	3.747	4.02	2.515	6.945	2.736	2.536	6.179	4.287	37.249
1875, . . .	2.141	2.427	2.946	3.068	3.271	2.869	2.783	1.834	3.156	2.546	5.581	3.269	30.615
1876, . . .	4.68	2.632	2.946	2.021	3.736	3.269	1.212	2.236	2.516	4.609	2.614	4.716	32.869
1877, . . .	4.022	2.605	2.913	4.737	2.945	2.81	2.509	2.528	1.789	2.162	2.468	2.990	32.548
1878, . . .	1.527	2.258	2.287	2.559	4.940	2.555	2.505	2.947	1.564	2.064	1.936	1.939	29.262
1879, . . .	1.734	2.290	2.222	2.027	2.086	4.910	4.167	2.784	2.048	1.398	1.961	1.022	30.686
1880, . . .	4.68	2.981	2.559	3.622	2.67	2.509	6.057	1.481	2.081	1.708	2.622	2.569	34.131
1881, . . .	1.909	2.970	2.918	1.999	3.222	2.555	1.468	1.789	1.559	2.479	2.179	1.939	21.696
1882, . . .	1.479	1.992	2.980	2.058	2.622	2.264	2.122	1.972	2.918	2.054	2.644	2.762	31.544
1883, . . .	2.429	2.732	2.869	2.707	2.926	2.862	2.222	2.927	2.027	2.006	2.074	2.767	30.262
1884, . . .	2.688	2.916	2.616	1.992	2.869	1.746	2.488	2.77	1.724	2.84	1.428	2.069	30.467
1885, . . .	1.917	2.559	2.526	2.911	2.869	1.869	2.524	2.022	2.822	2.006	2.688	2.62	30.214
1886, . . .	2.244	2.281	2.606	3.024	2.472	2.299	2.729	1.468	2.422	2.189	2.169	2.569	29.659
1887, . . .	1.913	2.41	2.686	1.789	2.67	2.81	1.514	1.969	1.919	1.989	2.012	1.929	19.431
1888, . . .	1.747	1.997	2.514	1.999	2.79	2.842	2.481	1.979	2.79	1.997	2.048	2.011	20.219
1889, . . .	2.258	2.440	2.679	2.687	2.621	2.86	2.979	2.747	1.946	4.008	2.99	1.514	47.222
1890, . . .	2.202	2.22	2.492	1.979	2.488	1.686	2.124	2.729	2.189	2.88	1.918	1.988	27.492
1891, . . .	2.79	2.647	2.618	1.968	2.789	2.721	2.187	2.022	2.189	2.006	2.211	2.229	17.526
1892, . . .	1.988	2.216	2.02	1.734	4.377	1.671	1.969	2.087	2.011	2.058	2.064	1.86	25.644
1893, . . .	2.259	2.229	2.68	1.668	1.962	2.718	2.048	2.713	2.729	1.938	1.979	2.669	30.431
Means, . . .	1.909	2.299	2.284	2.028	2.945	2.281	2.489	2.206	2.022	2.022	2.296	2.254	27.781
1894, . . .	2.429	2.936	2.287	2.129	2.858	1.992	2.773	2.729	2.648	2.067	1.648	1.911	29.261

* February, 1881, was the driest month of the twenty-one years.

† November, 1886, was the wettest month of the twenty-one years.

‡ December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.

§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2.729 inches, on October 27th, 1886.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1874 to 1894, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1874 to 1893.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1874, . . .	14	12	12	18	14	9	12	15	18	29	13	18	186
1875, . . .	23	17	14	12	18	20	18	14	14	26	13	19	205
1876, . . .	6	25	22	17	8	14	10	14	17	20	20	22	155
1877, . . .	26	16	20	21	18	12	25	24	10	18	22	17	229
1878, . . .	20	14	17	16	28	19	9	22	16	16	11	18	208
1879, . . .	10	22	18	17	25	24	24	19	18	14	10	10	206
1880, . . .	8	17	18	20	9	16	24	10	18	18	20	18	158
1881, . . .	14	18	17	18	15	21	15	21	12	18	18	18	158
1882, . . .	17	18	17	20	18	25	25	11	15	20	24	21	227
1883, . . .	20	17	12	10	18	18	22	14	14	18	19	18	183
1884, . . .	18	20	17	11	16	10	23	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885, . . .	22	19	18	16	20	8	10	14	22	22	17	10	198
1886, . . .	22	18	18	15	21	16	18	18	18	24	18	21	229
1887, . . .	16	11	15	10	10	5	18	18	16	11	18	19	160
1888, . . .	9	14	16	17	11	18	22	12	10	18	26	17	190
1889, . . .	10	20	17	21	17	8	18	22	18	22	9	18	183
1890, . . .	21	7	17	14	17	16	24	10	14	11	27	11	200
1891, . . .	14	22	18	14	17	14	18	25	13	18	18	21	184
1892, . . .	20	19	9	18	19	17	18	22	19	17	19	10	190
1893, . . .	18	22	8	7	10	12	14	18	14	18	17	19	174
Means, . . .	17.1	19.2	16.6	18.0	19.6	15.1	17.9	16.7	18.9	17.4	18.1	18.4	188.4
1894, . . .	23	16	14	20	17	19	21	18	8	20	16	18	209

* A day on which 11 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours. † Driest month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 2.729 inch. ‡ 1st driest month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 2.129 inches. § Month of the heaviest rainfall = 2.729 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in the Twenty-one Years 1874-1894, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1874 to 1893, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1874, . . .	42.5	41.5	42.3	45.2	49.5	52.5	60.6	58.0	54.9	49.5	45.8	38.1	49.2
1875, . . .	45.8	49.8	48.1	45.4	53.7	55.3	57.0	60.0	57.9	49.2	43.5	40.4	49.8
1876, . . .	45.8	41.8	40.2	46.0	49.4	53.7	60.7	58.9	54.0	53.4	45.5	44.0	49.1
1877, . . .	45.8	48.9	41.4	46.8	48.7	57.8	57.8	57.4	53.4	55.1	45.0	41.5	48.7
1878, . . .	42.4	45.5	48.5	47.5	52.4	57.2	51.0	52.4	55.1	50.7	57.9	52.0	48.6
1879, . . .	54.7	59.5	41.6	48.7	47.6	54.3	59.2	55.5	58.2	49.3	49.1	37.5	46.4
1880, . . .	53.0	44.2	44.4	46.6	51.0	53.9	57.9	55.5	57.5	44.8	48.4	41.5	48.9
1881, . . .	52.4	55.8	49.3	44.7	53.8	53.6	59.9	54.0	59.5	47.2	49.4	39.5	47.7
1882, . . .	42.3	45.4	45.9	46.0	52.0	54.7	55.5	52.2	52.0	49.3	41.7	37.4	45.9
1883, . . .	42.4	42.5	52.0	45.5	50.6	55.8	53.9	55.5	54.6	49.0	43.5	41.8	45.2
1884, . . .	44.5	45.4	44.5	45.5	51.5	55.5	53.7	52.5	58.5	48.2	45.0	40.5	45.5
1885, . . .	45.5	42.7	45.7	45.5	47.4	54.5	59.5	55.9	55.5	44.5	45.1	41.2	47.5
1886, . . .	57.1	52.9	50.5	45.1	49.5	54.5	58.9	59.5	55.1	51.2	45.7	37.0	47.9
1887, . . .	40.7	41.9	40.5	42.9	50.5	50.5	63.4	59.0	53.0	49.5	41.8	38.1	45.8
1888, . . .	41.5	37.9	38.0	44.7	51.2	53.1	56.9	57.0	53.4	45.1	45.0	49.7	47.8
1889, . . .	41.5	39.4	42.0	45.2	52.4	55.2	57.4	57.5	54.6	47.2	45.5	42.9	48.8
1890, . . .	44.7	41.3	44.9	47.0	52.5	57.1	57.7	54.9	59.5	51.5	44.5	39.5	49.5
1891, . . .	40.5	44.7	41.5	45.4	49.2	53.5	53.9	57.5	57.5	49.5	43.4	45.2	49.1
1892, . . .	53.9	41.5	38.5	45.8	53.8	56.1	57.9	58.5	54.2	46.5	49.9	39.7	48.1
1893, . . .	41.0	43.7	47.5	51.1	58.5	59.4	53.1	45.5	50.5	48.5	46.5	43.7	51.2
Average, .	41.0	41.9	42.4	46.0	51.1	56.5	55.5	54.5	51.9	45.7	45.2	45.1	45.7
1894, . . .	41.2	44.5	45.1	49.5	48.5	52.5	52.5	57.5	55.5	45.5	47.5	44.0	49.9

DUBLIN CASTLE,

22nd May, 1895.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed Report upon Agriculture, for the Year 1894.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

DUBLIN - Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
By ALLEN, TAYLOR & Co. (Limited), 27, 28, & 29, Abbey-street,
The Queen's Printing Office.